IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

Francis Jennings, Editor

William N. Fenton, Joint Editor

Mary A. Druke, Associate Editor

David R. Miller, Research Assistant

Introduction written
by Mary A. Druke

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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Copy

Fort Johnson 22 June 1757.

Sir

I have just concluded a Meeting with the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagers, and herewith I transmit You Extracts of what paſsed relative to the Delawares and Shawonese. — I did intend myself the Honour of writing more at large in consequence of this Congreſs, but I am still so surrounded, and my Time so wholly and so unavoidably taken up with Indians, that it is not in my Power to do it. As I am unwilling to delay acquainting You with particulars, I hope You will excuse my referring You to my Letter to Mr. Atkins, which Governor Delancey will transmit You herewith, and You will please to seal it, and forward it with the Papers enclosd to Mr. Atkins by the first good Opportunity.

I have the Honour to be
with the greatest Esteem
Sir
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

P. S. In reading over my Letter to Mr. Atkins, I think it proper to explain myself to You more explicitly on that Part of it, wherein I say, that if the Government of Pennsylvania push on War with one Hand, and Peace with the other, they will have a ticklish and hazardous Part to act. by which I do not intend a Censure upon encouraging the Catawbas and Cherokees to act in our Favour, but that if We do not properly support them and that System in the Consequences which may flow from it, the Scheme may be attended with Effects very much to the Disadvantage of yours and the neighbouring Southern Governments. —

I am
your most obedient
Wm. Johnson

The Honoble William Denny Esqr.

PENN MANUSCRIPTS - Official Correspondence.
Vol. 8, page 263

Copy 22 June 1757
Sir William Johnson's
Letter to Govr Denney
Recd 2d Sept

tual Service, he shall be taken Care of and provided for during such Disability at the Expence of the Province].

"Line 13. Instead of [Five] it is [Ten].

"Page 35, Line 5. The Word [who] is left out.

"Line 6. The Words [be ready to] are left out.

"Line 13. After the Word [within] the Words [in suppressing Insurrections of Slaves, or other evil minded Persons during an Attack] are left out.

"Page 36, Line 3. After the Word [Enemy] there is added [and other Duties and Services of like Nature].

Page 38, Lines 7, 8. Instead of [Forty Shillings] it is said [Five Pounds] as in the Amendment.

"Page 40, Line last. Instead of the Words [Counties of Cumberland, York, Lancasr. Berks and Northampton] It is [several Counties of this Province].

"Page 41, Line 10. The Word [that] is left out.

"ffrom Page 42, Line 9, to Page 49, Line 14. After the 9th Line of Page 43, there are added several New Paragraphs, which reach to Page 49, Line 14.

A Message entered in the Minutes of Council for June ye 18th, having been prepared in Answer to the Assembly's extraordinary Message of ye 17th Inst. the same was read, approved, and this Day sent to the House.

Mr. William West delivered to the Governor, in Council, a Letter from the Justices of Cumberland County which was read, and in it they inform His Honour, that they are not willing to act any longer as Justices of the Peace.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday, 23d June, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, John Mifflin,
Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Letter containing the Resignation of the present Justices of Cumberland County was again read, and it having been the Opinion of the Governr. and Council, from their weak Conduct for some Time past, that they were unfit to be continued in so important a Trust, the Council was desired to think of proper Persons to put into a New Commission of the Peace for that County.

The following Letters from Lord Loudoun and Governour De Lancey, relating to the Embargo, were read in these Words, viz^{t}:

A Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Governor Denny, dated the Fifth Instant:

"NEW YORK, 5th June, 1757.

"Sir:

"As the Fleet is now ready to sail, I take this Opportunity to acquaint you, that in Conjunction with Sir Charles Hardy, we have agreed that the Embargo shou'd not be any longer continued, on Account of the Service we are now going on, than Seven Days after we are sailed from this Port; but we think it absolutely necessary that it shou'd be continued so long, in Order to prevent the Enemy from having Intelligence of our Motion from any Ship they might take. And it will not be taken off here any sooner.

"I shall leave my Letters with Lieutenant Governor De Lancey, to be forwarded to You as soon as we sail.

"I am, with great Respect, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"LOUDOUN.

"The Hon$^{ble.}$ WILLIAM DENNY."

A Letter from Governor De Lancey to Governor Denny, dated the 21st Instant.

"NEW YORK, 21st June, 1757.

"Sir:

"Sir Charles Hardy sailed Yesterday from Sandy Hook, and as I have inform'd You that the Embargo wou'd be taken off here a Week after the Fleet's Sailing, and of which You shou'd have timely Notice, I therefore take this Opportunity to acquaint You that I have, by the Advice of His Majesty's Council, ordered that the Embargo shall be taken off on Monday next, when all Vessels loaden for any Ports abroad, will have Liberty to depart from hence, and not sooner. I make no doubt but you will Keep to the same Day, that the Merchants may have an equal Advantage.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient
"And most humble Servant,
"JAMES DE LANCEY.

"P. S.—I enclose you a Letter, directed to your self, w$^{ch.}$ I rec$^{d.}$ from Loudoun; And Two for Governor Sharpe & Gov$^{r.}$ Dinwiddie, w$^{ch.}$ You will be pleased to forward to them.

"Governor DENNY."

A Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Govr. Denny.

[The Letter not inserted in Council Book.]

The Governor laid before the Council a Lre. of the 16th Ins$^{t.}$ from Mr. Thomas M'Kee, who was appointed to accompany the Indians from Lancaster Treaty, and to take Care of them at Fort Augusta, which was read in these Words, viz$^{t.}$:

A Letter to His Honour from Mr. Thomas M'Kee.

"Fort Augusta, June y^{e} 16th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"According to your Instructions I left the Indian Camp at Lancaster the 23d of last Month, and when I came as far as Samuel Scott's I was obliged to stop and bury a Tuscarora Indian who was killed by one of his own Nation; from thence with much Difficulty, by reason of the Indians excessive drinking, I came to John Harris,' where I was detained 3 Days, and buried another Man of the same Nation who died of the Small Pox; ffrom thence I came to Fort Hunter, where the Indians in spight [spite] of all that I cou'd do, got into a drinking Frolick, which detain'd me Three Days; and from thence we set up by Water to Fort Augusta, where Major Bird received us very kindly, and gave the Indians Plenty of all such Provisions as he was Master of; And least that there sho'd be any Difference between the Indians and Soldiers, He gave the Indians but a Jill of Rum a Day, which did not altogether please them, as they expected another drinking Frolick, but we did not think it expedient, by Reason that our scouting Parties daily discovered fresh Signs of the Enemy Indians. I must acquaint Your Honour that after we left the Inhabitants Thomas King, one of their Indian Chiefs, seemed much out of Humour, and did not prove so free or familiar as I expected; And after we were some Time at Augusta I asked him in the Presence of Major Bird which of his People he wou'd leave here, And he replied that he wou'd leave none but what died here. They left this Fort the 5th of last Month with Plenty of Flour, Meat, and Rum, sufficient to carry them home. I have still here two Families of the Tuscaroras and Two Families of the Connestogos, and old Ogohadoria, alias Kishatay; but they have not as yet resolv'd whether They will stay here or not. I must further acquaint your Honour that a Family of the Oneidas came Yesterday down the River, and they want Powder and Lead; but the Major does not think proper to part with any more Ammunition out of the Garrison; so that in my humble Opinion it wou'd be very requisite that Your Honour wou'd order a Supply of Powder, Lead, and Flour, to be sent to this Fort, In so much as by all Information there will be a continual Resort of Indians at this Place.

I understand by this Family that Teedyuscung is gone from Wyomink across the Country with a great Number of Indians in order to go to Easton. The aforesaid Indians likewise inform me that They expect Two Canoes with Indians here this day or To-morrow in Order to get Powder, Lead, and Provision, and as they are in a starving Condition they expect Sustenance from here during this Summer. If it is your Honour's Pleasure that I shou'd remain here I humbly desire the favour of receiving your Honour's Instructions, and a Liberty of distributing amongst the Indians, according as it will suit, such things as are designed for them for sale.

"I remain yr. Honour's most obedt. hble. Servt.

"THOMS. McKEE.

"To The Honble. WM. DENNY, Esqr."

The Governor likewise laid before the Council a Letter from Colonel Stanwix, of the 12th and 13th Instant, relating to the Cherokee Indians, together with one from Colonel Armstrong of the 10th, and another from Mr. Croghan of the 11th, which were enclosed. The Colonel likewise sent Copies of Two long Letters of the 8th Instant, from Mr. Atkins, Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern District, to Mr. Croghan. Mr. Atkins' Letters being extremely long and Tedious, after they were read, were ordered to remain among the Council Papers; the others follow in these Words, vizt.:

A Letter from the Honble. Colonel Stanwix, dated the 12th Instant.

"CAMP NEAR CARLISLE, June 12th, 1757.

"Dear Sir:

"A few Days ago Colonel Armstrong left this Place, with Fifty of the Provincials, for Fort Loudoun, under which Party the Indian Presents were guarded; And Mr. Croghan set out Two days before him. Colonel Armstrong seemed inclined to meet the Southern Tribe, and to have some Conference with Captain Paris, and to try if these People wou'd Join in a Scout towards Ray's Town; to all which I consented, tho' realy as to Indian Matters, you must know I can be but a Stranger, and I find all those employed as Agents very jealous of one another, and I can perceive Mr. Croghan so of Colonel Armstrong, and by the enclosed you will find Mr. Atkins so of them all, as well as of the Provinces. The enclosd. is a Copy of one I received Yesterday from Colonel Armstrong, wch. wou'd not have been worth an Express, but as one is returning to Philadelphia, give You this Trouble, which may be a Satisfaction to You, as our Accounts, till I got this Letter, gave out that Lieuten$^{t.}$ Hollyday, w$^{th.}$ Fifteen of his Party, were all either killed by the Indians or taken Prisoners.

"Believe me, Dear Sir,

"Your most obed$^{t.}$ hble. Serv$^{t.}$

"JOHN STANWIX.

"Governor DENNY.

"P. S.—I Send out scouting Partys here Three or Four Times a week, but have yet met with no Indians; find a few of the Provincials joyn'd with me on these Occasions very usefull, as they are realy good Men, and know the Country."

—

Colonel Stanwix' Letter of the 13th Instant.

"Dear Sir:

"I write this, and enclose these Accounts, ready to send You when any Opportunity offers, which is always uncertain, as no Post to Lancaster. Mr. Atkins' Account is long, and as I have no Clerk, send you just as I received it, without keeping a Copy; when you have, you'll please to return it, as I may have further Occasion to peruse it. I send you a Copy of Colonel Armstrong's Letter with his last account of the late Skirmish w$^{th.}$ and Surprize by the Indians, &c$^{a.}$ Shall as often as I have anything material and Opportunitys of doing it, give You Trouble of this Sort; who am, Dear Sir,

"Your most obed$^{t.}$ humble Serv$^{t.}$

"JOHN STANWIX.

"To Governor DENNY."

—

A Letter from Lieut$^{t.}$ Colonel Armstrong to Colonel Stanwix, dated the 10th Instant, at Fort Morris.

"FORT MORRIS, 10th June, 1757.

"Hond. Sir:

"At one o'clock this Morning I receiv'd an Express from Fort Loudoun, with Intelligence of Lieuten$^{t.}$ Hollyday's having set out with Twenty-ffive Men to reconnoitre the Woods; and at the deserted House of one McClelan, in a Place called the great Cove, part of the Men, with the Lieuten$^{t.}$ went into the said House, whilst the residue were at some Distance drinking Water from the Spring, and were unhappily surprized and surrounded by a Party of Indians, said to be near One Hundred in Number; Ten of our Party were got into Loudoun before the Express set out; their Account is so imperfect that little Dependance can be laid on it; they say they saw one of the Soldiers fall and another captivated. The Lieuten$^{t.}$ was not come in.

"Yesterday Morning L$^{t.}$ Armstrong left this Place charg'd with the Waggons and Cattle for Loudoun, who will, I expect, proceed from that Garrison in quest of the Enemy; and is follow'd this Morning by Cap$^{t.}$ Kallender & Ens. Hay. Littleton may possibly head the Enemy, being Eight Miles West of the said McClelan's.

"Yesterday we waited the Return of Mr. Croghan's Express, who is detained at Winchester by Mr. Atkins, the Superintendent. That Gentleman has wrote Captain Croghan by another Hand, whereby it appears he is miffed about the Provinces having taken any notice of the Southern Tribes without first consulting him. He has quarrell'd with Captain Paris, and I doubt the Indians are affronted. Mr. Croghan thinks the Virginians have given him a wrong State of Matters.

"I am, Sir, with the greatest Respect,

"Your most obedient hble. Servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"Colon$^{l.}$ STANWIX.

"P. S.—We set out for Fort Loudoun directly; Mr. Clark, a Pedlar, can give an Account of the Indian Affairs at Winchester."

A Letter from Mr. Croghan to Colonel Stanwix, dated y 11th Inst., from Fort Loudoun.

"FORT LOUDOUN, the 11th June, 1757.

"Sir:

"This Day I receiv'd a Letter from Mr. Atkins, the Superintendent for the Southern District, with one for You, a Copy of w$^{ch.}$ I send you with your's for your Perusal, at his Request.

"I find by his to Me that he does not approve of any of the Governments this Way taking Notice of any Indians without his Knowledge; in this I think he is Right, not to suffer any of those Governments to interfere in his District. But as this happened accidentally of the Cherokees coming into this Province and falling in with a Party of the Enemy Indians, killing Four and taking two Prisoners, then applying to the Governour to consider their Services, I think it was Right to send them a Present; nor can I think it prejudicial to His Majesty's Service if the Indians belonging to the Southern District shou'd cross Potowmack and annoy his Majesty's Enemys, tho' the Side of Potowmack shou'd fall into the Southern District. I fear Mr. Atkins is prejudiced by the Virginians, who imagine the Southern Indians shou'd only serve them.

"In Order to settle these Matters with Mr. Atkins, for the good of His Majesty's Service, Colon$^{l.}$ Armstrong and myself sett off

To-morrow Morning for Winchester, to meet him. On Our Return, I shall acquaint You how we have settled the Affair.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obed$^{t.}$ hble. Serv$^{t.}$
"GEO. CROGHAN.

"Colonel STANWIX."

Mr. William Cox, a Merchant of this City, having received a Letter from Mr. Trent, at Winchester, containing an Account of a large Body of French and Indians, with Carriages, being seen by a scouting Party of Cherokees, at Fort Du Quesne, and afterwards Marching towards the Frontiers of this and the Neighboring Provinces, communicated it to the Governor, and the same was read in these Words, viz$^{t.}$:

A Letter from Mr. William Trent, to Mr. W$^{m.}$ Cox, dated the 16th Instant, from Winchester.

"WINCHESTER, June, 16th, 1757.

"Dear Sir:

"By an Express arrived here last Night, from Capt$^{n.}$ Dagworthy, at Fort Cumberland, we learn that Six Cherokees were arrived there, who report that they lay about Fort Duquense some Days, where they saw a large Body of French and Indians, and a great Number of Carriages & Horses. That they were obliged to go a Distance from there in order to hunt, as they were afraid to shoot nigh the Fort, and cou'd get Nothing to kill with their Bows and Arrows. After they had got some Provisions, they returned to the Fort, where they stayed till they see them set off, and dogged them till they crossed the Monongehela, at the Place where General Braddock was defeated; then they sent off these Cherokees with the News, and the rest of the Party follow'd them, in order to send Intelligence, from Time to Time, of their Motions. The Virginians, in these Parts, have not above 230 Soldiers. Colonel Washington is sending off to raise the Militia. There is about 80 Indians in these Parts. A Party of Cherokees fell in with Ten ffrench Men, killed & took Six, Four of which were Commissioned Officers; One Officer, the only Prisoner they saved, is expected in Town to Night; The Swallow Warrior was killed, & his Son wounded, which was the reason of their killing the Prisoners.

"Tis said the French Army consists of Two Thousand.

"In haste, I am,
"Dear Sir, Your most humble Servant.
"WILLIAM TRENT.

"To Mr. WILLIAM COX.

"This Night, I expect the French Army is at the Little Meadows about 20 Miles from Fort Cumberland."

If this Intelligence shou'd prove true, it was thought the Governor wou'd soon receive an Express from Colonel Stanwix, And that as the House was to meet in the Evening, the above Intelligence might be laid before them, with a Message desiring them not to separate, till it shou'd be known where the Attack wou'd fall. Accordingly, the Governor did receive by Express, about an Hour afterwards, Dispatches from Colonel Stauwix, containing the following Accounts, viz$^{t.}$:

A Letter from Colon$^{l.}$ Stanwix to Governor Denny, dated the 19th Instant.

"Camp Near Carlisle, June 19th, 1757.

"Dear Sir:

"By this Express I am to let you know that I only wait for Waggons to march for Shippensburgh, but when I shall be able to set out it's impossible for me to say, as in Two Days' Notice I have yet been able to get but Two Waggons, and these my Quarter Master stopped himself; however, the Magistrates give me to hope I shall be supplied in a day or two. The Reason of my moving is the hearing of Intelligence from Captain Dagworthy, who commands at Fort Cumberland, w$^{ch.}$ I give you in his own Words:

"'Fort Cumberland, June 14th, 1757.

"'Sir:

"'Six Cherokee Indians who just now came from Fort Duquesne say that Six Days ago they saw a large Body of Troops march from that Garrison with a Number of Waggons and a Train of Artillery, and by their Rout must intend an Attack on this Garrison. Two days afterwards these Indians saw the Army on their march on this Side the Place where General Braddock was defeated.

"'Sir, Yours, &$^{ca.}$,

"'JOHN DAGWORTHY.'

"I inclose you a Copy of Colonel Washington's two Letters of the 15th & 16th. By the last you will find that he has no sort of Expectation, from such an Attack as expected, that it can hold out at all, or any relief come in time; And Colonel Washington does think that their next Object must be Fort Loudoun, likewise in a bad Condition. Col$^{o.}$ Washington intends to pursue the Resolution of the Council of War, which is, viz$^{t.}$: 'That as Reinforcing this Garrison is absolutely Necessary, that the detached, enfeebled Situation of the Garrisons on the South Branch must make them fall an easy Prey to the Enemy, and that as drawing them all to one Place on the Branch wou'd be giving up all the Settlements except that Place, which (supposing it cou'd be maintained) wou'd by no Means be of such Consequence as reinforcing this Important Place, that, therefore, they ought to be ordered hither immediately.

"If I meet with no Intelligence to determine me otherwise, at or on my march to Shippensburgh, propose from thence to bend my March towards the Potowmack, and even to Winchester, with the Five Companies of Royal Americans and Two Hundred and Fifty of Col$^{o.}$ Armstrong's Battalion, which, in the whole, will be Six Hundred Men, as it appears to Me, Shou'd the French be successfull at Fort Cumberland, that Winchester will be, in all appearance, the Place where we shall be best able to make a Stand.

"I was made to believe at any Time after a Days' Notice I might be sure of Forty or Fifty Waggons, but find myself now vastly disapointed, but shall move the Moment I am able, and with as few Waggons as I can, proposing, if a sufficient Number can't be got, to leave some heavy Baggage behind, proposing to return again to this Station when I can do it consistently, being well aware of the great Borders of this Province being left unguarded; therefore, have pressed Col$^{o.}$ Washington, Cap$^{t.}$ Beall, and Cap$^{t.}$ Dagworthy to give me the earliest Intelligence of the Motions of the Enemy, w$^{ch.}$ must in a great Measure determine me.

"If Lord Loudoun is not sail'd, if you think proper, shou'd be oblig'd if you communicate these particulars to him.

"Col$^{o.}$ Weiser hears that French and Indians have cut a Road within Ten Miles of Fort Augusta, w$^{ch.}$ Place they intend to attack immediately—Indians give this Notice.

"By all which we may perceive that the French are busy in all Places, some real and some to amuse. I shall endeavour to do that which shall appear to me the best for the Service, who am truly, Dear Sir,

"Your most obedient hum$^{l.}$ Serv$^{t.}$

"JOHN STANWIX.

"A Post much wanted from Lancaster here.

"The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esq$^{r.}$"

Copy of two Letters from Colonel Washington to Colo$^{l.}$ Stanwix, of the 15th & 16th Instant.

"FORT LOUDOUN, June 15th, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that a scouting Party, consisting of 5 Soldiers and 15 Cherokee Indians, that were sent out the 20th Ult$^{o.}$ towards the Ohio, under Lieut$^{t.}$ Baker, returned the 8th Instant to Fort Cumberland, with 5 Scalps, and a French Officer Prisoner, having killed two other Officers of the said Party. Mr. Baker met with this Party, viz$^{t.}$ Ten French, Three Officers, on the Head of Turtle Creek, 2 Miles from Fort Duquesne (the day after they had parted with 50 Shawnese Indians, returning from the War), And wou'd have killed and made Prisoners of them all had it not been for the Death of the Indian Chief, who being killed, prevented his Men from pursuing them. One other Indian was wounded, and brought in upon a Bier near 100 Miles by the Party, who had nothing to live upon for the 4 last Days but wild Onions.

"Mr. Atkins and I shall use our Endeavours to have the French Prisoner brought to this Place.

"Capt. Spotswood, with 10 Soldiers and 20 Indians, who went out at the same Time with but to a different Place from Lt. Baker, is not yet come in, nor any News of him, which makes me Uneasy.

"Our Assembly have granted a further Sum of Eighty Thousand Pounds for the Service of the ensuing Year, And have agreed, I believe, to compleat their Regiment to 1,200 Men, besides Three Companies of Rangers of 100 each. Our Strength, since the Detachment to Carolina has embarked, is reduced to 420, Rank and File only, and these render'd weak by their great Division.

"Governor Dinwiddie is apprehensive that he shall not be able to provide Arms for these Men, and desired Me to advise with You thereupon.

"Yours, &c.,

"G. WASHINGTON."

"Fort Loudoun, June 16th, 1757.

"Sir:

"This Moment the enclosed Letter came to my Hands; I have not lost a Moment's Time in transmitting them to you, As I look upon the Intelligence to be of the utmost Consequence. If the Enemy is coming down in such Numbers, and with such a Train of Artillery as we are bid to expect, Fort Cumberland must inevitably fall into their Hands, as no Efforts can be timely made to save it. I send you, Sir, a Copy of a Council of War held at this Place, and I intend to pursue the Resolutions therein contained, till I receive Orders how to act. It is morrally certain, that the next object wch. the French have in View, is Fort Loudoun; And that yet it is in a very untenable Posture. They have no Roads for Carriages into any other Province, but thro' this Place; and there lyes here a Quantity of Stores belonging to His Majesty and this Colony, very much exposed, unguarded. I shall not take up your Time, Sir, with a tedious detail of Facts; You will be a sufficient Judge of the Posture of Affairs from that which is already related. I shall only add, that if the Enemy attempt this Place, I shall endeavour to defend it whilst there is a Dawn of Hope.

"I have dispatch'd an Express to Govr. Dinwiddie, and another to Govr. Sharpe.

"I am Yours, &ca.,

"G. WASHINGTON."

The following Message with Colonel Stanwix' Packet, was sent to the House:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"On the Intelligence herewith sent you, which I receiv'd this Afternoon, by Express from Colonel Stanwix, I am obliged to press you in the warmest terms, to encourage the Raising Recruits, by giving the same Levy Money to the Officers for each Recruit as is given in the King's Service, or by the Neighbouring Provinces, The safety of the Country, and the Lives of the Inhabitants depending on the Troops being compleated as expeditiously as is possible. I hourly expect further Accounts from Colonel Stanwix, and desire you will not separate till it is confirmed where the Attack will fall.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"June 23d, 1757."

The Governor sent an Express to Mr. Croghan, with the following Letter, informing him of the Return of his Messengers from Teedyuscung; and of his Intention to come to treat with this Government, & desiring him to order his Matters so as to be present and assist at the Treaty:

A Letter from the Governor to Mr. Croghan.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 23d, 1757.

"Sir:

"The Messengers, Nathaniel and Zacharias, are returned from Teedyuscung with an Answer, that He was One Hundred Miles above Diahogo; had been very diligent in performing the several Matters he undertook at Easton; was exceeding glad to receive my Message, and wou'd set out about Eight Days after the Messengers. He may be expected here about the first Week in July, or perhaps he may come sooner.

"I give you this Notice by the Express, desiring you will order your Matters, so as to be here time enough to attend the Treaty, which I will not open Unless you be present.

"Teedyuscung desires I shou'd be ready, and not detain him longer than is absolutely Necessary.

"You will be pleased to favour me with your Answer as soon as possible.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To GEO. CROGHAN, Esqr.

"P. S.—I have acquainted Colonel Stanwix with the Necessity of your Meeting the Delaware Indians, and I have the greater

Reason to press your hastening on this Occasion because the Circumstances of the Province may be such as to prevent my Meeting the Indians in case they refuse to come near Philadelphia."

The Merchants again most pressingly solliciting the Governor to take off the Embargo, and it appearing that Lord Loudoun had been at Sea since Monday, and the Wind extremely favourable all that while, and by Governor De Lancey's Letter that my Lord had ordered the Embargo to be taken off a Week after he shou'd sail, It was unanimously agreed that the Collector shou'd be ordered to clear all Vessels that applied on Monday next, observing the Instructions, and taking the Bonds required in the Letter of the Lords of Trade respecting the clearing of Vessels.

24th June, 1757.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor forwarded the Intelligence to Governor Belcher and Governor De Lancey with a Letter to the latter in these Words, viz^{t}:

"PHILADELPHIA, 24th June, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have to acknowledge your favour of the 3d and 21st Instant. Expecting every Post wou'd have brought Me an Account from You of His Lordship's Sailing, I deferred to express my Satisfaction at the Administration of the Government's devolving On You. It will give me a sensible Pleasure to have the Honour of your Correspondence; And I shall think myself happy if I can contribute to the Public Service by transmitting Intelligence to you, or by any other Means.

"I shall forward the Letters to the Southern Provinces where the Ports are open. In my Government the Embargo has been strictly observed, and will be till the Day fixed in Consequence of my Lord's Directions.

"The Intelligence I herewith send you came by Express from Colonel Stanwix Yesterday, and I desire you will forward Copies to General Webb, with my Complements and Respects; and I shou'd have wrote to him on this Occasion but wou'd not detain the Express, having kept it already longer than I shou'd chuse by the Assembly's detaining the Letters. I shou'd be likewise obliged to you to let my Lord know it by the very first Opportunity.

"I have requested the Assembly not to depart till we receive further Accounts, and know for certain the Number of the Enemy, and where the Attack will be made. A Militia Bill with some trifling Alterations, but the same in effect with the one I rejected

Thirdly That you do not directly or indirectly give
our Enemy or their Indians any Intelligence to our
Prejudice or which may enable them to do us Mis:
:chief. And Lastly as you have now assured me
you are determined to hold fast the Covt. Chain
We shall expect that you give us without
Delay all such Intelligence as may be in your
Power, ~~that~~ which any way relates to our Welfare.

Brethren I give you this Belt of Wampum
as a Testimony that if you do not keep up to
these Rules of Behaviour, We shall look on
the Covt. Chain as absolutely broke between us
and You among the Number of those Enemies who
his Majesty is now at War with.

Gave a large Belt with the
Seal of Office on a peice of
Parchment tied to it.

They made Answer, that they would be
careful to comply with the Directions Sir William
had now insisted on—

End of proceed's
N. Y. Doc. vii, 266

Tuesday 22 June They received a Present and the 23d they set
off for their respective Castles except the Oneidas Warriors,
who came down in order to be fitted out for War.

24 June Sixteen Warriors of the Oneida, Tuscarora,
Onondaga, Cayuga & Seneca Nations were
fitted out with every thing necessary for War
the 25. after acquainting Sir William what
Route they intended to take went away to

The

Reason to press your hastening on this Occasion because the Circumstances of the Province may be such as to prevent my Meeting the Indians in case they refuse to come near Philadelphia."

The Merchants again most pressingly solliciting the Governor to take off the Embargo, and it appearing that Lord Loudoun had been at Sea since Monday, and the Wind extremely favourable all that while, and by Governor De Lancey's Letter that my Lord had ordered the Embargo to be taken off a Week after he shou'd sail, It was unanimously agreed that the Collector shou'd be ordered to clear all Vessels that applied on Monday next, observing the Instructions, and taking the Bonds required in the Letter of the Lords of Trade respecting the clearing of Vessels.

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"Sir:

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"I shall forward the Letters to the Southern Provinces where the Ports are open. In my Government the Embargo has been strictly observed, and will be till the Day fixed in Consequence of my Lord's Directions.

"The Intelligence I herewith send you came by Express from Colonel Stanwix Yesterday, and I desire you will forward Copies to General Webb, with my Complements and Respects; and I shou'd have wrote to him on this Occasion but wo$^{d.}$ not detain the Express, having kept it already longer than I shou'd chuse by the Assembly's detaining the Letters. I shou'd be likewise obliged to you to let my Lord know it by the very first Opportunity.

"I have requested the Assembly not to depart till we receive further Accounts, and know for certain the Number of the Enemy, and where the Attack will be made. A Militia Bill with some trifling Alterations, but the same in effect with the one I rejected at their last Sessions, has been offered me for my Concurrence and again rejected, which embarasses me exceedingly as to the Defence of the extended Frontiers of this Country. I will, however, do the best I can to awaken this infatuated People to take up Arms and attack the Common Enemy.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient & most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"Governor De Lancey."

And wrote the following Answer to Colonel Stanwix, viz^{t}:

A Letter from the Governor to Colonel Stanwix.

"Philadelphia, 24th June, 1757.

"Dear Sir:

"About an Hour after writing my Letter of Yesterday, I was favoured with your Dispatches by the Express, the Contents whereof I laid before the Assembly, and desired them not to separate till we shou'd receive further Accounts, and know where the Attack wou'd be made.

"I shall send a Copy of your Letters to Governor De Lancey to be transmitted to General Webb, and likewise to His Lordship, from whom I have this Morning receiv'd Letters by Express desiring the Embargo may be taken off Seven Days after the Time of his sailing, and accordingly all Vessels will have Liberty to sail next Monday.

"I have received an Answer from Teedyuscung, The Delaware Chief at Diahoga, who is expected to be at Fort Allen the latter End of this, or the Beginning of the next Month; Of this I have given Mr. Croghan Notice as Sir William Johnson's Deputy Agent, and hope he will not fail to come here time enough, being determined not to open the Conferences unless he be present.

"I thank you for your kind Advices; For the future you will have weekly Opportunities of writing by the Post, of which I know you will avail your self whenever any Thing occurs worthy of Communication.

"In Case the Accounts be confirmed, and I am not supported by the Assembly to do better, I shall order one or more of the Lower County Regiments of Militia to march into the Forts on this side of Sasquehanna, which will give Liberty to the Provincials to move towards you wherever you shall be.

"What can be done in this infatuated Province, whose Assembly have again presented to Me for my Concurrence the Militia Bill which I rejected at their last Sessions, I cannot tell; The Council have under their Consideration the State of the Province, and Nothing shall be omitted in my Power to rouse the Inhabitants out of their Lethargy and put them under Arms.

"If the Indians who are coming to the Treaty are really our Friends, they will not refuse to give their Assistance, and they will furnish a considerable Force if their Numbers answer the Account given by the Messengers; You see how Necessary Mr. Croghan's Presence is, And if he be with you please to dispatch him to Me with your Orders forthwith, or if he shou'd have left you and shou'd want your Directions, I request they may be forwarded to him by Express.

"Mr. Atkins' Letter to Mr. Croghan is copying and shall be returned You. Inclosed is a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, who sets out for York to-morrow; It is very happy that his State of Health will permit him to assist you in sending up Provisions to the Troops, or doing any other Service in his Power if Sir John's Health wou'd permit.

"May Success attend you wherever you march, and the News of your gaining any Advantage over the Enemy will give infinite Joy to me; I heartily wish myself with you, And Am,

"Dear Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Colonel STANWIX."

25th June, 1757.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor wrote the following Letter to the Collector:

"PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1757.

"Sir:

"Lord Loudoun having signified to me, by Letter of the 5th Ins't that the fleet was ready to sail, and that, in Conjunction with Sir Charles Hardy, it was agreed that the Embargo shou'd not be any longer continued, on Account of the Service they were going on, than Seven Days after their sailing; And Governor De Lancey having informed Me that His Lordship was at Sea on Monday the 20th Instant, You are permitted, on Monday next, to clear out all Vessels to their respective Ports; but be extremely carefull before clearing them to conform to the Directions given by the Lords of Trade, in their Letter of the 9th of October last. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To the Collector."

Thirdly That you do not directly or indirectly give our Enemies or their Indians any Intelligence to our Prejudice or which may enable them to do us Mis:chief. And Lastly As you have now assured me you are determined to hold fast the Covt. Chain We shall expect that you give us without Delay all such Intelligence as may be in your Power, which any way relates to our Welfare.

Brethren I give you this Belt of Wampum as a Testimony that if you do not keep up to these Rules of Behaviour, We shall look on the Covt. Chain as absolutely broke between us and You among the Number of those Enemies which his Majesty is now at War with.

Gave a large Belt with the Seal of Office on a piece of Parchment tied to it.

They made Answer, that they would be careful to comply with the Directions Sir William had now insisted on

End of proceedings
N. Y. Doc. iii, 266

Tuesday 21st June They received a Present and the 23d they set off for their respective Castles except the Oneida Warriors, who came down in order to be fitted out for War.

24 June Sixteen Warriors of the Oneida, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Cayuga & Seneca Nations were fitted out with every thing necessary for War

The 25. after acquainting Sir William what Route they intended to take wch way to

The Baron Longueile's Settlement near Montreal every nation sung their War Song & parted.

N.B. Sir William gave two Belts tied together to Teiohadanghria alias Peter being the Leader of said Party to bring him a Prisoner in the room of Capt. Teddy McGin deceased, agreable to the Indian Custom which he & his Party promised to do if in their Power.

Orders for Captains Thomas Butler & Jelles Fonda

As several parties of Indians of the Six Nations are now gone & constantly going to War against His Majestys Enemies in Canada & the advanced Forts of the French & may in their way going or returning call at Fort Wm. Henry or Fort Edward, at which places there being none that understand & talk with them, Differences & misunderstandings may arise & may be prejudicial to His Majestys Service to prevent which as much as possible, you are to repair thither as soon as possible you can with Capt. Fonda & there remain untill further Orders, or as long as Major Genl. Webb thinks necessary. You are to give the General the earliest Notice of any Quarrels the Indians may bring & apply to him or the Commanding Officer there for what Provisions any of the Parties may have occasion for. You will keep them while there as much in themselves as possible the several Nations now here, and acquainted them with the purport of his Lordships Orders and produced to them two Belts, one very large which he proposed to send thro the 6 Nations to summon them according to their engagements to him at the late Meeting at Onondaga to rise and without delay come and join the army at Fort Edward or Fort William Henry as my Lord Loudoun might thereafter direct

An other smaller Belt which he proposed to send with the like summons to the Aughquaga & Southern Indians.

He further acquainted them that he proposed as soon as he got a sufficient party together to march thro' the woods and join Lord Loudoun at Fort Edward, and told the half King & Aughquaga Thomas and their party who were ready and intended to go out a scalping to Canada, that he would now have them go with Captn Wraxall to Albany and from thence to march with Lord Loudoun to Fort Edward, and serve as scouts to his Lordships march and that he should send off an express to stopp the Mohawk Party who left this the 14th Inst from going as they designed to Canada, and to rendezvous at Fort Edward, and there to go out on the Scout to discover the motions of the enemy, and such other duty as may be found necessary for His Majestys Service.

They answered that they agreed to Sir Williams proposals, and that the party would be ready to sett off with Captn Wraxall tomorrow which would consist of 32 and that perhaps more might drop in before they marched.

The foregoing is a true Copy from the Original examined by me.

PETER WRAXALL.
Secry for Indian Affrs.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

FORT JOHNSON *25th June 1757.*

MY LORDS: In the last letter I had the honor to write Your Lordships, I acquainted you that I had just then finished a Meeting with the Six Nations, wherein I had charged them with their inactivity in aiding and assisting His Majesty's arms and had insisted upon their giving me the reasons for their backwardness and coolness, and also to know postively from them what their future resolutions were, without any disguise. I then acquainted your Lordships that the Six Nations told me they looked upon the matters I had laid before them, to be of too important consequence for the Deputation then present, to give me a full and determinate answer to,—that they were speedily to hold a great Council of all the Nations at Onondaga where what I had then said should be faithfully reported, fully deliberated upon, and when that Council broke up, I should receive their full and determinate answer. That therefore I deferred transmitting to Your Lordships what passed at the said Meeting at my house, till I had the result of the Meeting at Onondaga, when I would send you both together.

Accordingly, My Lords, I herewith transmit the same to you. I was in expectation to have been able to have done this much sooner, but the unsettled state of the Six Nations amongst themselves and the confusion which the two successful arts of the French Emissaries have thrown them into, have delayed this meeting at Onondaga much beyond the time they gave me reasons to expect it would take place and breake up.

Your Lordships will see by the Papers herewith, that the Three upper Nations, to wit, the Senecas, Cayougas and Onondagas, have declared themselves in favour of a Neutrality. As no Deputies from the Tuscaroros or Oneidas came down to this Meeting, I cannot say what their resolutions will be. It appears probable to me that from their not coming down with those upper Nations, they do not wholly agree in sentiments with them. I expect they will come by themselves when these return, and let me know their resotions; but whether those will be more favourable to our interest, than what these three upper Nations have declared, I will not take upon me to ascertain. When I receive their resolves, I shall transmit them to Your Lordships.

I beg leave on this occasion to put Your Lordships in mind, and and refer you to those papers I sent to the Board in Jan^{ry} 1756 by Gov^{r} Pownall when he went to England, wherein was laid before your Lordships the declining state of our Indian interest at the time General Braddock's commission put the management of Indian Affairs into my hands, and I told that Gentleman, at Alexandria, I would exert my utmost influence & abilities, but that I doubted whether I should be able to prevail on the Six Nations in general, to act with that order in favour of His Majesty's Arms which might probably be expected from them. Our defeat at Ohio, the obstructions thrown in the way by General Shirley's opposing my management, the loss of Oswego. and. our having reaped no striking advantages since, have been all additional drawbacks upon my retrieving and advancing His Majesty's Indian Affairs. And with respect to our interest amongst the Upper Nations, the loss of Oswego was a mortal wound, as that post was both a curb upon the Upper Nations to retain them in our interest, and a security for them against the enemy, should they act in our favour. I am fully persuaded the loss of this important post, with the consequential menaces of the French and their Indians, have produced the present Neutrality agreed on by the Senecas Cayougas & Onondagas. And 'tis probable our destroying the works at and abandoning the Oneida Carrying place last summer, may produce a neutrality from the Oneidas and Tuscaroras.

My Lords, I am extreamly concerned that the great expense which this service hath occasioned should not have produced more favorable effects. Permit me to assure your Lordships that I have acted with uprightness of heart, with all the oeconomy diligence and address within the compass of my abilities, to retrieve support and extend His Majestys Indian interest. I am extreamly sorry my endeavours have not been crowned with all that success which I was unfeignedly ambitious of being instrumental to. I must confess, all circumstances considered I do think the Indians altogether so culpable as some people on this side the water seem to do; and I am truly conscious, that if I have erred in judgement, I have not been wanting in an honest and grateful ardor for His Majesty's service, the honour and success of his arms.

As I have my Lord Loudouns approbation and opinion in favour of it, I have told the Six Nations that I shall dispose of His Majesty's bounty and rewards only to such Indians as will actually go upon service. This I propose to make a fixt rule hereafter, as far as apparent good policy will permit. This will probably in some degree lessen the future expence. However I must be so ingenuous as to acquaint your Lordships that even under present circumstances I cannot promise that the future expences will fall very considerably short of the past; for as the Upper Nations (as your Lordships will see by their speech) solemnly declare that notwithstanding their Neutrality they are unanimously and firmly resolved to hold fast the ancient Covenant Chain of friendship, and remain Allies to His Majesty and bretheren to his subjects; utterly to cast off all notice and expence about them would, in my opinion, be a piece of conduct equally dangerous and impolitic in the present conjuncture, and if my Lord Loudoun or the Commander in Cheif should be determined upon such a measure I would beg leave rather to decline acting than put it in execution

If your Lordships should be of opinion that from the present face of Indian Affairs the advantages of this service will not be adequate to the expence they have and may bring upon the Crown, I shall whenever His Majesty may think it proper, with the utmost obedience and the Highest gratitude for the many honours he has graciously bestowed upon me, be ready and willing to resign my Commission as his Sole Agent & superintendant for the Northern District.

The Upper and lower Castles of Mohock Indians will I am persuaded remain firm to our interest and tho' their intemperate thirst after rum is a great impediment to their going upon service, when they can by any means get it, yet almost all their young men are now out, and going out, to distress the French settlements in Canada, beat up their quarters, and obtain intelligence of their numbers & motions.

I have taken a great deal of pains to bring about a peace between the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, settled in the Susquehanna and the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and I hope it is in a fair way of being accomplished, in which Governor Denny's candid behaviour and fair proposals, if continued and carried into effect, will greatly contribute.

Herewith I send your Lordships a copy of my proceedings last April with a number of Shawanese Nanticokes and Mohickander Indians, who came hither and are settled on one of the west branches of the Susquehanna, Also the original minutes of M^{r} Croghan my Deputy, and Gov^{r} Denny's proceedings at a meeting lately held at Lancaster in Pennsylvania. I think it also proper to transmit to your Lordships herewith, some original papers put into my hands by the said M^{r} Crogan relative to some former Indians management of his for the Southern Governments, as I apprehend they may tend to open to your Lordships some original causes of recent events relative to the present war in America.

I have the honor to be most respectfully
My Lords
Your Lordships most obedient
& most humble Servant
(signed) W^{m} JOHNSON

To the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations

JOURNAL OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S PROCEEDINGS WITH THE INDIANS.

FORT JOHNSON *14 April 1757.*

Peter Spelman a German who has lived these 7 years past among the Indians & whose Indian name is Owiligascho, son in law to one of the chiefs of the Shawanese Indians, living on one of the West branches of the Susquehanna River, arrived here; & after taking some refreshment, spoke to Sir William Johnson as follows:—

Brother. The King of the Shawanese hath sent me forward with these two strings of Wampum to acquaint you that he is on the road and will be here to morrow with near 200 Indians, Shawanese Nanticokes, and Mohickanders. They are coming to smoak a have under their Consideration the State of the Province, and Nothing shall be omitted in my Power to rouse the Inhabitants out of their Lethargy and put them under Arms.

"If the Indians who are coming to the Treaty are really our Friends, they will not refuse to give their Assistance, and they will furnish a considerable Force if their Numbers answer the Account given by the Messengers; You see how Necessary Mr. Croghan's Presence is, And if he be with you please to dispatch him to Me with your Orders forthwith, or if he shou'd have left you and shou'd want your Directions, I request they may be forwarded to him by Express.

"Mr. Atkins' Letter to Mr. Croghan is copying and shall be returned You. Inclosed is a Letter from Sir John St. Clair, who sets out for York to-morrow; It is very happy that his State of Health will permit him to assist you in sending up Provisions to the Troops, or doing any other Service in his Power if Sir John's Health wou'd permit.

"May Success attend you wherever you march, and the News of your gaining any Advantage over the Enemy will give infinite Joy to me; I heartily wish myself with you, And Am,

"Dear Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Colonel STANWIX."

25th June, 1757.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor wrote the following Letter to the Collector:

"PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1757.

"Sir:

"Lord Loudoun having signified to me, by Letter of the 5th Inst. that the fleet was ready to sail, and that, in Conjunction with Sir Charles Hardy, it was agreed that the Embargo shou'd not be any longer continued, on Account of the Service they were going on, than Seven Days after their sailing; And Governor De Lancey having informed Me that His Lordship was at Sea on Monday the 20th Instant, You are permitted, on Monday next, to clear out all Vessels to their respective Ports; but be extremely carefull before clearing them to conform to the Directions given by the Lords of Trade, in their Letter of the 9th of October last. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To the Collector."

The Governor received, to-day, the following Message from the House, in Answer to his of the 22d Instant:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"The House met at this Time, in Pursuance of the Governor's Summons, sincerely disposed to do the Publick Business with that Unanimity and Dispatch the Good of the People and His Majesty's service required, and expected to find the same Temper of Mind prevailing with the Governor. But we were both concerned and surprized when we perused his Message, at the beginning of this Sitting, and found in it, among many evident Reflections, two Charges of a most extraordinary Nature—That we had offered to your Honour an 'Anti-Constitutional' and an 'Extraordinary Bill, And that the People of this Province had interfered with His Majesty's Prerogative of making War and Peace'—Charges that plainly include a Design to subvert the Principles of the Constitution, and to invade one of the most settled Prerogatives of the Crown; And Charges, which, as they were without the least Foundation, Our Duty to His Majesty and a Regard to Truth, oblige Us to repute; which we apprehend is fully done by a fair and impartial Representation of a Number of Facts in our late Answer to that Message. But as the Governor has been pleased, in his Message of the Twenty-Second Instant, to repeat those Accusations, with a Number of additional and aggravating Censures on our Conduct, without any just Reason; and we can have no Room to doubt but the Person who can censure without Cause, will not be backward in misrepresenting our Actions, to support those Censures, even to the 'King's Ministers.' We hope the Governor will excuse us if we cannot pass over those Censures in Silence.

"The Governor is pleased to assert, that 'the first Part of our former Message contained Nothing more than Excuses why we wou'd not comply with His Majesty's Demands.' That part of our Message was a plain Narrative of Facts, referring to the Dates of Letters, the Supplies granted, and the known Circumstances and Burdens of the People; from whence it appeared that His Majesty's Demands had been even anticipated by the Loyalty and Zeal of His Subjects in this Province, in granting larger Supplies than they cou'd well pay, and greater than most of the other Colonies have given. This being the Case, we are by no Means doubtfull but His Majesty, when he shall be truly acquainted with the Facts, will be convinced of our Loyalty and Affection to his Royal Person, and our Regard for the People we represent. Nor are we terrified at the repeated and numerous Threats the Governor is pleas'd to intersperse throughout the most of His Messages, of representing our Conduct to the King's Ministers. We shall take the necessary Care to detect any Misrepresentations, an can chearfully rely on the

Goodness of our Cause, and the Justice of the Crown and a British Parliament, in determining it.

"The Governor's Misrepresentation of our Conduct can appear from Nothing plainer, than the Pains he has taken to prove that we have treated Lord Loudoun 'with Indecency, and unjustly censured him.' Can it be possible the Governor cou'd misunderstand the Words of the Message? Or cou'd he, whose Duty it is to protect us, unjustly intend to make that Nobleman an Enemy to the Province, by perverting the most decent and respectfull Sentiments of His Lordship into unjust Censures? The Words of the Message referred to by the Governor are, 'We cannot doubt, from his Excellency's Activity and Conduct in his Station, of his Concern at the Danger this as well as the other Colonies are exposed to; And we have Reason to apprehend from his known Justice, that had he duly weighed the large Sum of Money already granted by Us to His Majesty, and been fully acquainted with the Circumstances of the People, he wou'd have waved pressing us at this Time for an additional Number of Forces.' Was it unnatural or indecent to presume that His Lordship, a Stranger in the Province, lately arrived from Europe, intrusted with Matters of the utmost Importance, which must necessarily engross his whole Attention, shou'd be unacquainted with the Circumstances of the People? Or is it rational to conclude His Excellency cou'd Know the true State of the several Provinces, and particularly that of Pennsylvania, though but a Fortnight in it? If not, How cou'd the Governor so manifestly misrepresent our Actions, and insinuate that His Lordship 'had not escaped our Censures.' But of this his Lordship is to judge, to whose Justice and Honour we chearfully refer this unkind Reflection upon Us from our Governor, without the least Foundation.

"In Order to justify the Governor's Conduct in rejecting the Militia Bill, he is pleased to assign Two Weighty Reasons, as he calls them:

"First. 'That the late Bill which passed the House of Commons subjected the Militia in Time of Insurrection or Invasion to the Penalties of Death or such other Judgements as a Court Martial shou'd inflict.' It is strange that the Governor cannot discriminate between that Bill and the Bill presented by this House. The former is not a General Militia Bill, nor obligatory on more than One-Twentieth Part of the Community at one and the same Time, but every Freeholder was to have the Alternative of Serving or hiring a fit Person in his Room; and if any of the Freeholders did not chuse to subject themselves to the Judgement of a Court Martial, they might by this Means avoid it. From whence we may rationally conclude that Militia wou'd be chiefly composed of hired Persons; and this seems still more probable from their receiving the same pay as the King's Troops, and their being obliged to muster on Sundays. The latter is a general Militia Bill, equally obligatory on the whole Community, without any such Alternative; And, therefore, every Freeholder in the Province wou'd be subject to these Penalties without any Opportunity of avoiding them. Had the former Bill extended to all the Freemen of Great Britain, and obliged them to give their personal Attendance without such Choice, can it be reasonably presumed that so wise a Body of Men, the great Supporters of the English Liberties, wou'd have passed it?

"Secondly. 'That the Law repealed by His Majesty constituted a Court Martial for the Trial of Offenders, which the Bill before him has not done.' 'Tis true no such Court was constituted by the Bill; Nor was it necessary, as it contained severe Penalties on Delinquents, and those Penalties are directed to be recovered in the Courts of Justice and before the Officers of the Militia. The Constitution of a Court Martial in that Law as it was repealed might be one of the Reasons of that Repeal. Nothing else can be naturally deduced from it. How then cou'd the Governor think of giving such a Reason for his refusing so necessary a Bill? The Choice of so bad an Argument is a clear Proof to Us that good Reasons are scarce with the Governor to support his Conduct in this Respect. And as to the loose manner and pernicious Consequences 'of giving Liberties to evil disposed Persons, of pretending they are actual Members of certain Congregations when they are not,' We beg leave to answer 'The evil Persons' of every Congregation have the same Liberties Upon paying the Fines for Non-Attendance on the Military Duties—to enforce which an equal and considerable Fine is laid on every Person capable of bearing Arms. And the Persons of those 'certain Congregations' are not excused from their Duty, but upon the Payment of the same Sums that are imposed on others for their Delinquencies. Where then is the Injustice or Inequality of the Bill?

"But we are sorry to find that no Militia Bill, however necessary for the Defence of the Province, will meet with the Governor's concurrence, unless it is framed in such manner as will enable designing Men to overturn the Constitution, Subvert all our Rights and Privileges, and persecute several Sects of Religious Societies and honest and loyal members of the Community, whom the Governor is pleased to favour with the kind appellation 'of the worst of Persons.'

"The Governor is pleased to inform us that 'before his Arrival the Lower Counties had given for the King's Use as much as their Circumstances wou'd permit.' It had been well in the Governor to have particularized the Sum given that others might judge of that Matter as well as himself. We never have heard of their granting but Two Thousand Pounds. If more has been given, it is but trifling compared with their Circumstances, and the Necessities of the Colonies. Their Lands are rich, Many of their Farmers wealthy, and have all the Advantages of our Market, to which they bring their Commodities at little Expence. Those Counties, we presume, are capable of supplying at least the Proportion of a Tenth Part of the Aids of this Government, and yet while this Province has expended in the Defence of itself and that Government near 220,000 Pounds in a short Time, we know of no Taxes laid by that Assembly towards their own Defence or the Support of the War, except a Part of their Excise out of which the Grants we have mentioned were made. And this, the Governor is pleas'd to say, was 'as much as their Circumstances wou'd permit,' and accordingly he has never called upon them for any further Aid, though he is expressly ordered by the Royal Instructions so to do, and has now been near Twelve Months in the Province.

"The Stipulations with Lord Loudoun, the Governor says, 'related to a secret Expedition, and cou'd not at first with Propriety be communicated to the Assembly.' They might perhaps relate to a Secret Expedition, but if so, it was by no Means secretly conducted, for during the Sitting of the Assembly, it was pretty generally known and talked of, as well by the Officers of the Army as others, that such an Expedition was intended. Where then cou'd be the Impropriety of communicating it to the Representatives of the People, without whose Aid the Stipulations cou'd not be complied with? Why did he not request our Assistance in his Message at the Beginning of this Sitting? And why was the Assembly obliged to offer their Aid without his Request? From whence it seems clear that the Governor was so far from thinking it improper to be communicated, that he did not even think it Necessary, but was possessed with a Notion that he cou'd comply with that Engagement without our Assistance, though he had expressly, by the Tenor of the Stipulations, agreed so to do at the Time he entered into them.

"Your Honour is pleased to agree with Us 'that what relates to recruiting has been too much neglected, and never worse carried on in any Country in the World.' And you further add, 'That this has been owing to a determined Resolution in the Commissioners to retard the Recruiting Service.' The Matter then is reduced to this single Point, whether the Governor or the Commissioners are to blame? We shall not here enter into a full Justification of those Gentlemen; perhaps they may hereafter think it necessary to vindicate their own Conduct; But as they have laid their Minutes before Us in order to justify their Conduct to this House, we beg leave to say it appears to us from thence that as soon as the Governor recommended the Giving a Pistole Bounty for the Inlisting of Men they immediately and chearfully agreed to it, nor does it appear that your Honour ever requested a larger Bounty, or ever made that Request until the 25th of April last; And the Reasons those Gent^{n} assign to us in vindication of their Conduct in not allowing Five Pounds a Man to the Officers for each Recruit, agreable to the Governor's

Recommendation, are as follow: First. Because many Persons of Reputation and Interest in the Province had offered, and are yet ready to raise Companies of Men, without any Expence to the Public. Secondly. Because, from the Nature of the Service, the large Wages that are given, the Bounty offered, And the Inclination the People have ever shewn to enter into that Contract with the Government, the Commissioners had Reason to expect the Battalions might be kept compleat, with very little Expence or Trouble, had Recruiting Orders been timely given; And this appears from Your Honour's own Words, in a former Message, when you informed the House (however inconsistent with the Message we are now considering respecting that Matter), 'that the Officers met with Success in Recruiting.' And lastly. As great Part of the Sum granted was then expended, and the Remainder not likely to prove sufficient to answer the Purposes intended, they cou'd not be so regardless of their Duty to the Public And lavish of the People's Money, as to throw unnecessarily Seven Thousand Pounds into the Pockets of a Set of Officers, from whom, either through the Default of their Commanders or their own Neglect of Duty, the People have hitherto received but little Protection.

"Thus far the Commissioners' Conduct appears to Us justifiable. But your Honour is pleased to proceed in your Censures of that Board by saying, 'that constant Patroles and Ranging Parties have been ordered out,' And that 'even this Service has been materially checked when the Soldiers wanted Pay and Necessaries, and more particularly when the very moderate Demands of Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong were refused, who had Instructions to encamp with Three Hundred Men the latter End of March, or the Beginning of April, in an advanced Post, to cover the Frontiers.' If such orders have been given it can be no difficult Matter to prove 'the Misconduct of the Persons employed in the Service of the Government,' as your Honour calls on us to do. Was it not the Duty of the officers to obey those orders? Have not those Orders been almost altogether neglected, and the Men on the Frontiers sleeping in the Forts while the adjacent Inhabitants been murdered without the least attempt to relieve them? Were not near Twenty of the Inhabitants, during the Time of the last Treaty at Lancaster, inhumanly butchered and captivated within Thirty Miles of that Place, while the Troops for the space of Six Days remained inactive in their Forts, nor ever marched to their Assistance? And have not the Back Inhabitants more than once represented and complained of these Things? But 'this Service was materially checked,' as is said, by the Men's wanting both 'Pay and Necessaries.' That the Men ever wanted Necessaries we are informed is a mistake; the Commissioners, whom the Governor is thus pleased to censure, having repeatedly staked their Credit and Fortunes to supply them, when the Governor arbitrarily witheld his Assent to the reasonable Bill which, after a long and unnecessary Delay, he passed for their Pay and Support.

"The Governor next proceeds to censure the Commissioners for refusing the 'very moderate Demands of Colonel Armstrong.' We need only mention the Facts, evidently to shew how unkind and unreasonable the Governor is in this Reflection. This Demand was laid before the Board at a Time when the Province was Twenty Thousand Pounds in Debt, and the Publick Money, of which they had the Disposition, entirely expended, save about Three Thousand Pounds of the Arrears of the Proprietaries' free Gift, which was then unpaid, and alone remained to discharge the Public Debts. Yet, so extremely unreasonable was the Governor, as to expect that the Commissioners wou'd further stake their Fortunes already engaged for more than they cou'd with Justice to their Families spare, And that upon the Public Credit, when, from the Governor's Conduct, they had as little Reason to think he wou'd ever pass our reasonable Supply Bills to indemnify them, as they had to expect that the Proprietaries' Receiver-General wou'd pay the Remainder of the free Gift, for which he has been so often dunned that the Commissioners had Reason to suspect there was no Design to pay it at all. But since this Encampment of Colonel Armstrong, as Your Honour says, wou'd 'have cut off the Retreat of the Enemy, prevented the many Murders that have been committed, and the Captivating the many Prisoners that have been led into the worst of slavery,' how has it happened that this Demand has never been made of the present Commissioners, since the supplies have been granted, and since they have had it in their Power to have complied with it? And why was not Colonel Armstrong sent out to encamp there, when the Commissioners recommended it to the Governor, at Lancaster? Are the Circumstances of the Case altered? Is not that Encampment as necessary now to cover the Frontiers, and to protect the Inhabitants, as was then? Or is it not more so, Since this is the Season to expect the Enemy?

"We are truly surprised at the Governor's Information, that 'Standing Orders were given at his first Coming to re-inlist others whose Times were expired.' Those Orders, it is well known, never were executed nor attempted so to be. The Commissioners had it not in their Power to execute them, that was the Province of the Governor; And it seems to Us, as if it was not expected they shou'd be obeyed, as Nothing was ever done to enforce an Obedience to them, and as more particular Orders were granted to the several Battalions since. But we entreat the Governor wou'd recollect a few Facts, which will set this Matter in a clear light, and fully justify the conduct of the Innocent. On the Twenty-third Day of March the Supply Bill was passed. A few Days after the Money was struck, and at the Disposal of the Governor & Commissioners. On the Twenty-fifth of April, as is said before, your

Honour applied to the Commissioners to give a Bounty, which they immediately complied with; and yet, Notwithstanding there was Money granted, a Bounty allowed for each Recruit, And the several Companies of the Augusta Regiment very incompleat and daily diminishing, no particular Orders were given, as we are informed, nor the Officers sent out on the Recruiting Service until the Eighteenth of May; And we have Reason to believe wou'd not have been then, had not the Commissioners, moved with the Distresses of the People, by their Letter of that Date, to your Honour, warmly requested that it might be done. But it is alleged 'that the Officers cou'd not be spared to go a Recruiting, until Money was sent to pay the Regiment.' More than one Officer out of a Company does not seem necessary to be absent on that Service; And one wou'd imagine, under the particular Circumstances of that Battalion, it had been more prudent to have spared one of each Company, had his Place been supplied by a Draft from another Battalion, than totally to neglect the recruiting Service. For by this Means the Fort wou'd have received daily Supplies of Men, at that Time so much wanted, instead of their constantly diminishing in Number.

"From what Part of our Message your Honour cou'd collect that heinous Charge, of 'Fraud' against the Proprietaries in their Indian Purchases, we are at a Loss to Judge. That Message is now before us, and we cannot find the word 'Fraud,' or 'Proprietaries' mentioned therein on that Occasion, or any thing that can bear such a Meaning. It wou'd be wrong in us to criminate any Man unheard, much less Gentlemen in the high Station our Proprietaries bear in this Province; And the Governor must own, on reflection (notwithstanding what he has been pleased to insinuate), that we have not done it; And we assure the Governor, it will give us as much 'Pleasure' as it can give him 'to right their Honour,' and at the same time do the Indians Justice, in 'case it appears that their Complaints are well founded.'

"We are by no Means fond of entering into Controversy with the Governor respecting Indian Purchases, being in Hopes the Indian Complaints will be settled, and Tranquility thereby restored to the Province, but cannot avoid adding that we are still of our former Opinion, 'that the Cause of the present Indian Incursions on the Province have arisen in a great Measure from the exorbitant Purchases made or supposed to be made of the Indians.' This appears from the general Tenor of both the late Treaties, though some Parts of the former, respecting the Indian Purchases, are so faintly and incongruously expressed that they are scarce intelligible. This is the Case with that Part the Governor relies on to refute our Assertion. But a little Reflection on some Parts of that Treaty, which are clearly expressed, will evidently prove it. Teedyuscung, with great Ardour, declared 'that the Lands lying between Tohiccon and Wyoming, on the River Sasquehannah, were his, and that it was taken from him by fraud;' And the Speaker of the Six United Nations at the Lancaster Treaty expressed himself in this Manner: 'Brothers, You desired Us to open our Hearts, and inform you of every thing we knew that might give rise to the Quarrel between you and our Nephews and Brothers.' He proceeds to declare, that upon some Difference between them and the English, the Six Nations 'thought proper to remove them, giving them Lands to plant and Hunt on at Wyoming and Juniata, on Sasquehanna, but that the English, covetous of Land, made Plantations there, and spoiled the Indians' hunting Ground; That they complained to the Six Nations, who looked over those Lands, and found their Complaints to be true.' After this open declaration of the Six Nations, joined with that of Teedyuscung, how can it be doubted that the large Purchases made by the Proprietaries' Agents have given them Disgust? Have not the Six Nations, at their last Treaty, recommended it to the Governor as the only Means of restoring Peace to the Province, 'rather to give some Part of their Fields back again than differ with them?' Is it not now manifest that Nothing less will satisfy them but a Surrendering up of their hunting Country, and the only Land they have left to live in, and a Settlement of a Boundary not to be encroached on between Us? And supposing it true that the 'settled Parts of the Province are not more than one-Eighth,' the Conclusion of the Governor, that 'the other Seven-Eighths are yet left to the Indians,' will by no Means satisfy them. They justly consider that Purchases, however made, give a Pretence to remove the Possessors at Pleasure; That shou'd they be removed from the Lands already purchased, or pretended so to be, they have no Place to subsist in, And in this Case it will be but little Satisfaction to them to reflect that it is not settled.

"We assure the Governor that nothing cou'd give us more Pleasure than the Resolution he has taken 'in Conjunction with the King's Agent, to settle any Differences subsisting with the Indians.' Nothing, we are convinced, can so effectually conciliate the minds of the Natives to his Majesty's Interest, as so salutary a Measure, and therefore, we assure your Honour that Nothing in our Power that may contribute to so good a Work, shall be wanting. Your Honour has begun and made a considerable Progress therein, with a good Degree of Success, with which the Indians have expressed their Satisfaction; And, therefore, we request your Honour will be present at the ensuing Conference, as your Non-attendance will certainly occasion great Disgust to the Indians, and from their known Disposition, in all Probability, destroy the good Effects that may be expected from it. We have recommended it to the Commissioners who will bear the Expence of the Conference, and supply Your Honour with what Money you shall think proper to call on them for to defray your expenses on that Occasion.

"We are heartily sorry the Governor shou'd so far misunderstand our Message as to think in any Part of it we had 'laid aside Decency.' We are not conscious of the Justice of the Charge. It is our undoubted Right, as an Assembly of this Province, to represent the Public Grievances, and the Mismanagement of Publick Affairs, and to vindicate our Conduct, which has been unjustly misrepresented. This we have done, and this we hope we may ever do, without justly incurring the Imputation of 'want of Manners,' as an Omission thereof wou'd be a manifest Breach of our Duty to the People we represent.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"June 25th, 1757."

And His Honour was told by the Members who delivered the above Message "that the House having gone through the Business that lay before them, inclined to adjourn to the Eight of August next; and that if, in the mean Time, it wou'd be agreable to the Governor that some of the Members shou'd attend him to the expected Conferences with Teedyuscung and other Indians at Easton, the House would nominate the Committee who waited on His Honour to Lancaster, with Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Roberdeau, for that Purpose. Also, that the House, upon considering the Memorial of Sir John St. Clair, and the Governor's Message delivered therewith, had appointed a Committee to revise the Laws in Force for repairing and regulating Highways, and to bring in a Bill to supply their Defects, if any shou'd appear." But His Honour acquainted them that he had a short Message just ready, and wou'd send it to the House directly, that they might consider it and give him an Answer before they adjourned, And accordingly the Secretary delivered the Message as follows, viz.:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"In Case of an Attack, which we have the greatest Reason to expect, it will be necessary for me to raise Voluntiers; to order a Detachment of the Militia of the Lower Counties to march for the Defence of this Province; and further, to apply for a Body of the Militia of New Jersey. These Troops shou'd be supplied with Ammunition, Provisions, Carriages, Quarters, and such other Necessaries as may be wanted for the Conveniency of their marching and Encampment; besides, there will be wanting Arms and Accoutrements for the Voluntiers. I most earnestly recommend it to you to make the Proper Revisions for these several Articles, otherwise the Consequence will be fatal to this Province.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"June 25th, 1757."

Instead of an Answer, the Governor received, by Two Members of the House, a Copy of the following Resolves, viz^t:

"1st. *Resolved*, That the House are desirous to pass, and have repeatedly presented to the Governor, a Bill for forming and regulating the Militia of this Province; which, had he thought proper to have given his Assent to, wou'd have enabled him to have protected the People; And that his Refusal of the said Bill is a Denial of that Protection which they have a Right to demand, and was his incumbent Duty to have granted.

"2d. *Resolved*, That this House having passed a Law for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, for the raising and maintaining Fourteen Hundred Men for the Defence of the Province, had the Governor taken proper Care in recruiting the Provincial Regiments, wou'd have been sufficient, at this Time, with the Assistance of the King's Officers now on our Frontiers, to have defended the Province against any Number of the Enemy we have Reason to expect are coming against Us.

"3d. *Resolved*, That the said Supply Bill has invested the Provincial Comissioners with Power to dispose of the said One Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the Defence of the People, with the Assent of the Governor; and the House doubts not but they will chearfully defray the Expence of such prudent Measures as to them shall appear necessary for the Protection of the Province.

"4th. *Resolved*, That it appears to Us, that the Governor is determined to withhold that Protection from the People of this Province, which a proper Militia might afford them, Unless we will present him with such a Bill as will enable certain designing Men to subvert the Constitution, and deprive the Inhabitants of every Liberty they think worth enjoying."

And the House adjourned to the 8th of August, and having added Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roberdeau to the Number they proposed to attend the Governor to Easton.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Monday the 27th June, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	and	
Thomas Cadwallader,	John Mifflin,	

One Arthur Henderson, of Frederick County in Maryland, gave Information on Oath, before One of the Justices of York County, That One Francis English, a French Man, had, with some other

Persons, endeavour'd to entice him to go to the French Fort, telling him that several others had agreed to go; That they were to start the last of April; That they must convene their Company in the South Mountain, then cross Connegochegue and get into the North Mountain, where a Pilot wou'd meet them, who wou'd conduct them safe to the French Fort, where they shou'd be kindly received, and furnished with good Land, and Provisions gratis, till they cou'd raise Grain enough for themselves; and then what they shou'd raise afterwards, they might sell to the French, who wou'd allow them a good Price for it; And if they did not incline to halt at the French Fort, they shou'd be sent, clear of Expence, to the Mississippi, or any other Part of the Country.

Henderson's Deposition was sent to Lord Loudoun, and at His Lordship's Instance, the said Francis Ingliss was apprehended at Connegocheegue by a Writ from the Governor, and committed to Carlisle Jayl, removed thence to Lancaster Jayl, and from thence to Philadelphia. All the Particulars respecting him were extracted from Henderson's Information, for Heads of his Examination, which was taken, reduced to Writing, and sworn to before the Governor. If the several Matters of Fact set forth by Ingliss be true, he cou'd not be the Man of whom Henderson speaks, who was in Company with the Irish Man. It was therefore thought proper that the Examination, with the Papers left by Lord Loudoun, shou'd be transmitted to Colonel Stanwix, who might order the proper Enquiries to be made at the Places where Ingliss says he was at the Times mention'd by Henderson. He was sent back to Jayl, to remain there till the Governor shou'd receive an Answer from Colonel Stanwix, and ordered One Shilling a Day Subsistance. Ingliss says, Mr. Hoops has some Spite against him. It may not, therefore, be proper to employ him in the Enquiry.

A Letter from Major Burd of the 16th Instant, was read; wherein He informs the Governor, that some of the Six Nation Indians, who were at Lancaster Treaty, and were returning home, had shot at the Bullock Guard, and killed One of the Centrys. It was the Unanimous Opinion of the Council, That no Indian shou'd be admitted into any Fort, nor any more Ammunition given to them, Those who shou'd settle near the Fort only excepted, to whom Powder and Lead might be sold at a reasonable Price, for the Skins they shou'd get in hunting.

A Letter from Captain Thomas McKee, of the 21st June, was likewise read; and as both Major Burd and He mention, that the Indians expected in Consequence of what was said At Easton, to find a Store of Goods for sale at Fort Agusta, It was considered what Answer to give them, but it appearing to be of too great Consequence to be settled by so small a Board, the Consideration was deferred till the next Council.

Then was read A Letter of the 22nd Instant, from Major Par-

P. S. Since writeing the above I received a letter from S^t Christopher's of which the Inclosed is a Copy, by which Your Lordships will further see how His Majesty's Prohibitary Instructions are evaded.

The Right Hon^ble
The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Sir William Johnson to the Lords of Trade.

[Plantations General Papers, XVI., p. 2.]

Fort Johnson 25th June 1757.

My Lords

In the last letter I had the honor to write Your Lordships, I acquainted you that I had just then finished a Meeting with the Six Nations, wherein I had charged them with their inactivity in aiding and assisting His Majesty's arms and had insisted upon their giving me the reasons for their backwardness and coolness, and also to know positively from them what their future resolutions were, without any disguise. I then acquainted your Lordships that the Six Nations told me they looked upon the matters I had laid before them, to be of too important consequence for the Deputation then present, to give me a full and determinate answer to, — that they were speedily to hold a great Council of all the Nations at Onondaga where what I had then said should be faithfully reported, fully deliberated upon, and when that Council broke up, I should receive their full and determinate answer. That therefore I deferred transmitting to Your Lordships what passed at the said Meeting at my house, till I had the result of the Meeting at Onondaga, when I would send you both together.

Accordingly, My Lords, I herewith transmit the same to you. I was in expectation to have been able to have done this much sooner, but the unsettled state of the Six Nations amongst themselves and the confusion which the too successful arts of the French Emissaries have thrown them into, have delayed this meeting at Onondaga much beyond the time they gave me reason to expect it would take place and breake up.

Your Lordships will see by the Papers herewith, that the Three upper Nations, to wit, the Senecas, Cayougas and Onondagas, have declared themselves in favour of a Neutrality. As no Deputies from the Tuscaroros or Oneidas came down to this Meeting, I cannot say what their resolutions will be. It appears probable to me that from their not coming down with those upper Nations, they do not wholly agree in sentiments with them. I expect they will come by themselves when these return, and let me know their resolutions; but whether those will be more favourable to our interest, than what these three upper Nations have declared, I will not take upon me to ascertain. When I receive their resolves, I shall transmit them to Your Lordships.

I beg leave on this occasion to put Your Lordships in mind, and refer you to those papers I sent to the Board in Jan^ry 1756 by Gov^r Pownall when he went to England, wherein was laid before your Lordships the declining state of our Indian interest at the time General Braddock's commission put the management of Indian Affairs into my hands, and I told that Gentleman, at Alexandria, I would exert my utmost influence & abilities, but that I doubted whether I should be able to prevail on the Six Nations in general, to act with that order[1] in favour of His Majesty's Arms which might probably be expected from them. Our defeat at Ohio, the obstructions thrown in my way by General Shirley's opposing my management, the loss of Oswego, and our having reaped no striking advantages since, have been all additional drawbacks upon my retrieving and advancing His Majesty's Indian Affairs. And with respect to our interest amongst the Upper Nations, the loss of Oswego was a mortal wound, as that post was both a curb upon the Upper Nations to retain them in our interest, and a security for them against the enemy, should they act in our favour. I am fully persuaded the loss of this important post, with the consequential menaces of the French and their Indians, have produced the present Neutrality agreed on by the Senecas Cayougas & Onondagas. And 'tis probable our destroying the works at and abandoning the Oneida Carrying place last summer, may produce a neutrality from the Oneidas and Tuscaroras.

My Lords, I am extreamly concerned that the great expence which this service hath occasioned should not have produced more favourable effects. Permit me to assure your Lordships that I have acted with uprightness of heart, with all the oeconomy diligence and address within the compass of my abilities, to retrieve support and extend His Majestys Indian interest. I am extreamly sorry my endeavours have not been crowned with all that success which I was unfeignedly ambitious of being instrumental to. I must confess, all circumstances considered I do not think the Indians altogether so culpable as some people on this side the water seem to do; and I am truly conscious, that if I have erred in judgment, I have not been wanting in an honest and grateful ardor for His Majesty's service, the honour and success of his arms.

As I have my Lord Loudouns approbation and opinion in favour of it, I have told the Six Nations that I shall dispose of His Majesty's bounty and rewards only to such Indians as will actually go upon service. This I propose to make a fixt rule hereafter, as far as apparent good policy will permit. This will probably in some degree lessen the future expence. However I must be so ingenuous as to acquaint your Lordships that even under present circumstances I cannot promise that the future expences will fall very considerably short of the past; for as the Upper Nations (as your Lordships will see by their speech) solemnly declare that notwithstanding their Neutrality they are unanimously and firmly resolved to hold fast the ancient Covenant Chain of friendship, and remain Allies to His Majesty and bretheren to his subjects; utterly to cast off all notice and expence about them would, in my opinion, be a piece of conduct equally dangerous and impolitic in the present conjuncture, and if my Lord Loudoun or the Commander in Chief should be determined upon such a measure I would beg leave rather to decline acting than put it in execution

If your Lordships should be of opinion that from the present face of Indian Affairs the advantages of this service will not be adequate to the expence they have and may bring upon the Crown, I shall whenever His Majesty may think it proper, with the utmost obedience and the highest gratitude for the many honours he has graciously bestowed upon me, be ready and willing to resign my Commission as his Sole Agent & Superintendant for the Northern District.

The Upper and lower Castles of Mohock Indians will I am persuaded remain firm to our interest and tho' their intemperate thirst after rum is a great impediment to their going upon service, when they can by any means get it, yet almost all their young men are now out, and going out, to distress the French settlements in Canada, beat up their quarters, and obtain intelligence of their numbers & motions.

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[1] ardor, *Johnson Manuscripts*, IV. — ED.

I have taken a great deal of pains to bring about a peace between the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, settled in the Susquehanna and the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and I hope it is in a fair way of being accomplished, in which Governor Denny's candid behaviour and fair proposals, if continued and carried into effect, will greatly contribute.

Herewith I send your Lordships a copy of my proceedings last April with a number of Shawanese Nanticokes and Mohickander Indians, who came hither and are settled on one of the west branches of the Susquehanna, Also the original minutes of M^r Croghan my Deputy, and Gov^r Denny's proceedings at a meeting lately held at Lancaster in Pennsylvania. I think it also proper to transmit to your Lordships herewith, some original papers put into my hands by the said M^r Croghan relative to some former Indians management of his for the Southern Governments, as I apprehend they may tend to open to your Lordships some original causes of recent events relative to the present war in America.

I have the honor to be most respectfully
My Lords

To the Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners
of Trade & Plantations

Your Lordships most obedient
& most humble Servant
(signed) W^m Johnson.

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XVI., No. 8.]

Fort Johnson 20 Sept^r 1756

Sixty nine Indians of several Nations who had been compleatly cloathed and armed, marched with M^r Croghan to join the Army at Fort Edward.

17 of October. Sixty three Indians of several Nations marcht with S^r William Johnson thro' the woods to join the army at Fort Edward, which Indians had been also cloathed and armed.

25 of October. M^r Arent Stevens Chief Interpreter spoke to the Mohawks of the Lower Castle, acquainting them that Sir William Johnson had waited expecting them and the Upper Castle to have joined & marcht with him.

They replyed that they had waited for their Bretheren of the Upper Castle, who not coming in time had prevented their accompanying S^r William that they were now come, and both parties were ready to follow.

27 October. Some Seneca Indians arrived, to whom M^r Stevens also spoke and told them that S^r William had waited expecting them, according to his Summons. They told him, several of their chief men who went to Canada and were not returned, had delayed their coming.

are rais'd Out of Colo^l. Stanwixes entrenchment; we will want help to this Political as well as Religious work.

I am, Sir,
with the utmost regard and Esteem,
your most affectionate Humb^l. Serv^t,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

GOV. DENNY TO PROPRIETARIES, 1757.

Philadelphia, 30th June, 1757.

Sir,

My last Letters were of the 9 & 10 April,* since which I have a Letter from the Proprietaries of the 11th, and one from You of the 12th March, with a Duplicate of yours of the 12th February.

I mention'd in mine of the 9 April, that a large Number of Six Nation Indians was come from Sir William Johnson to attend Teedyuscung's Treaty. When they heard nothing from him, nor that he was return'd from the Seneca Country, where they were told he was gone, as they passed thro' the Diahogo Town where he lived, in their Way from Sir William Johnson's to this Province, they began to repine at their long Stay, and to be much out of Humour. The Season for planting Indian Corn approaching, they sent Two of their Chiefs to tell me they cou'd stay no longer, and to request I wou'd come and take them by the Hand, having many Things to say to me. It was very disagreeable to me to leave the Seat of Government, where every Day brought on some necessary Business, in order to attend Indians with whom I had nothing to do; for their Errand here was only to attend Teedyuscung's Treaty and to assist in it. Nevertheless, at the Importunity of the Speaker and Commissioners, with the Advice of Council, I sent, tho' unwillingly, to Lancaster. I had there the Mortification to hear from their own Mouths, that these very Delawares, who were lately treated as Women, thrown out of the Council, and order'd to live on Sasquehannah, by their Uncles the Six Nations, ~~as un~~worthy to live among their Brethren the English, had now put the Six Nations to Defiance, and were so strongly supported by the Senecas, that their other Uncles cou'd not terminate the Differences between them and this Government. Sensible of this, and honest at the same time, they set it forth in their public Speeches, and advised me to write to the Senecas, and to sollicit their Favour, as the only Means to bring about a firm and lasting Peace with Teedyuscung and the Delawares. The Minutes of the Conferences went in the General Wall Packet, which will sufficiently evince this. With the Minutes, I sent the Copies of all

* See pages 107-120.

the Messages between me and the Assembly, and the exemplified Copies of the Acts passed by me at the last Sessions.

I had the further Mortification to hear of the Enemy Indians coming within Thirty Miles of the Place of Treaty, desolating a long Tract of Country, and killing and scalping many of the Inhabitants. Four dead Bodies, one of which was a Woman with Child, were brought to Lancaster from the neighbouring Frontiers, scalped and butchered in a most horrid Manner, and laid before the Door of the Court House for a Spectacle of Reproach to every one there, as it must give the Indians a sovereign Contempt for the Province. They were however removed by my Order, and the Treaty with an Intermission of a Day went on in its ordinary Course. The poor Inhabitants where these daring Murders were committed, being without Militia or Association, and living among Menonists, a numerous Sett of German Quakers, came supplicating me for Protection, and immediately with the Approbation of the Commissioners, who attended at the Treaty, I gave Lieutenant Col. Weiser a Warrant to raise Three Companies, of Fifty-Three Men each, for their Relief, and to enlist them for three Months; not doubting but in that Time, with proper Encouragements, the Forces wou'd be recruited to their full Number.

It will be proper to acquaint You, that the Six Nation Indians, as they passed by Shamokin in their Way to Harris's Ferry, inform'd the Commanding Officer that a large Body of French & Indians was making Canoes at the Head of the West Branch, and intended to come and attack that Fort. Unfortunately at that Juncture the Terms of the Soldiers of that Regiment were expired, and no Persuasions cou'd induce more than Forty of them to re-enlist, which laid me under the Necessity of sending Three Companies of Lieutenant Col. Weiser's Battallion to reinforce the Garrison. These Levees therefore were a good Expedient, as it would not only give Time to recruit the Regiments, but afford a speedy Relief.

I hastened therefore from Lancaster into the County of Berks to encourage the raising these one hundred and fifty-nine Men. When I came there, tho' there were Men enough, I met with an unexpected Obstacle. The Country People, supported by the Magistrates, and the leading Men of the County, wou'd not serve under Provincial Officers, but insisted on chusing their own; this I was well informed was put into their Heads at Lancaster by some of the Commissioners and Assembly Men, who spare no Pains to cry this up as a most valuable Privilege, and it is generally deemed so, and obstinately persisted in.

Intending to go to Fort Henry, the only Garrison my Time wou'd allow me to visit, I desired Col. Weiser to acquaint the Leaders of these infatuated People, that I shou'd be glad they would come and speak with me at the Fort. Accordingly, above Fifty substantial Freeholdrs, well mounted and armed, joined the Escort, & attended me to Fort Henry, where I had an Opportunity of undeceiving them. Convinced of their Error, they presented me a very respectful Address, assuring me of their Desire to have a proper Militia Law, and that they were determined under such a Law to serve and do their duty to their King and Country. Forty instantly were inlisted by Colonel Weiser out of this Neighbourhood, and a Magistrate about twenty Miles off wrote me he had inlisted forty more.

I shou'd have mentioned before, as I was going to Lancaster, I receiv'd a Letter from the Secretary of State, signifying his Majesty's Pleasure, that in every Colony an additional Number of Men shou'd be rais'd, to be ready in case of an Accident happening to the King's Forces in any general Actions or Expedition, accompanied with a Letter from Lord Loudoun, wherein he recommends it to this Province, that as they are without a Militia, they shou'd in compliance with the Secretary of State's Letter, raise at least Five Hundred additional Men. His Lordship was likewise pleased to write me an Answer to a Letter I had wrote, at the Instance of the Commissioners, to desire to know what Share of the Indian Charges accruing in this Province, his Lordship wou'd think reasonable shou'd be assigned to be paid by his Majesty. The Conduct of the People of this Province is censured by his Lordship, in this Answer, and an absolute Negative given to the Application. Copies of these Letters went in one of the Packets.

The Commissioners at Lancaster likewise informed me that the £45,000 was expended, and said, without the Aid of the Assembly, no more Money cou'd be got either to pay the Troops or carry on the necessary Business of the Province. These several Matters obliging me to call the Assembly, I had no time to visit the other Parts of the Frontiers. The House by the Summons was directed to meet on the 30 May, but Sickness and the Business of the Season detaining the Members, a Quorum did not then meet, and at the Application of the Speaker I consented to an Adjournment of a Week.

A Bill for striking £55,000, the Remainder of the £100,000 of
instantly offered by the Assembly, as I foresaw it would be, & thave
fore in my Remarks given to Lord Loudoun I urged it by Wen-
Objection against the Bill, but it was then denied by the Assemis-
as well as by Mr. Franklin to me in his Lordship's Presence. The same Reasons which induced me to pass the Act for £100,000 still subsisted, and made it necessary for me, having received so full an Advice from Lord Loudoun, to give my Assent, tho' unwillingly, to this most unreasonable and oppressive Encrease of Paper Money. I expected the Merchants who were made acquainted with the supplemental Bill before it passed wou'd have petition'd against it, and thereby have furnished me with further Reasons to reject it; but such is the Influence of the Assembly, that no such Petition cou'd be signed, and not a Man in the Country gave himself any Concern about this or the large Taxes imposed by the Bill.

I need not make any Observations on what has passed at this Sessions, it ended last Saturday, and this Week's Gazette, with the next, will contain the Messages that have passed between Us, tho' they were inserted without my Privity or Consent, and the Publication is very unseasonable, as these Papers are known to go to Canada, and falling into the Enemy's Hands, by a Capture of one or other of our Vessels, will discover our Distractions and Weakness. The Gazette is in Mr. Peters's Box, and Copies of all necessary Papers.

On the 20 Instant, Lord Loudoun sail'd for Halifax from Sandy Hook with Eighty-Five Transports, having on board the Troops under his Command, convoy'd by Sir Charles Hardy in a Fifty Gun Ship, two Twenty Gun Ships, and two Sloops; the Embargo was taken off seven Days after his Lordship's Sailing, in consequence of his Orders.

On the 23d an Express arrived from Col. Stanwix, with Advices, that some of our friendly Indians of the Cherokee Nation had brought into Fort Cumberland some Scalps and a French Officer, taken Prisoner near Fort Du Quesne, and reporting that an Army of French and Indians, with Waggons and a Train of Artillery, had begun their March towards our Frontiers. Col. Washington, who had the Comand of Fort Loudoun, at Winchester, had held a Council of War, and sent the Result of it to Col. Stanwix, who was preparing to march with the Five Companies of the Royal Americans, and Two hundred and Fifty of the Provincials, under Lieutenant Col. Armstrong, towards Patowmac. These Advices were instantly laid before the Assembly, with a Request not to separate till it cou'd be known for certain where the Blow wou'd fall. The House had then under Consideration a Reply to my long Message, which they did not finish till Saturday Afternoon, and then they delivered it with a verbal Message, importing their Determination to adjourn to the 8th August. Not knowing what might be the Consequence of Col. Stanwix's Intelligence, I desired them by a Message, which was ready prepared, to enable me to furnish Provisions, Ammunition and [illegible]er Things necessary for marching and encamping, in case it shou'd [illegible] found necessary to raise Volunteers, or apply for the Lower [illegible]nty or Jersey Militia. On this they came to a Sett of extra[illegible]nary Resolves, with which they concluded their Sessions. Col. Stanwix's Intelligence was immediately dispatched by Express to Governors Belcher and Delancey, and General Webb.

By later Advices from Cumberland County, the French and Indians have no Carriages or Artillery, marched to the Mountains, and then were separated into small scalping Parties, and that Col. Stanwix remains in his Camp at Carlisle, and Lieut. Col. Armstrong is advanced with his two hundred and fifty Men to Fort Loudoun to watch the Motions of the Enemy.

In case the Quakers shou'd again apply for Liberty to give Presents and attend the Treaty, I have prepared an Answer agreeable to the Proprietaries Letter of the 12 March, which I shall give them in writing, Considering how fully and openly I had censured their Numbers & Behaviour at Easton, I did not expect such a Body of

Friends wou'd have attended at Lancaster, where the Secretary counted above one hundred in the Court House at one of the Conferences, and some told me there were one hundred and forty; all, as I am credibly informed, deputed by the several Meetings for that Purpose.

Four Members of the Quaker Meeting applied to me before I went to Lancaster for Leave to join their Presents as usual to the Provincial Presents. I consented it shou'd be done exactly as it was agreed on by Governor Morris. On this Answer, they have given out that I consented to their going, which I did no otherwise than as I have related.

EDMUND ATKINS TO GOV. SHARPE, 1757.

Winchester 30th June, 1757.

Sir:

Before I could send away the foregoing Mr. Croghan arrived here the 13th from Pensilvania, with Col. Armstrong, Capt. Armstrong & Capt. French; as did also from Maryland, Mr. Ross your Commissary, Capt. Mercer & Lieutenant Shelby; And in the Evening, those Cherokees of Wauhatchee's Party who had stolen away in order to get Possession of the intended Present at Fort Loudoun, returned chagrined, being referred back to me. I was exceeding glad to see those Gentlemen present here at the same time with Mr. Croghan, because it gave them an Opportunity of seeing the good Effects thereof. Wauhatchee came to me privately the next Day, acknowledged his Error, asked my Pardon, & even asked Leave in form to go home, declaring he should be well satisfied with whatever I should give him more, and give up his Pretensions to any part of what was coming from Pennsylva. The Day following, when I gave him & his people a Speech at parting, in presence of the above Gentlemen & many others in publick, he behaved with all the submission imaginable, and gave the strongest Assurances of standing by the English in the War, & of sending up fresh parties & strong ones, as soon as ever he should receive my Passports, which he urged the sending of speedily.

In the Course of this Transaction, Wauhatchee asked whether Capt. Paris had, or was to have the Command of 100 Men at some Fort? which Mr. Ross explained to me by saying, it was intended he believed by you to post him at Fort Cumberland, with a view to his being of Service there with the Cherokee Indians. Wauhatchee said something further of a very extraordinary Nature, viz: "that "Capt. Paris had told him he had the Management of Indian Affairs." And Wauhatchee desired to know whether he was to have any Employ therein? upon my answering in the Negative, he

Govr. Denny to Proprietaries 1757.

No. 1360.

Philadelphia 30th June 1757

Sir

My last Letters were of the 9 & 10 April, since which I have a Letter from the Proprietaries of the 11th. and one from You of the 12th March, with a Duplicate of yours of the 12th February.

I mention'd in mine of the 9 April, that a large Number of Six Nation Indians was come from Sir William Johnson to attend Teedyuscung's Treaty. When they heard nothing from him, nor that he was return'd from the Seneca Country, where they were told he was gone; as they passed thro the Diahogo Town where he lived, in their Way from Sir William Johnson's to this Province, they began to repine at their long Stay, and to be much out of Humour. The Season for planting Indian Corn approaching they sent Two of their Chiefs to tell me they coud stay no longer, and to request I woud come and take them by the Hand, having many Things to say to me. It was very disagreeable to me to leave the Seat of Government, where every Day brought on some necessary Business, in order to attend Indians with whom I had nothing to do; for their Errand here was only to attend Teedyuscung's Treaty and to assist in it. Nevertheless at the Importunity of the Speaker and Comissioners, with the Advice of Council, I went, tho unwillingly, to Lancaster. I had there the Mortification to hear from their own Mouths, that these very Delawares, who were lately treated as Women, thrown out of the Council, and orderd to live on Sasquehannah, by their Uncles the Six Nations, as unworthy to live among their Brethren the

English, had now put the Six Nations to Defiance, and were so strongly supported by the Senecas, that their other Uncles could not terminate the Differences between them and this Government. Sensible of this, and honest at the same Time, they set it forth in their public Speeches, and advised me to write to the Senecas, and to sollicit their Favour, as the only Means to bring about a firm and lasting Peace with Teedyuscung and the Delawares. The Minutes of the Conferences went in the General Wall Packet, which will sufficiently evince this. With the Minutes I sent the Copies of all the Meſsages between me and the Aſsembly, and the exemplified Copies of the Acts paſsed by me at the last Seſsions.

I had the further Mortification to hear of the Enemy Indians coming within Thirty Miles of the Place of Treaty, desolating a long Tract of Country and killing and scalping many of the Inhabitants. Four dead Bodies, one of which was a Woman with Child, were brought to Lancaster from the neighbouring Frontiers, scalped and butcherd in a most horrid Manner, and laid before the Door of the Court House for a Spectacle of Reproach to every one there, as it must give the Indians a sovereign Contempt for the Province. They were however removed by my Order, and the Treaty with an Intermiſsion of a Day went on in its ordinary Course. The poor Inhabitants where these daring Murders were comitted, being without Militia or Aſsociation, and living among Menonists, a numerous Sett of German Quakers, came supplicating me for Protection, and immediately with the Approbation of the

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Commiſsioners, who attended at the Treaty, I gave Lieutenant Col Weiser a Warrant to raise Three Companies, of Fifty Three Men each, for their Relief, and to enlist them for three Months; not doubting but in that Time, with proper Encouragements, the Forces woud be recruited to their full Number.

It will be proper to acquaint You, that the Six Nation Indians, as they paſsed by Shamokin in their Way to Harris's Ferry, informd the Commanding Officer, that a large Body of French & Indians was making Canoes at the Head of the West Branch, and intended to come and attack that Fort. Unfortunately at that Juncture the Terms of the Soldiers of that Regiment were expired, and no Persuasions coud induce more than Forty of them to reenlist; which laid me under the Neceſsity of sending Three Companies of Lieutenant Col Weiser's Battallion to reinforce the Garrison. These Levees therefore were a good Expedient, as it woud not only give Time to recruit the Regiments, but afford a speedy Relief.

I hastened therefore from Lancaster into the County of Berks to encourage the raising these one hundred and fifty nine Men. When I came there, tho there were Men enough, I met with an unexpected Obstacle. The Country People, supported by the Magistrates, and the leading Men of the County, woud not serve under Provincial Officers, but insisted on chusing their own; this I was well informed was put into their Heads at Lancaster by some of the Commiſsioners and Aſsembly Men, who spare no Pains to cry this up as a most valuable Privilege, and it is generally deemed so, and obstinately persisted in.

Intending to go to Fort Henry, the only Garrison my Time
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A Bill for striking £55,000, the Remainder of the £100,000 was instantly offered by the Aſsembly, as I foresaw it woud be, & therefore in my Remarks given to Lord Loudoun I urged it by Way of Objection against the Bill, but it was then denied by the Aſsembly, as well as by Mr. Franklin to me in his Lordship's Presence. The same Reasons which induced me to paſs the Act for £100,000 still subsisted, and made it neceſsary for me, having received so full an Advice from Lord Loudoun to give my Aſsent, tho unwillingly, to this most unreasonable and oppreſsive Encrease of Paper Money. I expected the Merchants, who were made acquainted with the supplemental Bill before it paſsed, woud have petitiond against it, and thereby have furnished me with further Reasons to reject it; but such is the Influence of the Aſsembly, that no such Petition coud be signed, and not a Man in the Country gave himself any Concern about this or the large Taxes imposed by the Bill.

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In case the Quakers shoud again apply for Liberty to give Presents and attend the Treaty, I have prepared an Answer agreable to the Proprietaries Letter of the 12 March, which I shall give them in writing. Considering how fully and openly I had censured their Numbers & Behaviour at Easton, I did not expect such a Body of Friends woud have attended at Lancaster, where the Secretary counted above one hundred in the Court House at One of the Conferences, and some told me there were one hundred and forty, all, as I am credibly informed, deputed by the several Meetings for that Purpose.

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30 June 1757.

No. 2.3.4

.10. Apr

Journal of Captain George Croghan, and the Treaty at Easton, &c., 1757.

[New-York Papers, Mm., No. 21.]

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of George Croghan Esq^{r} and Treaty held with Tediuscung & other Indians at Easton in Pensilvania in July and August 1757. with M^{r} Croghan's Report to Sir William Johnson of the Behaviour of the Quakers at the aforesaid Treaty.

May the 24th 1757. I set off from Lancaster to meet the Cherokees at Fort Loudoun.

The 26th I got to John Harrisses where I overtook the 6 Nations that was going home by Fort Augusta, under the care of Capt^{n} Thomas M^{c}Kee in good temper.

The 28th I got to Carlisle where I met Col. Armstrong who was just come home after visiting the Cherokees at Fort Frederick, he informed me that the Cherokees desired him as they were going to Winchester in Virginia to receive a present, to send an Express to them when I came up with the present from this Government, and promised they would meet me at Fort Loudoun.[1]

June 2^{d} Col^{o} Stanwix[2] came to Carlisle when Col^{o} Armstrong let him know that the present sent up for the Cherokees was not sufficient, nor any ways in quantity to their Expectations, which Col. Stanwix gave me orders to purchase as much more as would complete it to £300 and draw on the Government for the money, which I accordingly did.

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[1] Now Loudon, Franklin county, Pa.

[2] Lieutenant-General JOHN STANWIX, nephew and heir to Brigadier-General Stanwix, who served with reputation in the wars of Queen Anne, entered the army in 1706, and during the peace which followed the Treaty of Utrecht in 1714, applied himself with diligence to the study of his profession. Yet so slow was promotion that he was an old Captain of grenadiers in 1739, at the commencement of the war with Spain. In 1741, he was promoted to a majority of marines, and in 1745, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment raised by the Marquis of Granby on account of the Rebellion. In 1749, he was appointed equerry to His Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales; in 1752, he was advanced to the government of Carlisle, which city he then represented in Parliament; and in 1754, (in which year he had the misfortune to lose his wife,) he received the commission of Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the forces. On the commencement of hostilities in America, Mr. Stanwix volunteered to serve in the Plantations, and on 1st of January, 1756, was constituted Colonel commandant of the first battalion of the 60th or Royal Americans. On arriving in this country, he was put in command of the Southern District of North America, and had his head quarters at Carlisle, Pa., during 1757, on the 27th December of which year he was appointed Brigadier-General. On being relieved by Brigadier Forbes in 1758, Brigadier Stanwix proceeded to Albany, whence he was ordered to the Oneida Carrying Place, to secure that important position by the erection of a work, which, in his honor, was called "Fort Stanwix." He returned to Pennsylvania in 1759, having been again appointed to the command of the Southern district; was raised to the rank of Major-General on the 19th of June, and passed the year at Pittsburgh, where he repaired the old fort and remounted the works with cannon, and by his prudent conduct secured the good will of the Indians. On the 4th of May, 1760, he resigned his command to Brigadier Monckton; on the 19th of January, 1761, he became Lieutenant-General, and on 24th of October following, Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot. On his return to England, General Stanwix was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, and married (1763) Miss Sowle. On the 11th of April, 1764, he became Colonel of the 8th or King's Regiment of foot, and in the following year was ordered to Ireland, where he passed the whole summer in reviewing the troops. He was returning in December, 1756, to attend Parliament, being at the time a member for Appleby, when in crossing from Dublin to Hollyhead, the Eagle packet, in which the General, his lady, his only daughter and suite, were passengers, foundered at sea, and all on board perished. This unfortunate event gave rise afterwards to a singular law suit. General Stanwix, on his second marriage, stipulated that if he survived his lady, the personal estate was to descend in a certain line; if the lady survived the General, then in another line, and if the daughter survived them both, then the property took another direction. The parties interested raised the question as to which of the three was the survivor, and a suit in Chancery was brought to determine the fact. At the suggestion of the Court the property was equally divided. *Gentleman's Magazine*, XXXV., 164; XLII., 150; XLIII., 347. *Pennsylvania Archives*, III., passim. *Army Lists.* — ED.

June 3^d^ I sent off an Express to Winchester to let the Cherokees know that I would meet them the 10^th^ at Fort Loudoun where I would deliver the present from this Government.

The 9^th^ I got to Shippensburgh in company of Col^o^ Armstrong and several Officers with a Detachm^t^ of the Provincial Troops.

The 10^th^ We received an account of Lieut. Holliday with 24 men being surprized in the big Cove,[1] himself and six men killed or taken

The same day I received an Express from M^r^ Atkin the Superintendant for the Southern District by which I found he was displeased with the Proceedings of this Governm^t^ and Maryland, taking upon them to treat & make presents to any Indians belonging to his District, and let me know that the Indians had set off to meet me without his knowledge, and desired that I might not transact any business with them till I see him and desired I would come to Winchester to him.

The 11^th^ I set off from Fort Loudoun with Col^o^ Armstrong to Winchester to meet M^r^ Atkin. The Cherokees returned from Fort Frederick that day to Winchester when they heard I was gone up.

The 12^th^ We got to Winchester where we met M^r^ Atkin and ab^t^ sixty Cherokees, all of them were determined to set off immediately home, as they had met with such a disappointment.

The 14^th^ M^r^ Atkin and we had a meeting with the Indians when he agreed to deliver them about £100 worth of Wampum, Silver Truck, Calliere, Vermillion in the name of this Government as a Reward for their past service here on my promising him to reimburce him in Goods the same value, which I did.

The Indians received it kindly, seemed well satisfied and said as soon as they had rested themselves at home, they would return with more Warriors, and come and visit their Brethren here, on parting I made Wahatche a present of five pounds in dollars, which pleased him extreamly well as he said he wanted a horse to carry home his present.

The 15. At 11 o'clock at Night came to town an Express from Fort Cumberland with an acco^t^ that 6 Cherokees was arrived here from Fort Duquesne who saw a large body of the enemy, French and Indians, with waggons and artillery set off, and by their Rout suppose they intend to attack Fort Cumberland.

The 16 I sent an Express to Col. Stanwix with the above Intelligence.

The 17 came an express from Fort Cumberland giving an account than another party of Cherokees was arrived, who had fallen in with a party of ten French about 30 miles this side of Fort Duquesne, had killed two Officers and three men, and brought in a French Ensign prisoner. The Swallow their head Warrior was killed.

The 18 another party arrived at Fort Cumberland who had killed and scalped one Indian man and two women so near Fort Duquesne that they fired the cannon after them, they say that there was not less than 500 french and Indians set off from Fort Duquesne with about 100 bagage horses, that they took the Pensylvania Road, but that they had no waggons or Artillery with them.

The 19. About 60 Cherokees came to Winchester with french Ensign Prisoner.

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[1] Big Cove creek is in Bedford county, Pa., immediately west of Loudon. — Ed.

Winchester, June 20th 1757.

The Examination of Monsr Belestre a French Ensign taken before the Honble
Edmund Atkyn Esqr His Majtys Agent for, and Superintendent of Indian
Affairs, in the Southern Department. In presence of
Col° Washington and
George Croghan Esqr Depy to Sir Wm Johnson.

He says that he is a native of Canada and served Monsr Vaudreuil, that he come last from Fort du Quesne with a party of 40 Indians and 12 White men, 3 of which were Officers, that he left that place the 17 of May with orders to reconnoitre Fort Cumberland, and entice out small parties, in order to make them Prisoners, that they did not then take or kill any, but drove off a good number of horses that then the Indians seperated themselves from them, and dispersed themselves on the frontiers of the Neighbouring Colonies to get scalps and prisoners. That they then set off homewards being 10 in number all French when they were attacked about half way between Fort Cumberland and Fort Duquesne on the 30th day of last month, and that two Officers and three soldiers were killed and himself taken prisoner. That when he left Fort Duquesne there was a Garrison of 300 men one half of which were Regulars and the other half Militia, that they daily expected a reinforcement of 300 more from Montreal which were to be stationed there till next Spring to enable that garrison to resist any attempts the English might make against it this summer. That a great body of Indians to the number of 1500 composed of the Illinois, upper Cherokees and Creeks was also expected which he supposed was arrived by this time, who were to be employed in Scouting Parties to annoy the Frontiers of three Neighbouring Colonies. That the Indians who now harrass the Frontiers are not the same who have hitherto done it, for they are now neuteral, but that they are more distant Nations who are now employed in that Service. That when he left Fort Duquesne he heard nothing of an Expedition intended on any of the Frontier Settlements or the Out Forts, they having no Artillery to enable them to conduct such an Expedition, the whole they have being 8 Six pounders and Six four pounders which were mounted at Fort Duquesne.

That only 100 of the Garrison at Fort Duquesne are quartered within the Fort the rest lodging in barracks without. That the train of Artillery taken from General Braddock was sent down after his defeat to Niagara, and that it was the same train the French had used at the taking of Oswego. That at the battle of Monongehella there were 200 French and 600 Indians, and that the total killed and wounded on the side of the French amounted to 30 only, that they then made only 8 prisoners, 3 soldiers and 5 women. That 3000 Soldiers arrived last winter at Montreal from France, but that he did not know of the arrival of any Troops at New Orleans by the way of Missisipy, that country being so distant that they had no accounts from thence but at the same time he said that they were supported at Fort du Quesne with Provisions from the Illinois country as well as from Fort du Droit. That they keep 100 men in Garrison at Fort Prisquisle being apprehensive that the English and their Indians might attack them there. That they have no Ports or Settlements on the Ohio, below Fort du Quesne, but several above. That the French give nothing for scalps but a little Spirits.

N B. The Commanding Officer's name at Fort Duquesne is Delignery.

The 21 *of June* Mr Atkin called a meeting when he delivered the Indians a present, very trifling, it consisted of half thicks, about one shirt and one pair of stockings a Man, some

Calliere, Callimancoes and small truck; The Indians seemed much displeased when they saw the present and was determined to set off being in a very ill humour. I thought if they went away dissatisfied it might be of ill consequence to His Majesty's Indian Interest, and then took the Opportunity of those Alarms from Fort Cumberland to apply to him for those Indians to come with me to meet Col. Stanwix who was providing carriages to march to the Frontiers, and promised Mr Atkin that I would give them the Present from this Government to which he agreed. Then it was proposed to the Indians, who readily agreed to come with me, in expectation that they should get something worth while to take home with them. Mr Smith the Interpreter told me that he was very glad that I had engaged the Indians to come down where they would get some presents for their services as he said he was of opinion, had they gone away displeased, it would be of fatal consequence to the English Interest, as he knew they had great Offers made them by the French, and indeed they told that to Mr Atkin themselves and that they came this way to make a trial and see how their Brethn the English in those parts would serve them, before they would listen to the French, with whom they had but a slender acquaintance.

The 28th I delivered them the present put into my hands by this Government for them with the Governour's Compliments to them, and then condoled with them for the death of the Swallow their Chief Warrior, who was killed in taking the French Ensign.

They received the present with Satisfaction and returned thanks, but at the same time told me by Mr Smith the Interpreter that they did not think themselves sufficient rewarded for their Services, thô they said they could not blame this Government as they had done no services here for what they had already received.

The 29. The Mohawk Sachem who went up with me to meet those Cherokees delivered them the message sent by him to them from the Chiefs of the Six nations, the purport whereof was as follows

The Six nations first brightened the chain of friendship with them, then desired in the strongest manner they could express that their Brethren the Cherokees would hold fast by the chain of Friendship subsisting between them, the English and the six Nations, and join their united forces, in order to defeat the dark Schemes their common enemy the French and their Indians had formed against them and assured them by a large belt of Wampum that they might depend on their brethren the Six Nations for that they had taken up the hatchet in defence of their brethren the English, and were determined never to lay it down while there was a Frenchman on this side the great lakes, and hoped that their brethren the Cherokees would act on the same principles. Then he gave a large War belt to the Young Warriors desiring them to be strong and prosecute the War against the French on the Ohio, while the Six Nations would do the same towards the Northward, and said, perhaps next Spring we may both join together and strike a stroke which may make the French repent their past conduct.

The Cherokees after considering what had been said to them by the Mohawk Chief returned answers to the speeches made them in which answers they expressed great Satisfaction in having from the mouth of the Six Nations that they were so hardy in our Interest, and promised to join them and prosecute the war agst the French as long as they had a man able to fight and said they would send three of their men home with them to the Six Nations to confirm their words, and that early in the Spring they would bring a large Body of their warriors to those Parts, if their Bretheren the English would desire them, and that constantly this Fall they would furnish parties on those frontiers to annoy the enemy, but said they would expect to be supplied with cloaths from their Bretheren the English, and presents to carry home to their women and children, as they could not subsist without, for while they were employed in War they would loose their hunting which was their Employment at home, and by which industry they supported their families and cloathed them, and they desired that this Mohawk would recommend it strongly to their Bretheren the English here, with whom they had no acquaintance as yet, to be generous to them and they should soon find that they would deserve every thing their Bretheren would give them.

The 29th about 12 o'clock Mr Smith the Interpreter received orders from Col. Stanwix to take those Indians out to scour the woods about Rays Town[1] and from thence to Fort Cumberland.

The 30th Mr Smith spoke to them and let them know that the Commanding Officer of the King's troops in those parts had desired them to do such services to which they agreed but told Mr Smith that they expected I would engage to give them some presents to take home to their Families, as by their Staying here now, they would loose their fall Hunt, and said you have seen how our Bretheren of Virginia have served us, after promising us a great deal of goods, they have not given us Cloaths for ourselves, thô we have been 5 months in their Country and have killed some of the Enemy, likewise there has been killed some of our own Men in their Quarrel, but we expect better usage from you.

As I found the Good of His Majesty's Service required their stay on those frontiers agreable to Colo Stanwix's Orders, and a great Body of the Enemy being on our Borders, I promised to recommend it to the Governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland to reward their services generously, and told them I made no doubt but they would on which they agreed to go out to morrow.

After which they insisted that I should let four of their Chief Men go with me to see Colo Stanwix whilst the rest was on service in the woods, which I agreed to, then they applied to me and said that they would want some horses to help them home asked me if they found any horses whether they might have them or not. I told them I had several horses of my own running about Wray's town and if they could find any of them they should have them or any others that had no owners.

July 2d I arrived at Carlisle with some of the Chief of ye Cherokees

3d Col. Stanwix received them in his camp with the whole Battalion under arms, and after drinking a Glass of wine with them at the head of the Battalion he made them the following Speech.

Brothers and Warriors of the Cherokees,

With this String of Wampum I take you by the hands and bid you welcome to my camp in Pennsylvania, and do assure you that I shall strongly recommend it to the Provinces that you may be generously rewarded for any services that you do, and have no doubt but the presents promised shall be delivered to you within the limited time.

Brothers,

I shall be glad to see any of your people or any other of our Friends on these Frontiers to join us in the War against Our common enemy the French and their Indians, and I shall think it my duty to recommend it to the provinces that you may be supplied with every thing necessary for the War, and well rewarded for your services.

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[1] Near Bedford, on the head waters of the Juniata, in Bedford county, Pa. — Ed.

The 4th I set off from Carlisle in Company with the Mohawk and the three Cherokees who was going to the six Nations country.

The 7th I arrived at Philadelphia when the Governour acquainted me that Tediuscung with about 200 Delawares and Shawanese were arrived at Fort Allen,[1] and that 100 Senecas were hourly expected.

Sunday the 17th I set off from Philadelphia for Easton where I arrived

the 18th, and met Tediuscung with about 200 Delawares, men, women and children, who had been there some days, just after I arrived the Senecas came in number 109, men, women and children.

The Chiefs of the several Tribes met together and bid me welcome to their fire, after which I spoke to them agreable to the ancient Custom, and after wiping the Tears from their Eyes, and the Sweat from their Body, and pulling the thorns out of their Feet, I let them know that I was heartily glad to see them meet together, and acquainted them that their brother Onas was on the way coming to meet them at this Council fire, which he and his brother Tediuscung had kindled last year, when they both undertook the good work of peace, which I hoped at this meeting would be settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

Thursday 19. This day I spent in getting what Intelligence I could of the disposition of the French and their Indians.

I was informed by several Indians of Reputation that the grand Council of the Six Nations which set two Months was broke up, and had unanimously agreed to oppose the French measures, and to hold fast by the chain of friendship subsisting between the English and them, and that most of the Members of that Council was gone down to Sir William Johnson to acquaint him of their Determination.

I was informed that the French at Niagara was very scarce of Provisions, that some Munsey Indians with the King of that tribe who went there this spring had differed with the French Commandant and told him that they could no longer be amused with his false speeches, for we now see your designs: You look on us only as your Dogs; for every old man who is scarce able to walk, or a young boy, who comes among you, you immediately give him a hatchet and say, here child take this and go and kill the English, while you stay at home Yourselves and laugh at us, but I tell you we will be Fools no more. You put the Hatchet into our hands, and I would have you take care how you behave or perhaps you may feel it soon.

I likewise hear from Ohio that the Delawares and Shawanese are differing much with the French, they have declared that as soon as Tediuscung and the Susquehanna Indians make peace with the English that they would come and join the English and strike the French. I understand that it is the Lake Indians that is annoying the frontiers at present with perhaps one or two Delawares with each party, as Pilots; The News I had from the Ohio during the Conferences at Lancaster, that the French and Cunniwagoes had differed, and that a number of each was killed is now confirmed by those Indians, who say it happened at Crown Point, that 40 Indians was certainly killed but they cannot tell how many French, they were not all Cunniwagoes but of several Tribes; of this the Cunniwagoes complained to the Six Nations at the great Council and further informed the six Nations that the French had formed a scheme to reduce the Six nations to Slavery.

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[1] This fort was located at the Moravian town of Gnadenhutten, Northampton county, Pa., on the Lehigh river, opposite the mouth of the Mahoning. It was built in January, 1756, by Benjamin Franklin, who named it after his old friend, Wm. Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, VII, 15. — ED.

French Margret's husband a Six Nation Indian and a man of good character says that a principal man of the Senecas with a party of Warriors went this Spring to Niagara and demanded of the commanding Officer where he got the hatchet he was giving the Indians to go to war against the English. The Officer made answer he could not tell where it was got it was sent him from the Governor.

To which the Seneca chief said, In old times and when we made peace with the French and took them for our fathers we agreed to sink the bloody Hatchet in the Bottomless Pit and it was agreed whoever took it out and made use of it, all nations should rise up and strike him that took up the Hatchet as a disturber of the public peace and tranquility of his Neighbours. As soon as the Chief returned to his own Country their Council sent a Deputation to the Governor of Canada to know where he got the hatchet; This man adds that all the Six Nations seem impatient for the return of their Messengers, as they are to take their measures from the Answer they receive. An Indian that I sent to Ohio for intelligence is returned and informs me that the French are determined to attempt the reduction of Fort Augusta[1] as they think that will cut off the Communication between the English and their Bretheren the Six Nations Delawares and Shawanese, as they have no other Indians to depend on but the lake Indians.

They have formed a plan that, if they cannot reduce the Fort, they will send a small party to scalp and then expects the garrison will make a Sally, and so draw them into an Ambuscade, so at least cut off the Party.

They have gone so far as to bribe a party of Ottowas to watch the Road Tediuscung came down to attempt the killing some Indians to prevent the success of this meeting. He says that the Chief of the Delawares was sincerely disposed for peace as far as he could find, and much displeased with the French. That Delaware George who is settled on one of the Branches of Bever Creek was rejoyced when he heared that the English inclined to make peace and told him, tho he was no King, yet if I would send for him he would rise up both him and his people, and come down to his Bretheren the English and live and dye with them, he said he had between forty and fifty men besides Women and children, who never struck the English. He says the French use all Artifices to give the Indians an ill opinion of the English, they brought a packet of letters which they told the Indians contained a scheme for destroying all the Indians and that all the English Governours had agreed to it and signed the papers, the letters came this Spring from Canada, and were shewn to all the Indian Nations on the Ohio, and was told them that they were taken from an English Soldier who was made prisoner about Fort William Henery. That Sir William Johnson and myself only pretended to take care of the Indians in order to draw them down to a treaty, and then kill them all, some of the Indians were much alarmed at this News at first, but Delaware George and some of the most thinking Indians suspected that the French had forged those letters to deceive them and told their Minds in Council, which was generally beleived to be truth by all the Indians before he left that, except the Ottawas who will beleive nothing but what the French tells them.

He intended to have gone to Fort Duquesne but was persuaded against it by his friends who told him that if he went there he would certainly be put to death, on which he came by the way of Veneango, where he says the French is going to build a strong Fort, to see a great quantity of timber cut ready for hawling.

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[1] Now Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa. — Ed.

He says during his stay upon Ohio there was but ten canoes came down the river to Fort Duquesne which were loaded with Provisions.

During his stay at Bever Creek about 50 miles from Fort Duquesne some of the Delawares and the French commander differed, they broke open his store, his own lodging room and took out his wearing cloaths and tore them to peices, and took what they pleased from him.

By this we may see that Garrison was not very strong this Spring, nor does it appear by this Conduct that the French is in much esteem with the Indians.

Thursday 21st The Indians waited on the Governor at his Lodging and had the following private Conferences relating to this Meeting.

At a Council held at Easton *Thursday the* 21 *July* 1757.

PRESENT—The Honble William Denney Esqr

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lyndford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflen	

Tediuscung, the Delaware King, and his Counsellors, with some of the Six Nations.

Conrad Weiser Mr John Pumpshire Interpreters

Tediuscung this morning acquainted the Governour by Mr John Pumpshire his Interpreter, that he and a few of his people would wait on his honour whenever he pleased to receive them, and the Governour saying they might come immediately they accordingly did come, vizt Teediuscung, James English, Abraham Locquis, Moses Tetamy, John Pumpshire &a &a &a

After a short conversation Tedyuscung delivered himself as follows.

Brother,

You remember you invited me to come and treat with you, and to bring with me the ten Nations, who have joined with me and I with them. In consequence of what you may remember I promised, I have done my best Endeavours. Some of each of the Ten Nations are come. I have faithfully and distinctly told them all that you said to me, you said I must come to the Council Fire, where we might all see one another, and hearken to what you should say to us.

They are now ready to hearken to you at the time which will best suit you.

A String.

Brother, As you sat at home you looked this way and saw Your Bretheren the Indians coming, when they arrived you took them by the hand, you received them kindly and also the ten Nations who were with them, you was glad to see them, observing them fatigued with their Journey and their faces covered with sweat, you kindly wiped it off with an handkerchief, then looking at their leggs and seeing them torn and bloody with briars and thorns you picked the Briars out of their legs, and annointed them with some of that good oil as Your Forefathers were used to do with ours when they met together to renew their Leagues and make a lasting peace. All of us now present are sensible of being used as our ancestors were and of receiving the same kind treatment they did.

A String.

Brother,

I am now arrived at the place appointed for the Council Fire where we are to hold Conferences together. I am come just to the Door, I look into the house. I see a great deal of dirt and blood in it which is grievous to us both, Seeing this I take a wing in my hand, I go into the house and sweep all the Dirt into one place, I wipe off all the Blood, I take up Dirt and Blood together, I throw it all to the Leeward, that it may be no more seen, I make the House quite clean, that we may come together as our forefathers used to do, when they came to transact an affair of so great Importance as to brighten the chain of friendship, and make a firm and lasting peace.

Brother, When I looked at you I saw tears running out of Your eyes, I use the same method to you as you have done to me. I now wipe them off with an handkerchief, I likewise take that soft feather that we make use of to clean our ears,[1] what you may hear what I have to say. All those who are present join me in these things.

Brother, I see some things that are not right, may be in Your heart, from flying stories that are every where going about. Those that are present with me will use their Endeavours with one accord to take them out of Your heart, that they may not obstruct our present proceedings.

Before I have done I open our throat and clean it all within that you may speak to Your Bretheren with freedom. A String.

Brother, the great being who created us made our hearts alike at first, but of late they are divided and have leaned different ways. We who are now present will use our endeavours to set them upright, and unite them together as firmly as in the Days of our Forefathers.

The cause why we differ at this time from what we were at first is owing to the conduct of our foolish young Men who have separated us from the good Agreement we have lived in before. A Belt.

Brother, I see you are wounded, you have a sore within you in Your heart. The great God who made us has provided remedies on the Earth for all Diseases which can happen to us if they are properly applied.

The ten Nations now present who are joined with me, they and I will take hold of this remedy with the greatest care, we will apply it to the sore in Your heart, you shall feel it no more. You shall be perfectly cured from the inside to the outside, so that the sore shall break out no more.

Brother, It is our constant usage, when we undertake to cure any wound, to look often in it and take care that it does not fester, if we find any appearance of its festering we loose no time, but instantly use the same good medicine which we applied at first that it may be prevented in time and never come to an head. A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother, We have in former years often held Councils together. Let us look around us and behind us, and observe what has been transacted in them, let us not do as they did in several respects, but be more careful, perhaps the Evil spirit was busy in former times but he is busier now than he was then; Let us therefore be exceeding careful in whatever we do, let us try to exceed our Grandfathers in care in our proceedings, let us look up to the Supreme being that we may now by our faithful Endeavours have our End answered to the good of both. In case my endeavours shall be accepted and my faithfulness kindly received and beleived we may then live in lasting peace, and our posterity after us. A String

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[1] ; with this I open your ears that you may &c. *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, VII., 651. — Ed.

Tedyuscung then acquainted the Governour that he had opened the Conference and finished what the had to say, and now the Treaty might begin at any time the Governour should please to appoint, either to morrow or next day as it would be most convenient to him. He added that he had something to mention in the way of Discourse. His Memory he said was weak and as he would have things done regularly he desired he might have a Clerk to take Minutes along with the Governour's Clerk. He further desired that when the Treaty was done which he hoped by the assistance of the Almighty would be to the satisfaction of both, he might have a Copy of all the Proceedings, and that they might be put upon Record. Indians Cabins being often made of Wood, Grass and Straw they are apt to catch fire and if his Cabine should be burned and the papers with it he might then have recourse to the Government for another Copy.

Mr Croghan was then sent for and presented to the Indians as Deputy of Sir William Johnson sole Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District, and as such accepted by the Governor.

After this Tedyuscung said it now depends upon the Governor to let the Indians know what he has to say to them, as he invited them to come to the Council Fire. He might open the public Treaty when he pleased to morrow or next day when it would be most convenient for him.

Fryday 22^d. The Governor sent for me and shewed me the above speeches and consulted me upon the answer he should return Tedyuscung, and in the evening returned his answer which here follows: at the same time he introduced me to the Indians and let them know that I was Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnson, who was appointed by the King of Great Britain to take care of all the Indians in this District of America and with whom they were to transact the public business at this Meeting.

The Indians seemed extreamly satisfied with what had been told them in Regard to the mode proposed for holding this Meeting and Expressed their satisfaction at the Appointment of Sir W^m Johnson to the care of the Indians and returned the King their father thanks for that appointment and said they were well satisfied that no Person should take down the Minutes of the Treaty but the one appointed by me.

Here follows the Governour's Answer to the foregoing Speech.

Easton Fryday the 22 *July* 1757.

PRESENT— The Honourable The Governour

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lyndford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mefflin	

Teedyuscung the Delaware King with his Councellors and some of the 6 Nations.

Conrad Weiser Esq^r M^r John Pumpshire Interpreters.

Bretheren,

I return you my hearty thanks for your kind Speeches yesterday, which were very agreable to me, and evidenced such a good disposition on Your part as gives me the highest satisfaction.

A String.

Bretheren

It is with a particular pleasure I observe all Obstructions are now removed. Be assured that I shall speak with the utmost freedom and Openness to you and the Ten Nations. I am ready to concur with you in devising and executing all such Measures as shall be thought the most proper to bring to a speedy and good issue the great Work of Peace, which is already so happily begun and so far advanced: This Belt Confirms my Words. A Belt.

Bretheren, you told me yesterday that your foolish young men had been the occasion of the late unhappy differences that for some time subsisted between us, and cautioned me not to give credit to any idle stories that might be going about I shall retain in my mind this good advice and as we likewise have many foolish people among us, who may have raised and propagated false Reports to obstruct the good understanding between us, which we are now mutually endeavouring and taking pains to establish on a solid and durable foundation. I desire you will shut Your ears against them and beleive nothing but what comes from me or the King's Agent, in relation to public Affairs. A String.

Bretheren,

You may remember that in the first conferences you attributed the beginning of the present troubles in a great measure to the confusion that had arisen from so many Peoples having concerned themselves in public Treaties, and that therefore the Indians had agreed to put the management of their affairs into the hands of a few, and that two Kings only were appointed to transact public business of which you Tediuscung was one. You were told that the great King of all the English had found the like Inconveniences from so many of his Colonies holding seperate and distinct treaties with Indians and therefore had given one general commission to your good friend and brother Sir W^m^ Johnson to be his sole agent in Indian Affairs for this District. To him I desired you would go and lay all that had passed between you and this Government before him for his approbation.

According as I then promised I have transmitted to that gentleman all our proceedings which he has been pleased to approve of, and by a Commission produced to me, and now ready to be shewn you, he has constituted and appointed M^r^ Croghan his Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs in this Province with particular directions to hear any complaints and assist in accommodating the differences you may have with His Majesty's Subjects, and particularly those set forth at Your Treaty with me here in November last. At the same time Sir William Johnson finding in the Conferences sent him, that you designed us a visit in the Spring was kind enough to send a Deputation of the Six Nations to attend at that meeting who waited a long time in expectation of seeing you, but on Your not being able to come and they being under a necessity of returning home I went to Lancaster at their request, took them by the hand and conferred with them. At their Conferences M^r^ Croghan the Deputy of Sir W^m^ Johnson was present and settled with me the forms to be observed in the Treaty, and his Secretary only was permitted to take down the Proceedings: No other person being allowed to take Minutes of what passed at those Conferences, not even the Secretary of this Government whose proper business it ever had been till that time when this new Regulation first took place. I am further told it is the Constant practice of Sir William Johnson as well as all others who have the conduct of Indian Treaties to employ their own Secretaries, and as this Method was settled at Lancaster as a precedent to be observed in future Treaties, I shall not take upon me to make any alteration in this Respect.

Bretheren, This Government as well as Yourselves has great confidence in the Interpreters present, Mr Pumpshire and Moses Tetany. Whatever they speak from you will be faithfully taken down and publicly read at the time that all may hear, understand and know it to be exact. Mr Croghan will afterwards cause the whole to be fairly transcribed and two copies to be made, one of which he will deliver to you and an other to me which shall be put upon record as you desired. In our Conference Yesterday you had an Instance of the exact manner and care of taking down what passed, and I hope it gave you entire satisfaction.

Brother.

Agreable to your Request at our last Meeting I now present you with a true Copy of Your Proceedings with this Government under the great Seal of the Province, which as they will remain on record you may always have recourse to.

At a Council held at Easton, *Saturday* 23 *July* 1757

PRESENT— His Honour the Governour

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires.
Richard Peters	Lyndford Lardner	
Benj^n Chew	John Mefflin	
Mr Croghan	Mr Weiser	

Teedyuscung the Delaware King with some of his Counsellors and Mr Galloway, Mr Fox, Mr Masters, and Mr Hughes, four of the principal Commissioners, having requested a Conference of the Governor, they were received in Council, when they presented to him the following Remonstrance which was read by Mr Galloway.[1]

July 23d 1757 Easton

Sir,

As the method of managing the present Treaty is of the utmost moment to the lives, liberties and properties of the People of this Province and the British Interest in General we beg leave to remonstrate to your honour.

That Tedyuscung on Thursday last came to us and demanded that he might have a Clerk to be appointed by himself to take down the Minutes of the Treaty who should compare his Proceedings with the other clerks, before they leave the Table. This he insisted was the most certain means of searching out the Truth and of obtaining Justice to the persons who should prove to be injured. He was pleased further to add that this was his pleasure and he would have it granted, and that he would not proceed to treat without it. Upon which we informed the Chief that his demand appeared to us reasonable and just, but that we were not the proper persons to grant it. We recommended him to the Governour on that occasion, (as he is the head of the executive part of Government) who we did not doubt would allow it.

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[1] JOSEPH GALLOWAY was born in Maryland about the year 1730. Having removed to Philadelphia, he became eminent in his profession as a lawyer, and was subsequently Speaker of the Assembly. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774, when he submitted for its approval the Albany Plan of Union of 1754. In 1776 he abandoned the Whigs and became a Loyalist, and soon after joined the Royal Army in New-York, whereupon his estate was confiscated. In 1778 he went to England, where his pen was constantly employed on subjects connected with the war, and where he died in September, 1803. *Sabine.* — ED.

This Morning the Chief further informed us that he had made an application to the Governour for the above purpose but that your honour did not think proper to allow his demand, that he was extreamly dissatisfied therewith and declared he would not treat without it. That as the Governour has begun with clearing his eyes and ears with a soft feather that he might hear and see clearly he looked on it both unjust and unkind to attempt now by this refusal to lead him on blindfold and in the dark, and therefore requested that we would assist him in a second Application to Your honour, which if refused he declared he was determined to give over prosecuting the good work he was ready and willing to accomplish with the English, and go home, and further requested that his Demand and refusal might be taken down in writing that it might be represented to the great King in his behalf as the reason of his not concluding the peace he had undertaken.

This he assures us was a thought of his own at Weyoming after the last Treaty held by him at this place, and not suggested to him by any person whatsoever.

In pursuance of which request we beg Your honour would consider the Right and Justice of this natural demand and the dangerous consequences that may attend persisting in a Refusal of it. He appears to us to have an undoubted Right as a King and Chief of a Nation, to have a Clerk or Secretary, to take down Minutes of the Transactions of this important affair, And this seems more natural as he and his people are illiterate Persons.

Your Honour will be pleased further to consider that the Lives and Properties of the People and His Majesty's Interest in General are immediately concerned in the Event of this Treaty and therefore should the Chief do as he declared, the melancholy consequences must necessarily be a farther Devastation of the Province, more Murders of the People, and an alienation of the affections of the Indians of many Nations from the British Interest.

Will^m Masters,
Jos. Fox
Jos. Galloway
John Hughes.

To the Honourable
William Denny Esq^r

M^r John Pumpshire by Tedyuscung's Direction declared that every word there wrote as said by him, was really his own desire and said by him, and in confirmation of this he gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Governour acquainted Tedyuscung that he would take the matter into consideration and give him an answer, which he did the next day in Council, and is as follows,

Brother,

I have considered the second Application you made to me Yesterday that you might appoint a Clerk of Your own to take down the Minutes of our Proceedings at the present Treaty.

Brother,

I have always taken a particular pleasure in seeing you and been ready on all occasions to hear any thing you had to say or propose to me and treated you with that Respect and friendship due from one brother to another.

Brother,

When you first applied to me for a Clerk I received You kindly as I shall continue to do, and after I had considered Your request I gave you my answer why I could not think myself at liberty to comply with it and informed you of the Method that had been agreed upon by Mr Croghan the King's Deputy Agent and Your Uncles at Lancaster in May last in taking Minutes at Indian Treaties and it appeared to me at that Time that my Reasons gave you satisfaction.

Brother,

If on reconsidering the Matter you were dissatisfied you should have come to me as you used to do, and have spoken Your mind freely, and you would have found my arms open to receive you, and my ears to hear you, and not have applied to any other persons for their Mediation with me.

Brother,

I told You before and I again inform you that no one has any right to treat with you or transact any business with you in this Province but myself and Mr Croghan the King's Depy Agent;

I hope you will remember this.

Brother,

No Indian Chief before You ever demanded a Clerk and none has ever been appointed for Indians in former Treaties nay I have not even nominated one on the part of this Province therefore I cannot help declaring it against my Judgment.

Brother,

I am afraid by Your showing so little confidence in me or the King's Deputy Agent that you have harkned to idle Stories, or the Singing of Birds, thô you advised me against it. However to give you a fresh proof of my friendship and Regard if you insist upon having a Clerk, I shall no longer oppose it. A Belt.

Tedyuscung immediately answered that he thanked the Governor for what he had said to him, and the favour he did him in not opposing his request, that if he had committed any mistake or given Offence to the Governor in what had been done, he was very sorry for it, and it must be imputed to his Ignorance: That he desired what was past might be done away and forgotten, and we might look on one another with chearfulness and proceed with all Our power in the great work of peace in which we were engaged. A String.

To which the Governour replied

Brother Tedyuscung

What you said last proceeds from an honest heart I overlook Your weakness. You may depend upon the kindness of me and my Council. No uneasiness remains with us now. I shall always be glad to see you and your Interpreter, and discourse with you like loving Bretheren on any matter be it what it will that you may have to say. A Large String.

At a Meeting with Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, living on Susquehannah, who is empowered by the ten following Nations, viz^t Lenopi, Munsey, Mawhickon, Tiawco, or Nanticokes and the Senecas, Onondagas, Cayougas, Oneidas, and Mohawks, to settle all differences subsisting between them and their Bretheren the English; and George Croghan Esq^r Dep^y Agent to the Hon^{ble} Sir William Johnson Baronet, His Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendent, of the Affairs of the six Nations, their Allies and Dependants and Colonel of the same.

At Easton, the 25 *Day of July* 1757.

PRESENT—The Hon^{ble} William Denny Esq^r Lieu^t Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex in Delaware.

James Hamilton Lyndford Lardner
Will^m Logan Benjamin Chew } Esquires, Members of the Gov^{rs} Council.
Richard Peters John Mifflin

Isaac Norris Esq^r Speaker of the House of Assembly

Daniel Roberdeau, Member of the Assembly.

William Masters John Hughes
Joseph Fox and Joseph Galloway } Esquires, provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia and others the inhabitants of the Province.

Capt^n Thomas M'Kee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esq^r Interpreter for the Province.

M^r John Pumpshire. Interpreter for Tedyuscung.

Teedyuscung King of the Delawares attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents. The Number of the Indians here at present is ab^t 300 Men, Women and Children.

Teedyuscung sent his Interpreter to call M^r Charles Thompson[1] to the Table whom he had appointed his Clerk, to take the down the Minutes of this Treaty.

The Governor opened the Conference directing his Discourse to Teedyuscung and spoke as follows.

Brother.

I am very glad to meet you once more with Your people and some of Your Uncles the Six Nations according to your Agreement with me at this place in November last. The number of Indians you have brought down with you on this Occasion, and the pains you have taken to carry the news of our good dispositions for peace so great a Distance confirms the good Opinion we have always had of you, shews the sincerity of the Professions you have made of your earnest Desire to restore the friendship and brotherly love that always subsisted between us and the Indians till Your foolish Young Men were seduced by the Evil Spirit and turned against us.

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[1] CHARLES THOMPSON, was a native of Ireland, and born in the year 1730. He landed at Newcastle, Del., about 1741, and afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he became principal of the Friends Academy, and enjoyed the advice and friendship of Benjamin Franklin. He was appointed Secretary of Congress in 1774, and continued sole secretary of that body throughout the Revolution, and until 1789, when he resigned. He was a patriot of highly moral and religious principles. He died in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, near Philadelphia, on the 16th of August, 1824, aged 94 years. He translated the Septuagint, which was published under the title of—Holy Bible translated from the Greek. 4 Vol. 8vo., 1808. *Allen.*—ED.

Brother Tedyuscung and Bretheren of the ten united Nations, we are now met together to finish by the Assistance of the Allmighty the great work of peace and to make a new chain of Friendship, so bright that it shall never rust, and so strong that it shall never be in the power of wicked Spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one man, with but one heart and one head. I invite you to join heartily and sincerely with me herein by this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

You may remember that when we were here last Fall I asked you what was the cause of the breach between our bretheren the Delawares and us, whether we the people of Pennsylvania had done you any injury, and desired you would open your hearts and tell me your mind freely. In answer to this you told me that your foolish and ignorant young Men when they saw the Proceedings of our enemy the French King and beleived the things that were told them were persuaded by this false hearted King to strike Your Bretheren the English, and that the cause why the blow came the harder on us was that the Proprietors had defrauded you of some of Your Land, and that you had been treated in the same manner in the Jerseys, but that this was not the principal cause of your striking us. I was willing to enquire into the truth of this charge at that time but you declined it, because few of the Indians then present originally owned those Lands, but said that you would endeavour to bring as many of them down as you could find to the next Meeting.

Brother,

According to the promise I made you at Our last Treaty, I layed all our Proceedings before Sir William Johnson who, you have been often told, is appointed by our great King, his Sole Agent for Indian Affairs in this District to take care of them as a father that no one may wrong them. Sir William Johnson has since deputed Your, and our, friend George Croghan, who is well acquainted with Your affairs and Language to act in his behalf to attend this Treaty, and enquire into every grievance you may have suffered, either from Your Bretheren of Pennsylvania or the Neighbouring Provinces. Gave a String.

Brother,

I took care also to send Copies of our several treaties with you, to England, where they were layed before the King's Ministers, who being desirous that justice should be done you, ordered that Sir William Johnson should enquire into the foundation of your charge against this Province, in order that you may receive satisfaction, in case of any Injury has been done you.

Brother,

I have freely opened my mind to you and am ready with M^r^ Croghan His Majesty's Deputy Agent, whenever you think proper, to hear any thing you may have to say to us about the Grievances you may think you labour under from this Province. Gave a String.

When the Governour had ended his Speech I spoke as follows

Brother Tedyuscung and you my bretheren the Sachems and Warriors of the ten Nations you represent at this Meeting.

You have been informed by Your Brother Onas that the King of Great Britain Your Father has appointed Sir William Johnson Baronet to be His Majesty's chief Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their allies and Dependants in this District of America, and he has appointed me his Deputy and ordered me to attend this Meeting and hear any complaints you have to make against Your brother Onas in respect of his defrauding you of the lands mentioned in the Conference you held with this Government last Fall in this Town, or any other Injuries you have received from any of His Majesty's Subjects in this District. I am now ready to hear what you have to say, and I assure you in the name of Sir William Johnson I will do everything in my power to have all Differences amicably adjusted to Your Satisfaction agreable to his Orders and Instructions to me. Gave a Belt.

When I had delivered my Speech the Governor told Tedyuscung that he had done for the present, and that whenever he was ready to give an answer we should be ready to hear him, then Tedyuscung replied that he had something to say now, and addressing himself to the Governour and spoke as follows.

Bretheren,

I will let you know in a few words what my desire is. I kindly receive Your Words this day. They are true and make my heart glad. By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I let you know I will speak to morrow. I think it proper to speak my mind with Openness. I think it my duty to remember the Conduct of my foolish young men. I see a great deal of mischief done. I will first begin to clean up the blood that has been shed and removing the dead bodies out of the way. After that I will make known my grievances. I remember what Sir William Johnson said to me by the Messengers he sent to me. I sent back to him by the same Messengers, and desired him as he was a wiser man than I and of greater abilities that he would be strong and lend his assistance to cure this wound. Gave a Belt.

When Tedyuscung had ended his Speech he told the Governor he thought he should be ready to speak to morrow morning at Eight o'Clock and that time was accordingly appointed for the next meeting.

At a meeting in Easton, Tuesday July 26th 1757 A. M.

PRESENT—The Honble William Denny Esqr Governor &a
The Council
The same Members of the Assembly
The Provincial Commissioners
A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and others the inhabitants of the province.
The same Indians.

Captn Thomas M'Kee	Interpreter for the Crown.
Conrad Weiser Esqr	Interpreter for the Province
Mr John Pumpshire,	Interpr for Tedyuscung

I desired the favour of Mr Joseph Duchee to assist Mr Trent in taking down the Minutes, Tedyuscung spoke to the Governour and myself desiring us to give attention, then directing his Speech to the King of Great Britain and all his Subjects spoke as follows.

Brother,

You remember that you sent to me to come down to you and invited me to bring down with me as many of the 10 Nations as I could by the difficulty of the Times. You then said to me Brother you are weak, I am strong, if you come down I will put away all the difference and uneasiness that has happen'd and will make a lasting peace. Now as I have brought some of the ten Nations with me I would have you remember your promise and exert your power. Also remember Our women and children that it may be well hereafter. Also as you must remember the blood that has been shed, and the dead bodies that lye scatter'd up and down, I would have you join with me to remove those out of the way that we may see one another face to face, and after this we will proceed to other business.

Brother,

As you are a great deal stronger than I you must exert your power when Differences arise between two Brothers, when one comes to make proposals of peace, if the other does not accept them nothing can be done. Now as much blood is spilt I desire you will join with me to clear this away and when that is done we will proceed to other business.

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother, According to the promise I made you that I would invite as many of the ten nations as I could, I have now brought with me as many as I could who are here present to witness what shall be transacted but in order to make a lasting and durable peace we must all exert our abilities. When any Persons are engaged to lift a great weight out of the way, if all don't exert their strength they cannot remove it, but if all join together they will easily remove it. We on our parts gather up the leaves that have been sprinkled with blood, we gather up the blood, the bodies and the bones, but when we look round we see no place where to put them. But when we look up we see the great Spirit above, it is our duty therefore to join in prayer that he would hide these things, that they may never be seen by our posterity, and that the great Spirit would bless our children, that they may hereafter live in love together, that it may never be in the power of the evil spirit or any evil minded persons to cause any breach between our posterity.

Gave a Belt of 17 Rows.

Brother,

As you remember you invited me to bring down some of the 10 Nations so now some of each of them are present, particularly some from my Uncles the five Nations. When we had endeavoured, as much as was in our power, to remove the dead bodies and the mischief past, you also invited me to come and take hold of Your hand. We accordingly now come and take hold of one of your hands, and the 5 Nations also come and take hold of the other hand, that we may all stand together as one man with one heart. This now being done when we look up and see the clear light we shall enjoy it, we shall also enjoy in peace and quietness what the land produces, and we shall enjoy the comforts of the day and the comforts of the night, we shall lay down in peace and rise in peace.

Gave a Belt of 12 Rows, strung on Cords.

Brother,

The reason of this great cloud of mischief that has been passt is that our old Standers or Forefathers never took regular methods to have a lasting peace, they never looked forward for their children, they only had a view of this that decays and lies round about on the earth. When they came into Council they only talked about the things on the Earth that are soon gone, they ought to have looked forward, and to have made such agreements on both sides, that their children after might never disagree; and as we see their mismanagement let us do better that we as long as we live may be faithful, and that by this our meeting together, our children hereafter may enjoy a lasting peace. Gave a belt of 11 Rows.

Brother, You remember according to Your orders that Messengers have been sent to carry Your messages to distant parts among us, in order to promote this good, this important work of peace, on which our lives depend, One of these Messengers is now in a dangerous condition, being shot by one of Your Young Men. Don't be too much grieved but as I desire to be used with justice according to Your laws, I insist if this Young man die that the man who shot him may be tried by Your Laws, and dye also in the presence of some of our people, who may witness it to all the Nations, that their Bretheren the English have done them justice; And if anything of the like kind should happen on our parts, we will do you the same justice, that is if any of our people shall murder any of yours, we will deliver up the murderer to be tried by Your Laws, and as the relations of the Young man must be grieved, I desire as you have it in your power that you would remove the grief and sorrow from their hearts.

Gave a String.

The Governour then acquainted Tedyuscung that he would take it into consideration what he had now said, and when we were ready to give an answer we would let him know.

As we were rising the King by his Interpreter told me that what he now said was of great importance he desired therefore we would take time to consider it well, that he would wait with patience, till we were ready to give him an answer.

So ended the first Conference.

At a Conference in Easton, Wednesday 27 July 1757. A. M.

PRESENT—The Hon^{ble} William Denny Esq^{r} Governour &^{a}
The Council
The same Members of the Assembly
The Provincial Commissioners.
A number of gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of the Province.
The same Indians
Capt^{n} Thomas M'Kee Interpreter for the Crown
Conrad Weiser Esq^{r} Interp^{r} for the Province
M^{r} John Pumshire, Interp^{r} for Tedyuscung.

The Governor opened the Conference by asking Teedyuscung if he was ready, and letting him know that M^{r} Croghan the King's Agent joined him in the speeches he was going to make and then spoke as follows.

Brother,

Your Memory serves you faithfully with respect to what was promised by each of us in the last Conferences.

Our warmest Acknowledgements are due to You for your just performance of Your engagements. You have made known our good dispositions far and wide. You have brought down [y]our Uncles and some of each of the other Nations with whom you are joined. We are pleased to observe they have hearkened to you and are come so well disposed to conclude and establish a firm and durable peace. We return you very hearty thanks in behalf of His Majesty King George, the People of this Province, and all his other subjects.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

We are sensible with you that unless we both exert the utmost of our strength, we shall not be able to accomplish the great work we are mutually engaged in. Whilst we see the dead bodies of our people lying uncovered, and exposed to ravenous birds, It is against Nature and all the principles of Religion and humanity to proceed to the confirmation of peace.

We therefore in conjunction with you diligently search for and collect together not only their dead bodies and scattered bones, but the very leaves, grass and every thing else that their blood has touched. And join with you in looking up to heaven from whence the God of peace beholds with delight our Advance to Reconciliation, Concord and Unity. We pray he may cast a veil over all that has happen'd in these unhappy times that it may be no longer remembered.

We supplicate his Allmighty Goodness to pardon all that is passt. We pray him to dispose all the people of this and the preceding[1] Generations to the latest posterity to live in love together. We entreat he will never permit the evil Spirit to enter so far into our hearts or evil minded men, so far into our Councils, as to interrupt the Course of Friendship, or blost the smallest leaf in the Tree of Peace.

Gave a belt.

Brother,

Having now collected the dead bodies we agree with you to stand together, English and Indians as one Man with one heart, we lay hold with you, Your Uncles and the 10 Nations of the Belt of friendship, we hold it fast with all our strength. We bring with us all the sincerity and warmth of honest and upright hearts. We rejoyce to behold again the light of the Sun shining in a clear sky, we promise ourselves that with the blessing of the good spirit, your endeavours united with ours, will be able to secure us both[2] and to our children and childrens children, durable peace and happiness so that we may quietly enjoy the various comforts of life, with which this fruitful country abounds and sleep in Peace.

Gave a belt.

Brother,

Thô our forefathers and yours might make some Mistakes and might not see far enough into the consequences of [some of] their Measures, yet in general we can truly say they were ever kindly disposed to one another they were open and upright in their intentions they lived together in perfect peace and the mutual exchange of good Offices.

It is very commendable in you to remind us that they have not been altogether regular, but considered their Views in the then present Times,[3] and to the Interest of their own generation, not so much consulting as they should have done the Good of future generations. We shall be glad to join with you in promoting one general Interest that may extend to the latest posterity, we will lay aside all narrow partial regards and put matters on a lasting foundation, and endeavour to exceed our ancestors not only in the goodness of our measures, but in a more carefull and exact manner of doing business. Gave a Belt.

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[1] succeeding. *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, VII., 673.

[2] to secure to us and &c. *Ibid*, 674.

[3] but confined their Views to the then present times. *Ibid*. — Ed.

Brother,

We have observed what you say with respect to one of Your Messengers, the accident grieves us, in such times Indians should not go single, or go into inhabited parts without passports or escorts. We have careless and unthinking Men amongst us, we have bad Men too who have mischievous hearts. The Man who is supposed to have committed this Act is in jail, and in case the Messenger dies shall be tried by our laws, which require blood for blood, in the presence of such Indians as you shall appoynt to attend the Tryal, of which you shall have due Notice.

It is a matter firmly settled by repeated Treaties between us and the Indians that whenever an Englishman kills an Indian, or an Indian kills an Englishman, the murderer or person [offending] shall be tried by our laws, in the presence of both Nations. Gave a string.

Brother Moses Tetamy

You are the father of the young man who has been unfortunately wounded, it gives us great concern that any thing of this kind should happen, we have employed the most skilful doctor we have amongst us to take care of him, and we pray that the Allmighty would bless the Medicines that are administered for his cure. We by this String of Wampum remove the grief from your heart, and desire no uneasiness may remain there: We have assured our brother Tedyuscung that strict Justice shall be done on the Trial and we chuse that you yourself should be a witness of it. Gave a String.

Easton July 28th P. M.

PRESENT— as before.

Teedyuscung addressing himself to the Governor spoke as follows

Brother,

I desire in a few words to recollect what you told me the other day that the great King beyond the Water has appointed a Man to oversee the Affairs of the Indians, vizt Sir William Johnson who has nominated Mr Croghan his Depy

I am glad to hear the news and to see the Man that is appointed. I hope Brother that it will be accepted by both of us. It is our Duty to respect the person the King has appointed and with sincerity of heart to join together that as the present Business is well begun it may end so. I hope he will execute his Commission with justice.

According to your desire what you mentioned in the last treaty and what you have said now I will answer in a few words, and we hope Mr Croghan will be faithfull to see Justice done on both sides in the name of the King. Gave a String.

Brother,

After I have opened the passage from Your heart and Mind that you may see and understand, By this Belt I desire that you may fully understand what I now say. It is plain the proceedings of our ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been in respect and behalf of their children, and also their own everlasting peace in the world to come. You may easily see the reason of the gloomy and dark days, they have proceeded from the earth. [Our misunderstanding or mismanagement has proceeded from the Earth,] as well as our differences and grievances that have passed and repassed: Thô it was not the principal cause that made us strike our bretheren the English, yet it has caused the stroke to come harder than it otherwise would have come: Now it lies much in your power to look strictly into your hearts, as we always prefer and acknowledge you above us in abilities, strength and knowledge. And as it lyes a great deal in your power to know whether what I have said be true or not it depends much on you, Brother, that it may be openly and publicly declared and published to the Province or Provinces under the Government of the great King, both to his satisfaction and to the satisfaction of those appointed to manage this Affair.

Brother,

Now as we have met together face to face to speak with great sincerity I will endeavour to lay everything plain before you not to cover one part but to lay everything before you that you may see plainly in order that we may have true satisfaction from one another, and that what may be proved to be our right and due may be established for ever in a durable and lasting peace. Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I would desire also that you would look with all diligence and see from whence our differences have sprung [. You may easily see they have sprung] from the land or earth which was mentioned before, thô it was not the principal thing. If regular Methods had been formerly taken for an habitation or residence for the poor Indians in this Land, this would not have come to pass. Now as it lyes much in Your power to search particularly into what was mentioned before with respect to the lands which was the cause of our Differences. If I now can prevail with you, as I hope I shall, honestly to do what may be consistent with justice, then I will with a loud Voice speak and the Nations shall hear me. Then it depends on you Brother as I shall speak with a loud voice, and as you are of greater abilities than I to assist me that what I speak to the Nations may be true, and that when I have made Proclamation with a loud Voice by your assistance the Nations may hear and receive it with great joy.

Gave a Belt.

M^r John Pumpshire being asked to explain what was meant by the first part of this Speach he said the meaning was this. The Land is the cause of our Differences that is our being unhappily turned out of the land is the cause, and thô the first settlers might purchase the lands fairly yet they did not act well nor do the Indians Justice for they ought to have reserved some place for the Indians: had that been done these Differences would not have happen'd.

Brother, I have now in a few words to let you know what my Inclination and Desire is, agreable to what I have said. I now put it in Your power to make a lasting peace and that I may have my reasonable enjoyment from this Land, as we are sensible this land was made by that Allmighty Power that has made all things and has given this land to us, I was the first to whom he gave it. And as it pleased him to convey you to us and unite us in friendship in the manner already mentioned which was well known by our ancestors. It is now in your power and depends entirely on your care and faithful diligence that it may not be broken as it has been, and if it be broken it will be owing to you. I think it is my duty to mention to you in public that I will comply with all submission; tho I ask that I may have some place for a settlement and for other good purposes in which we may both agree. But as I am a free Agent as well as you I must not be bound up, but have liberty to settle where I please.

Gave a Belt of 9 Rows.

Teedyuscung informed the Governour that he had done for this time and left it to the Governour's pleasure to appoint a time to answer him.

As the Governour had by Letter informed me that Teedyuscung's Speech appeared to him dark and confused and desired me to call a meeting in private with the Indians to know what they meant. I accordingly on the 30 of July at 5 o'Clock in the morning sent for the King and his Counsellors and desired him to call a Council to consider well the Speeches the King had made, and afterwards to explain them to me.

At half after 9 oClock Teedyuscung with Tepiscauhunk Essowego Walund, Penawaghwollind, Lepaghpelund, Hucklanamakee, Tangekapaway, Weneywalika, his Counsellors and John Pumpshire Interpreter met at my house and explained his Speeches as follows.

The Complaints I made last Fall I yet continue. I think some lands have been bought by the proprietor or his agents from Indians who had not a right to sell, and to whom the lands did not belong. I think also when some lands have been sold to the Proprietor by Indians who had a Right to sell to a certain place whether that purchase was to be measured by Miles or Hours walk, the Proprietors have contrary to agreement or Bargain taken in more lands than they ought to have done and Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the writing and Deeds, by which you hold the land, and let them be read in public and examined that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the lands you hold, and how far your purchase extends, that Copies of the whole may be laid before King George, and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for I make no further demands about, but if any lands have been bought of Indians to whom these lands did not belong and who had no right to sell them, I expect satisfaction for these lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more lands than they bought of true owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the Persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands which of right belong to me have made some settlements, I dont want to disturb them or force them to leave them but I expect a full satisfaction shall be made to the true owners for these Lands thô the Proprietaries as I said before might have bought them for persons that had no right to sell them.

With respect to our settlement we intend to settle at Wyoming and we want to have certain boundaries fixt between you and us, and a certain tract of land fixed which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of your Children ever to buy. We would have the boundaries fixed all round agreable to the Draught we give you that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a certain country fixt for our use and the use of our children for ever.

And as we intend to make a settlement at Wyoming and to build different houses from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little time but for our children after us; We desire you will assist in making our settlements and send us persons to instruct us in building houses, and in making such necessaries as shall be needfull. And that persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion which may be for our future welfare, and instruct our children in reading and writing, and that a fair trade be established between us and such persons appointed to conduct and manage these Affairs as shall be agreable to us.

I then asked him as Fort Augusta[1] was within the lands [he desired] to be assigned to them whether he would acknowledge that Fortress to belong to the King of Great Britain for the use of his Subjects in Pensylvania and all his other subjects, and whether he would not be willing it should continue as a trading house not only for the good of us the English, and the Nations he represents but all the nations that now are or may be hereafter in alliance with us, and whether he will not engage in conjunction with the English to defend it against any of His Majesty's enemys that may come against it.

To which the King in behalf of the Nations he represents replied, that he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the English. That it shall continue as a trading house, and he and his people in conjunction with their bretheren the English engage to defend it against any of his Britannick Majesty's enemies that shall come to attack it.

At a Meeting in Easton, Sunday 31 *July* 1757. *P. M.*

PRESENT—The Hon^{ble} William Denny Esq^{r} Governour &^{a}
The Council
The same Members of Assembly
The Provincial Commissioners.
A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of the Province.
The Same Interpreters, and Indians.

King Teedyuscung desired that before the Governour spoke what passed between him and me Yesterday in private Conference should be read in public which was accordingly done and interpreted to the Six Nations.

Then the Governour made the following Speech.

Brother Teedyuscung, and Bretheren, Sachems and Warriors of the ten Nations.

It gives me pleasure to hear you declare Your satisfaction at the Appointment our great King has been pleased to make of Sir William Johnson to be the Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indians and that Sir William hath appointed M^{r} Croghan to be his Deputy, and further to hear you so fully and openly acknowledge it to be the Duty of both of us to respect the Person whom the King has thought fit to entrust with so important a Commission. I thank you for those dutyful Expressions and do not in the least doubt but they come from the bottom of Your Hearts. I assure you Bretheren I shall heartily join my endeavours to yours that the good work of peace so well begun may be happily finished to our mutual satisfaction.

Gave a String.

Brother,

You say that the Proceedings of our ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been in Respect and Behalf of their Children, and also of their own everlasting peace.

Brother,

Our ancestors of this Province have been always esteemed a good, honest and wise people and have always been distinguished for their brotherly love and kind treatment of the Indians, and their Upright Dealing with them in their public transactions. You say that the cause of our differences proceeded from the land, and advised us to look strictly into our hearts for the Truth of this.

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[1] See note *supra*, p. 286. — ED.

Brother

We have according to your desire looked into our hearts and are not sensible that any of our transactions with the Indians either with respect to lands or otherwise could have given reason for the unhappy breach between us, You have been so honest as to declare on all occasions that the land was not the principal cause why you struck us, but was only a reason why the stroke came harder on us. As then it was not the cause of our first difference it ought not to be any obstacle to an immediate conclusion of [the] peace, which we are now met together with such good intentions to establish; However we may differ in opinion about matters of property these are trifling considerations compared to the important affair of uniting together in the firm Bonds of friendship, let us therefore for the present suspend them and all matters of less moment and apply ourselves in the first place heartily to the great work of Peace, so much wished for by both of us, and put things on such a footing that the great King over the Waters and his Subjects and all the Indians will be pleased with it.

Gave a Belt.

Brother.

You say that if you can prevail with us to do you justice in Your complaint about land, you will then with a loud voice speak, and the Nations shall hear you. Brother I must now inform you that immediately after our last treaty I sent to the Proprietaries a Copy of the Complaints you then made of their defrauding you of Your lands, and received their answer to it some days before I set out to meet you here wherein they express the greatest concern that you who they conceive have been so well treated both by their father William Penn and themselves, should charge them with crimes of so heinous a nature as Fraud and Forgery, by which their Reputation (which to them and every honest Man is dearer than life itself) is so deeply wounded: Your Complaint has likewise been laid before the King's Ministers, who looking upon it as a matter of great importance, determined that it should be carefully enquired into and examined before some person no ways concerned in Interest, on whose honesty and Judgement they could depend; and therefore appointed Sir William Johnson to hear the particulars of your charge and the Proprietaries Defence; and lay the whole Matter before His Majesty for his Royal Determination, in order that he may do you justice himself if you are injured. Our great King looks on you as his Children and therefore his Ministers have directed the same method to be taken in hearing the Merits of Your complaints as is used among his own Subjects, with this Difference only that their Disputes are finally settled by Judges appointed for that purpose, whereas in Your case His Majesty will determine himself.

Before I received the orders of His Majesty's Ministers that Your complaints should be heard before Sir William Johnson I fully intended at this Meeting to call on the Proprietaries Agents to answer the charge you made against them and to have the Matter strictly enquired into, but as I am the King's Servant and bound by duty as well as inclination to obey his orders and his Majesty's Deputy Agent Mr Croghan, who is now present, informs me he has no power to suffer any altercation on this Complaint, and that he does not think it would be for the good of His Majesty's Service.

I must refer you on this occasion to Sir William Johnson to whom I shall send proper persons to represent the Proprietaries, with Records, Deeds and Evidences to show the Justice of their title at any time he shall appoint, of which he will give notice to you and all persons concerned. As that Gentleman is known to be a good friend to the Indians, and a man of honour and integrity, it gives me great pleasure to find he is well approved of by you, and I do not doubt but you will most chearfully agree to leave the Examination of your claims to him, and concur in the Method his Majesty has directed for settling our Differences in which you will be certain of having strict justice done you. Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I could give you many Instances of the great affection and Regard the Proprietaries have for you and all the Indians and that they set a far greater value on Your friendship than on any private Interest or advantage to themselves. They have lately given to you and the world a convincing proof of this. You no Doubt have heard that the Proprietaries about 3 years ago at a General Meeting of the Six Nations held at Albany fairly and openly, purchased of them a great Country, lying on the West side of the River Susquehannah, but upon its being represented that some of the Indian Tribes were dissatisfied with the Extent of that Grant beyond the Allegehny Hills, the Proprietaries chearfully agreed to surrender and give up again to the Indians the Land westward of those Hills, and have given their agents orders to release it to them at the proposed Meeting before Sir William Johnson and to settle Boundaries with them. Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I have considered what you said about a Settlement for yourselves and your Posterity and am informed by M^r^ Croghan that Weyoming is the place you would choose to settle at.

Brother.

The Proprietaries have never granted any lands, thô within the limits of this Province, without first purchasing them of the Indians, and having never bought of them the Lands lying between Shamoken and Weyoming, they have therefore never laid claim to them under any Indian purchase and expressly desire this may be told to the Indians, least evil disposed Persons should have suggested any thing to the contrary, and In the name of the Proprietors I now declaim all such Rights of which I would have you take Notice. I am pleased you have made choise of that place, it is perfectly agreable to me, and I assure you I will heartily concur with you in using all the means in my power to have those lands settled upon you and your posterity, agreable to your request. As to the other purposes for which you desire this settlement of Lands, they are so reasonable that I make no doubt but on my recommendation of them to the Assembly they will chearfully enable me to comply with them.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other day, and I hope to your satisfaction, as I agree with you to submit the Differences about Lands to the great King. which is Your own desire. I now assure you that I am heartily disposed and ready with the King's Deputy Agent to confirm the peace which you and I have been for some time taking pains to establish.

At a Meeting with the Indians, in Easton *on Monday* 1st *August* 1757. *P. M.*

The Honble William Denny Esqr Governour &a
The Council
The same Members of Assembly
The Provincial Commissioners,
A Number of Gentlemen from Philadla &a
The Same Interpreters and Indians.

Teedyuscung addressing himself to the Governour spoke as follows

Brother the Governour,

By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I remember what you said yesterday in the evening; all was well accepted and very good, only one word or one material thing. When the several different Nations of us that call ourselves the ten Nations that are present, I mean the Counsellors had considered what you said, we approved all except one thing, also this morning early when we came to sit down by ourselves and our Secretary with us, when we had done and fully understood one another and agreed on every word, We then ordered our Secretary to write it down. John Pumpshire said I will just mention this in addition, we ordered him to read it over three or four times and approved it, and having done that we have the words already written down, and if it pleases the Governour to hear it read, this that is written down is what was concluded on.

The Governour in answer told them, Brothers, You know this is quite a new method, and what was never practised before.

Brother,

It is true, replied Teedyuscung, You are right, this was not formerly practised, it never used to be so. Dont you see that I aim by having a clerk of my own to exceed my ancestors by having everything for the best. I endeavour according to my Ideas to look to those that have the Authority, As for Instance if they take up a handfull of Corn or Pebbles, if they drop any, even one grain, I will take notice and will speak of it that they may take it up.

The Governour then applied to Mr Croghan to know whether this had ever been practised in any Treaty, he said it never was and turning to the King said, Brother, this is quite a New Method and what was never before practised, he well knew the Indians had good Memories, and can remember what was transacted twenty years ago, as if yesterday, he should therefore be glad the King would repeat himself what he had to say, as we are only treating with him. Then Teedyuscung replied, Well Brother the Governor what we have consulted and concluded on this morning is this. I remember you told me last night that what was transacted last Fall was laid before the King's Ministers, and we took particular notice that you told us that some time before you came from Philadelphia, you fully intended to make all Satisfaction to me at this Treaty about Lands and Deeds, but that you received a letter or letters from the King or Proprietaries, I am not certain which, You know best, in consequence of which you told me that you could not act in this Affair, but that Sir William Johnson was appointed to transact Indian affairs, and Mr Croghan was appointed to act in his name. We remember very well when we had a private Conference with you at Your dwelling, that you and Mr Croghan rose up shaked hands with me, and you told us this was the very man that was appointed to act between the English and Indians. Now in Consideration of these things, why should we be oblidged to go to Sir William Johnson to have the proof of lands and Deeds examined by him when there is nothing in the way, the Land Affair not being to be compared with the great work of peace, and should not be any hinderance to our making a league of Friendship.

Now I will give you my Reasons for not going In the first place I do not know Sir William Johnson, he may be an honest and sincere man, We do understand he treats his Indians very well, but we are sensible that some of the Nations are there that have been instrumental to this misunderstanding in Selling lands in this Province, having in former years usurped that Authority and called us women, and threaten'd to take us by the Foretop and throw us aside as women. But after a long space I believe it is evident, nay are there witnesses present who can prove that it is otherwise. Also when I have considered these several particulars, as you told us there was nothing in the way to hinder us from confirming a durable and lasting peace; I at present desire nothing at all of my Bretheren the English for my Lands. I only want for the satisfaction of the Indians of the 10 Nations present and also of all other Indians, that the Deeds may be produced and well looked into, and as you have told me M^r^ Croghan was the Man that would settle affairs for our peace, here he is, I want nothing but to see the Deeds fairly looked into, and true Copies of them taken and put with these Minutes now taken, And after they have fairly been taken down, if you agree to this then I shall by two Belts tied together take you by the hand and with my uncles confirm a lasting peace with you, and, if it please the Governour and M^r^ Croghan, let the Copy of the Deeds be sent to Sir William Johnson and to the King, and let him judge. I want nothing of the land till the King hath sent letters back, then if any of the lands be found to belong to me, I expect to be paid for it and not before.

Brother, Another Reason for not going is if we cant agree to settle this affair here I am affraid the Nations that are watching and looking into what is done here, will have reason to think we have not acted an honest part, as they expect a real, true and lasting peace will be settled here. I am also concerned on account of our women and children back, and of our Bretheren the English on the Frontiers, for these now present who it was expected would go home with great joy will go home with their finger in their Mouth. As every body expected this would be the time of confirming a real and lasting Peace, I told you I would proclaim it with a loud voice, and those present are witnesses to what I said, and will not be easy if this is not done, I think nothing hinders us at all.

As you told us you had letters from the King or Proprietaries I desire they may be produced and read and put down with the Minutes. Now this is the conclusion, and in Confirmation of what I have said I give you this Belt. Gave a Belt.

The King further said, I desire also that a Copy of what passed in private between you and me may be given to be entered with these Minutes and that it may be read in public at our next meeting.

As soon as the Meeting was over I told the Governour that the good of his Majesty's service required that Teedyuscung's Request (of having the Deeds and private Conferences read and Copies of them given him, with a Copy of so much of the Proprietaries letters as relates to having the Enquiry made by Sir William Johnson) should be granted.

August 2^d^ Teedyuscung with three Nanticokes who arrived yesterday, and three of his Council came to me at my lodging, and desired I would hear what these Nanticokes had to say; upon which the Nanticoke chief made the following Speeches.

Brother,

The chief Man of the Nanticokes has sent me here to see the Governour and you, and desired me in his name to wipe the Tears from Your eyes which these Troublesome Times may have occasioned, and I do it with this String of Wampum. A String.

Brother,

You may have swallowed since these troubles arose something bitter which has given Your heart uneasiness, I with this String of Wampum remove all uneasiness and grief from Your hearts, that Your Minds may be as easy as they were in time of peace. A String.

Brother,

I see a great deal of blood spilt, I with this String clean the blood from off Your Beds that you may sleep easy, and from off Your Council Seats that you may sit with Pleasure in Council with Your bretheren, and with this Feather I open Your ears which the great high winds may have stopped, that you may hear what your Brothers may say to you.

Brother,

We must consider and think it was not the good Spirit that has occasioned this Disturbance. No, it was the Evil Spirit that surely occasioned all this Mischief, and I hope God will direct us to do every thing in our power to assist in the good Work of peace that we may be once more united together and live in Friendship, as the good Spirit has ordered us.

Brother

I am come here to this Council Fire with my Cousins the Delawares and you, to give all the assistance I can to the good work of peace, and to join my Cousin Teedyuscung and the six Nations to gather up the dead bodies and scattered bones together, and will join in prayer to the good spirit to hide them, and when the peace is confirmed I will put both my hands into the chain of Friendship with you and our cousins the Delawares and the six Nations. To confirm my Words I give this string of Wampum. Gave a String.

Easton, Wednesday 3 *of August* 1757. *A. M.*

Present — as before

The Governor told Teedyuscung that 5 o'Clock yesterday was appointed for the time of meeting but understanding that the King was particularly engaged with some Friends lately come in he had deferred meeting him 'till this Morning.

He then addressed Teedyuscung as follows

Brother

I have well weighed and considered what you said to me at our last Meeting, and am sorry you do not incline to go to Sir William Johnson to have your complaints strictly enquired into and examined by him. It is true Sir William has for some time past had a general Commission from the King to superintend Indian Affairs, and that he has given M^r Croghan a power to act as his Deputy, under which he might have been justified in going into an Examination as well of Your Complaints as of the Proprietaries Defence, had not the King's Ministers lately been pleased to direct the hearing to be before Sir William Johnson himself. Tho you may think

Yourselves at liberty and may refuse to comply with these directions, yet as I told you before I am the King's servant and obliidged to obey and cannot take upon me to go into a Defence of the Proprietaries Title at this time. But as you so earnestly desire to see the Deeds for the lands mentioned in Your last Treaty that you may be satisfied whether they are genuine or whether the Indians who signed them had a right to sell those Lands. I have brought them with me, and am willing to show them to you now, or at any other time you will appoint, and give you copies of them agreable to your own request.

Here the Deeds were layed on the Table.

And now let all further Debates and Altercations concerning Lands rest here, till they shall be fully examin'd and enquired into by Sir William Johnson in order to be transmitted to the King for his Royal Determination.

Brother, After having now gratified you in every reasonable Request, and being sincerely desirous to reestablish that Friendship and Brotherly love, which so happily subsisted between Your Ancestors and ours, I am ready with the King's Deputy Agent to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned, with both Hands, and confirm a lasting peace, and exchange them for one prepared for that purpose, in the Name of the King of England and all his Subjects as soon as we can agree upon the Terms.

Brother,

The orders of His Majesty's Ministers on this occasion have been signifyed to me by the Proprietaries which is the proper channel thrô which they should come. That you may the better understand this it will be necessary to inform you that the Proprietors are Governors in Chief over this Province, and I am appointed their Deputy with the Approbation of the Crown, when therefore the last Treaty was laid before the King's Ministers, they gave the Proprietaries notice of their Resolution that the Matter should be heard before Sir William Johnson only, to whom they would send special Directions for that purpose. The Proprietaries for whom I act in this case have made me acquainted with the Ministers Orders, and desired me to regulate my conduct by them. It would have been irregular and improper to have sent the order itself to me, but I do not doubt the King's Ministers have transmitted it to Sir William Johnson as an Authority for him to hear and examine our Differences, and that he has received it before this time as I could not suppose that you would have required a Copy of such of the Proprietors letters as relate to this matter, I did not bring them with me here, Wherefore it is not in my power to comply with your request, to furnish you with copies of them. And to confirm the Truth of this, I give you this Belt of Wampum

When the Governour had made this Speech he asked the King whether he would have the Deeds read now and Copies taken.

Before the King returned an answer he took up the Belt which the Governour had just deliver'd and rising up spoke first to the Delawares and then to the 5 Nations, then turning to the Governor said,

Brother,

I understand the Words you have said here but they are not agreable to Your Knowledge, nor a full answer to what I said, there are two things not agreable. The Governour said will the king please to tell what these two things are. No replied the king, let the Governour find them out. The Governour said he did not know what the king meant he wished he knew what answer to make.

Teedyuscung then said. If it please the Gov^r in a few words what has been spoken on that Belt, is as a Rumbling over the earth or Confusion about Lands. I did not want you to make mention of them, when I expected an answer in a loving manner. I wanted you should come to the Main Point without having so many words with it. As the Indians seemed very much at a loss about the Governour's Speech, I spoke to the King and told him that the first part of the Governour's Speech was only to inform the King that the Deeds are now produced and Copies will be given to him agreable to his own request, that they may be sent to Sir William Johnson to be by him transmitted to the King for His Determination.

This Done we in the next place now offer to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned at the last Meeting, that what was said about agreeing upon Terms only referred to the exchange of Prisoners, and other things usual on making peace, which Tedyuscung said he would do after the Peace was confirmed. That in the conclusion of his Speech the Governour only told the King that the Proprietors Letters (for a Copy of which the King asked) were at Philadelphia for which reason the Governour could not comply with what the King requested, but that an Extract of as much of them as referred to this Affair would be delivered to me in Philadelphia. And in Confirmation of which the Governour gave the Belt.

As soon as the King heard this he rose up and taking out the two Belts tyed together he spoke as follows.

I desire you will with attention hear me. By these two Belts I will let you know what was the ancient Regular Method of confirming a lasting peace. This you ought to have considered and to have done, but I will put you in mind. You may remember when you took hold of my hand, and led me down and invited my Uncles, several of whom are present, with some from each of the Ten Nations. When we had agreed we came down to take hold of one of your Hands, and my Uncles came down to take hold of the other hand. Now as this Day and this time is appointed to meet and confirm a lasting Peace. We, that is I and my Uncles as we stand, and you as you stand, in the name of the great king, three of us standing, we will all look up, and by continuing to observe the Agreements by which we shall oblidge ourselves one to another, we shall see the clear light, and Friendship shall last to us and our posterity after us for ever. Now as I have two Belts and Witnesses are present who will speak the same. By these Belts, Brothers, in the presence of the ten Nations, who are Witnesses, I lay hold of Your hand (taking the Governour by the hand) and brighten the chain of Friendship that shall be lasting. And whatever conditions shall be proper for us to agree to, may be mentioned afterwards. This is the time to declare our mutual Friendship. Now, Brother, the Governour, to confirm what I have said I have given you my hand, which you were pleased to rise and take hold of; I leave it with you. When you please Brother I am ready if you have anything to say. As a token of confirming the peace I shall be ready to hear, and as you rose I will rise up and lay hold of your hand.

To confirm what I have said I give you these Belts. Gave two Belts tyed together.

The Governour said that he and I would be ready to give an answer presently.

Then the King taking out another Belt said

If the Governours please I have a word or two to say to you in remembring the old ancient Rules of making Friendship. I remember I was formerly represented as a Woman by my Uncles the Six Nations. But they gave me a pipe and good tobacco, those present know it to be true, and what I say is in behalf of all those present and those afar off, that Pipe and Good Tobacco of Friendship I now deliver to you Brother: when you shall smoak that good Tobacco of

Friendship it will give you such a Relish that you shall feel it as long as the Sun shines. That very good Tobacco and Pipe that I shall deliver into your hand represents among us a perpetual Friendship. Now I deliver you an equal part of it and I desire it may be a lasting comfort in this World and the World to come. Gave a Belt.

After Teedyuscung had confirmed the peace in behalf of the ten Nations he represents, his honour the Governour and myself confirmed it in behalf of the King and all his Subjects, and exchanged the Belts in the following manner,

Brother Teedyuscung and all our Bretheren of the ten Nations,

We Your Bretheren all his Majesty's Subjects now present have heard with satisfaction what you have said and with great pleasure receive the two Belts you have given us, which will confirm a lasting peace to us and our Posterity, and we embrace this Meeting to exchange with you a Belt of Friendship, and take hold of you with one hand, and of the Five Nations with the other, and confirm in the name of the King of Great Britain and all his subjects a lasting peace, that may continue as long as the sun and Moon give light, and we hope this day may be always in remembrance by our posterity and we will be ready to consult with you at any time about settling other Matters, as you Yourself have said we now rise and take you into our arms, and embrace you with the greatest pleasure as Our Friends and Bretheren, and heartily desire we may ever hereafter look on one another as Bretheren and children of the same parents. As a Confirmation of this we Give you this Belt.

Gave a very large Belt with the Figures of three Men in it representing His Majesty, King George taking hold of the 5 Nations King with one hand, and Teedyuscung the Delaware King with the other, and marked with the following letters and Figure, **G. R.** or King George **5 N** five Nations and **D. K.** Delaware King.

This done the King again asked the Governor for a Copy of the Conferences that had been held in private, that they might be read in public and entered into the Minutes. The Governor said it was ready and should be delivered immediately, and one was sent for it. The Governour then asked Teedyuscung when it would be agreable to him to have the Deeds read, Teedyuscung said to morrow morning between 7 and 8 O'Clock, which time was accordingly agreed on, and the reading of the private Conferences was deferred till that time.

N B. I think it necessary to insert here the following speech of Loboughpeton a Delaware Chief, made to Teedyuscung at the time he seemed at a loss about the Governour's Speech to him which is as follows.

"What! Has not our Brother desired you to bring us down by the hand to make peace, Why "don't you do it? We have been here these 20 Days and have heard nothing but scolding "and disputing about Lands. Settle the Peace and let all these Disputes stand till after."

As soon as the Meeting was over I let the Governor know that I could not help taking Notice that there was one deed relative to those lands wanting, which is mentioned in a Treaty held by this Government with the Indians in 1728, said there to be dated in 1718 and that I expected to see that Deed and have a Copy of it and likewise Extracts of so much of the Proprietors letter to him as relates to the desire of His Majesty's Ministers signifyed,[1] to them that they had ordered the Differences subsisting between them and the Indians to be examined by Sir William Johnson.

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[1] signifying. *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, VII, 702. — Ed.

And that as Teedyuscung in answer to a Message his Honour had sent by Mr Weiser to him Yesterday Morning (which will appear as follows) said that he would be contented so he see all the Deeds, relative to these back lands now in dispute and have Copies of them, and of the Proprietaries letter, and further said as soon as that was done he would not say one word more about the Differences of Lands. I then let his honour know, as Teedyuscung had now confirmed the peace, I expected his Honour would furnish me with a Copy of that Deed and the Proprietors letter to him.

Easton August the 2nd

This Morning Teedyuscung sent Samuel Evans for me to come to him at Col. Weiser's lodging. I went there and found him with five of his Counsellors and Mr Weiser.

Upon my coming in Mr Weiser told Teedyuscung that he wanted to have some conversation with him.

Teedyuscung asked him whether it was by order of the Govr Mr Weiser, said it was by consent of the Governour and Council.

Mr Weiser asked then Teedyuscung whether he wanted to see all the Deeds of the Province from the first purchases or only those relating to the back lands where we are. Mr Weiser said the Reason for his asking was that he beleived the whole of the Deeds were not brought up, but such only as was thought necessary, and relating to this complaint and the late purchases.

Teedyuscung answered he should be well pleased to have seen all the Deeds, as the Country to the Sea shore was first ours, but if there be the Deeds for those back Lands which were the main points, he would be, he would see, contented, so that he saw them and had Copies of them and of the letters from the King's Ministers or Proprietors, as soon as that was done he would not say one word more about the Differences or Lands, but confirm the peace as soon as it was done.

This evening the Governour wrote me that his letter from the Proprietaries was in Philadelphia, Extracts of which he would give me as soon as I went to town and he assured me that he would give me a Copy of the Deed mentioned in the Treaty of 1728.

Easton Tuesday August 4th 1757

PRESENT — as before

The Conferences held in Council between the Governour and King Teedyuscung were produced and read, and to them was added by order of the King and approved of by the Governour, a Paragraph relating to the King's insisting a second time on having a Secretary and the Governor's Answer.

The Deeds shewn Yesterday were again produced and Teedyuscung was told that Mr Charles Thomson his Secretary had got Copies of them, and compared them with the Originals, and was asked whether he chose to see the Originals. The King said I am satisfied as my Secretary has seen the Copies Compared.

If he is satisfied that they are true Copies I am satisfied & that they should be sent to the King of England for his Determination.

Then he asked Mr Thompson if he had seen them compared.

Mr Thompson said he had seen and compared all the Deeds that were delivered yesterday.

The King then desired an account of what Deeds were produced which was accordingly taken and is as follows.

1. A Paper Copy of the last Indian purchase. 28. 6 Month 1686.
2. A Release from the Delaware Indians, Augt 25th 1737.
3. A Release of the Indns of the 5 Nations of the Lands on Susquehannah River. October 11th 1736.
4. A Release from the 6 Nations of Lands Eastward to Delaware River, dated Octr 25, 1736 with another indorsed, dated 9 July 1754.
5. A Deed of Release for Indian purchase, dated 22 Augt 1749.

N B. The above Deeds were shewn in Open Council and Copies of them delivered to Teedyuscung, which his Secretary acknowledged he had compared with the Originals, and that they were true copies.

When this was done the Governour spoke to Teedyuscung as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung and all our Bretheren of the Ten Nations,

As you and all his Majesty's Subjects are now united again in the firm band of peace, it is our duty to do everything in our power to make each other happy and it was stipulated at the Conferences held at this place last summer that all Prisoners you had taken should be delivered up.

The Relations of those who yet remains Prisoners amongst you, have their eyes fixed on me, expecting at my Return to see their Friends restored to them, but as few of them are brought down and this will be a bar of Our Happiness it is necessary for you to do everything in Your power to restore us as soon as possible all our people that remain Prisoners amongst any of Your Nations, and to procure those who are among any other Tribes in Amity with you to be sent with us.

Brother,

It is a rule among Nations upon confirming a peace to deliver up all prisoners on both sides, it is the only Method we can take to convince each other of our sincerity, and we do insist on this being done. You will be so good immediately on Your return to convey them down by some of Your Young Men, who shall be well rewarded for this Trouble. Gave a Belt.

When the Governour had delivered his Speech and gave the Belt, Teedyuscung said I will take no other Belt but the very same I have. Why have you done this now? Why did you not do it before, after we had finished? Why did you make any words about such things? This was Your Duty, you ought to have done it before, if you realy beleive I would be honest and faithful, you might be sure I would do it without your delivering a Belt. Now as you have mentioned these things I also will mention that you must deliver me my just Due about Lands. As you mention that your people look to you expecting to see their Relations sent back at this Treaty, so the Nations that lay a claim to those Lands look to me for them.

Returned the Belt.

The Governor told Teedyuscung that he did not do this to distrust his Honour, the King having already given a full proof of that by delivering up some prisoners for which he thanked him that he only meant to put the King in mind of his promise.

I then told Teedyuscung that before the peace was concluded when I was explaining to him the Governor's Speech and that part of it where the Governour says, "as soon as we can agree upon the terms" related inteirely to the exchanging of Prisoners, and Teedyuscung said that should be settled afterwards.

Teedyuscung then applied to his Secretary to know if any such thing had been mentioned. And being informed by his Secretary that it was entered in the Minutes, he (Teedyuscung) then rose up and having first consulted with his own people and the five Nations spoke as follows.

Brother the Governour,

Please to hear me in a few words. What you told me I have told to my Uncles the Six Nations present and also to all the 10 Nations, we have consulted on the words you have now spoken. We now think they were very proper and very agreable, we look on it as our duty. Why should we keep Your flesh and blood or any of Your people when we have agreed as one, and look on one another as one, and treat one another as Brothers.

After we have all considered and all present have heard we beg Your pardon that we forgot to give you an answer immediately. As it was written down by our Clerk in the Minutes [of Yesterday] it must be so and as we are now sensible this matter was mentioned Yesterday we accept Your words and look on it as our Duty to answer you and to perform whatever shall be in our power we shall endeavour to do. In confirmation of which I give you my hand

Gave the Governour his hand.

After this Speech the Governour again delivered back the Belt to the King who readily accepted it.

The Governour then told the Indians that a present was prepared and should be delivered to them to morrow as a token of Friendship.

I told Teedyuscung that as the business was now nearly finished with Onas, I had something to say to him in the name of the King of Great Britain, and that I would let him know when I was ready to speak to him.

After the Council broke up the Governour sent for Teedyuscung and some of his Counsellors to his Lodging, from whence we went to M^r Vernons, where an handsom entertainment was provided at which were present the Governor, his Council, the Speaker and Members of Assembly, the Commiss^{rs} and Gentlemen in Town. The Delaware King, his Counsellors, Warriors and all the Indian Women and Children in number about 300. After dinner peace was proclaimed in Form and the Proclamation interpreted to the Delawares and Six Nations, at the close of which the Governour by his Secretary expressed his Satisfaction of being one of the happy Instruments of bringing about the peace. His honour recommended it to all Ranks and Professions of Men to cultivate to the utmost of their power a good Understanding with the Indians, and to treat them kindly, that they may daily see the advantage of preserving Friendship.

Having given this in charge to the Freeholders present he desired Teedyuscung to do the same to his People that we might on both sides forget what was past, and live Affectionately together for the time to come. A Detachment of the Pennsylvania Troops was drawn up in Front of the Company, and fired three Vollies.

The Governour afterwards continued his Entertainment at which there was a great chearfulness. At night was a large bonfire, and Variety of Indian Dances.

Easton, Fryday 5 Aug 1757

PRESENT— as before.

This Morning another Sheet of Conferences in Council were produced, which the Governour said were omitted to be delivered yesterday, for which Reason they were delivered now, and publickly read and ordered to be annexed to the Conferences in Council [, delivered and read yesterday] and after it was read Teedyuscung rose and said,

Brother,

I am oblidged to you, I hope as it lyes in Your power you will act for our mutual good, I take you as a Brother if anything is omitted I hope you will mention it to me; And I likewise will mention anything that I find you may have forgotten. I hope we both speak with an honest heart. I trust much to my Interpreter, I thank you for making that addition and in token of Friendship I give you my hand.

Then the Governour addressed the Indians as follows,

Bretheren,

The peace so happily concluded gives an universal joy. I shall proclaim it far and wide that all may hear and know it, the Peple of this Province are disposed to observe it faithfully and will do the Indians every good Office in their Power.

Althô we have now so solemnly entered into this peace with each other, yet you are sensible there are still many Enemy Indians who are daily doing mischief on our Frontiers; Yesterday I received an account of one Woman's being killed, and four persons taken Prisoners, between Tolhas and Monaidy. As it will therefore be very difficult to distinguish between our Friends and our enemies, I should be glad you would favour me with Your Advice how to Act in such a manner as not to hurt our friends, and suffer our enemies escape.

Gave a String.

Bretheren

The Governour and People of this Province observe with a Brotherly Compassion the many difficulties to which the Indians are exposed in those troublesome Times, and have therefore provided a quantity of goods to supply them in this Distress.

You will in Your return home proclaim the peace, Union and Friendship, which is now established between us, and let every one know, as you have opportunity how well disposed you have found us.

Accept these Presents as a testimony of the sincere affection of us Your Bretheren towards you.

To this Tedyuscung replied,

Brother. I am oblidged to you for putting me in Remembrance of these things, I will take them into consideration and to morrow when I am ready to give You an answer I will let you know. Brother, There is something which we intended to say before but forgot as we have not the use of writing, but better late than never, we will therefore mention it now. The Copy of the Deeds and the Transactions of this Treaty we entrust to our clerk we beleive him to be an honest Man, every thing is done to perfection.

We hope you will not be against his making out a Copy, and giving it to Mr Isaac Norris, whom we also appoint for us to transmit to the King a Copy of the Deeds and Minutes, that if one should miscarry the other may be safe.

On which I acquainted Teedyuscung that the Gov^r and myself had no Objection to M^r Norris having true Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty and Deeds, to send to the King as he requested.

Then, by order of the Governor, Proclamation was made that no one should cheat, defraud, or purchase any of the Goods now ready to be given to the Indians, upon the pain and penalties that may fall thereon.

Then Teedyuscung said he had yet one thing more to mention which is this.

Brother,

I have some Complaints to make about Lands in the Jerseys in behalf of myself, John Pumpshire Moses Tetamy and others which complaints are contained in these two Papers, and as you represent Sir William Johnson the King's Agent here, I desire you may take them under your consideration and see that Justice is done us on that account, as it is the King's orders to You to see justice done to all the Indians in these Parts. Tedyuscung then ordered M^r Thompson to read the papers and give me true Copies of them which he did immediately in public Council.

The papers delivered me are a Copy of an Old Indian Deed and a Letter of Complaint about Lands in the Jerseys signed by John Pumpshire. I then acquainted him that I would take the Papers under my consideration and give him an answer.

Easton 6 *August* 1757

This Morning I expected to have had a Meeting with the Indians but as the friendly Society of Quakers had called the Indians together to deliver them a present, the Indians thought proper to putt off the Meeting for this time.

After this the three Nantikoke Messengers came to me and congratulated the Governor and myself on the happy conclusion of the peace, and said they had put both their hands into the Chain of friendship as they were ordered by their Chief when they left home and by a string of Wampum desired that the Governor might send some person with them to Lancaster to take care of them, and supply them with necessaries on the road as they were come to take the bones of their friends which died at Lancaster to their own Town, to be buried with their Relations. Gave a String.

This afternoon Poxinosa the Shawanese Chief with Abraham a Mohickon Chief, and about 50 or 60 of their people came to town soon after M^r Peters[1] and Conrad Weiser went to them, and with a string of Wampum bid them welcome agreable to the ancient custom of their Forefathers. Tedyuscung and the 6 Nation Chiefs did the same

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[1] Rev. Richard Peters, D. D., was born in the year 1704, and came to Philadelphia from England in 1735. After his arrival, he officiated for a short time as assistant pastor of Christ Church in that city. On the 26th October, 1737, he was appointed Proprietary Secretary, with charge of the land office; in February, 1743, succeeded Dr. Patrick Baird, as Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council, and in May, 1749, took his seat as member of the Provincial Council. After filling many offices of honor and trust in the Province of Pennsylvania, he resigned his place as Secretary and Clerk of the Council on the 2d January, 1762, (*Pennsylvania Archives*, I., 545; *Colonial Records*, IV., 639; V., 382; VIII., 671.) when he was invited to return to Christ Church, of which and of St. Peter's he was unanimously elected Rector, on the 6th of December following. He visited England in 1764 and returned in 1765 to Philadelphia, where he continued to discharge the duties of this sacred office until September, 1775, when he resigned in consequence of age and infirmities. He died the year following, and his remains were deposited beneath the centre aisle of Christ Church, near the Chancel rail, with this inscription:

In Memory of
the Reverend Richard Peters, D. D.
Rector of Christ Church and St Peter's,
Who departed this Life
July 10th 1776, aged 72 years.

Dorr's History of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 283, 312. — Ed.

Easton, Sunday 7 Aug^t 1757 7 o'Clock A. M.

PRESENT—Joseph Galloway William Masters } Esq^{rs} Provincial Commiss^{rs}
Joseph Fox John Hughes
Some Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of the Province.
Interpreters as Before.

INDIANS

Tedyuscung, King of the Delawares
Paxinosa, Chief of the Shawanese
Abraham, Chief of the Mohickons
The Nanticoke Messengers.
Anaquateeko, Chief of the 6 Nations.

Teedyuscung taking out the peace Belt that had been delivered to him by the Governor and myself repeated over what had been said on it, informing Paxinosa and Abraham of the peace concluded by him between the English and the 10 several Nations he represents repeating over the Names of the 10 Nations.

After which I spoke to them in the name of Sir William Johnson as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung and all the Chiefs and Warriors of the Ten Nations our Friends and Bretheren,

As we are now become one people we must look on the enemy of the one as the enemy of the other, And I now in the name of the King of Great Britain Your Father and my Master desire you will turn the edge of Your Hatchet against Your and our common enemy, in conjunction with your uncles the 6 Nations and us, and that you will not suffer any of his Majesty's Enemies to pass thro' Your Country to war, against any of his subjects in this or the neighbouring Colonies, and if a Body of the enemy so large that you are not able to repel should attempt to pass across Your Country, I expect you will give the earliest notice you can of it to Your Bretheren the English, either by way of Fort Augusta[1] or any other way you shall judge most convenient. Gave a Belt.

Brother, You said as soon as the peace should be confirmed that you would speak with a loud voice, and the Nations around should hear you. As that good Work is now happily accomplished I desire you may proclaim [it] aloud so that all nations may hear it.

Brother,

You must be sensible that Your Bretheren the English are the most wealthy and powerful people on this Continent and not only so but the best inclined to help and assist their Bretheren the Indians with the necessaries of life, all this you should let the Nations know that you speak to, and I assure you in the name of the King of Great Britain, and of Sir William Johnson His Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations their allies and Dependants in the Northern District that they are ready to receive with open arms all the Indian Nations you shall speak to, and desires to take hold of the chain of Friendship and be united with the Six Nations, you and us Your Bretheren the English.

Gave a Belt.

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[1] See note, *supra*, p. 286. — ED.

Brother,

The Papers you delivered me Yesterday [containing] Your, John Pumpshire, Tundy alias Moses Tetamy and others Complaints of Lands you say you have been defrauded of in the Jerseys. I assure you I will do everything in my power to have a strict Enquiry made about them, and when I can get the fair state of the Case I will lay it before Sir William Johnson for him to send to the King for his Royal Determination unless the Difference can be settled here to Your satisfaction. Gave a String.

To this Teedyuscung answered

Brother,

I will in answer to what you tell me let you know what I intend to do, I shall, Brother, as I promised to speak with a loud Voice to the Nations perform my promise and speak to the different Nations. I will faithfully let them know what you have promised and as we are witnesses that you are wealthy and powerfull and well disposed to assist such as shall come in [as] Brothers, I will let them know it, and also as I think it is very proper [that I should do so, and as I think it] my Duty to do so whatever Nation I see coming against the English; Whenever I see them I will make ready and do every thing in my power, to vindicate the cause of myself and of my Bretheren. If I am able I will let them go no further than where I tell them to stop, If they will not by reasonable terms turn about and join with me, I will there either make an End of them or they of me, and if there is a great number, so that I may not be able to withstand them, I will take all prudent Steps to let my Bretheren the English know. And also if I perceive that there is so great a number that it is not safe for my Women and Children, I will acquaint my Bretheren the English that they may assist me in defending my Women and Children, and I will leave my country and bring them down to you.

Now you may remember I was stiled by my uncles the 6 Nations a Woman in former Years, and had no Hatchet in my hand but a pestle or hominy pounder. But now Bretheren here are some of my Uncles who are present to witness the truth of this, As I had no Tomhawk and my Uncles were always stiled Men and had Tomhawks in their hands, they gave me a Tomhawk, and as my uncles have given me the Tomhawk and appointed and authorized me to make peace with a Tomhawk in my hand I take that Tomhawk[1] and turn the edge of it against Your enemies the French. In confirmation of what I say I give you this String.

Gave a string.

Brother,

I have just a word or two more, I remember what you have spoken, in order that we may prevent any mischief by having a Signal, I should be glad that the French may not deceive us, that not only one but several signs and Methods may be fixed on by you, and whatever you shall think proper I will agree to. Gave a Belt.

I then returned Teedyuscung thanks for his kind Speech and let him know that I would consult with the Governor about settling the Signals and would give him an answer.

Teedyuscung then taking up four Belts and a String spoke to his Uncles the Six Nations telling them that as they had empowered him, he had in the presence of these witnesses they had sent, made a firm peace with their Bretheren the English. He therefore by these Belts desired that they would perform their part, and as they said they would take hold of the English by one hand, and he by the other, he had now done it. And as the chain of Friendshp was now brightened he desired they would be strong, and if they see any enemies coming against us that they would look on it, that whoever strikes any one of us strikes all Their Belts he gave to Anaquateeka and desired he would carry them to the Six Nations.

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[1] This word is only another form of the Algonquin *Tamahicun*, a club. — Ed.

Teedyuscung then acquainted me that he had done whereupon Paxinosa spoke to me as follows

Brother

I heartily thank you for wiping the sweat from our faces, picking out the Briars and taking away all bad thought from our Minds, and clearing the passage from the heart to the throat, that we may see our bretheren and be well from all our wounds.

By these Strings we return You thanks Gave a String.

The same he said by another String to the 6 Nations and Delawares.

Then the Young Warrior Anaquatecka arose and directing his Speech to the English and his cousins said

Bretheren,

My Cousins have entrusted me with all that was here transacted, respecting the great work of Peace here confirmed to lay it before the six Nations. [I assure you I will execute the Trust reposed in me with Faithfulness, and lay it before the Six Nations,] particularly before the Senecas to whom I belong. I do not pretend to be a Councellor, I am a young Warrior yet the Affairs of war and peace belong to us Warriors, and as I am entrusted I assure you I will take care that all the Six Nations may know what is here done.

Then his Honour the Governour, Mr Logan, and Mr Peters came into Council, I acquainted the Governour that I thought it was proper what had been transacted this Morning should be read, and it was accordingly done, after which the Governour addressed Paxinosa as follows.

Brother Paxinosa

You have been frequently invited by this Government to come and give us the pleasure of a Visit. I am glad to see you, I take you by the hand and bid you heartily welcome, and thank you for bringing along with you Abraham the Mohickon Chief he is [likewise] extreamly welcome. Gave a String.

Brother,

We have often enquired after you and always heard you continued to be our hearty Friend and a lover of peace. Sir William Johnson was kind enough to send me an Account of the Conferences he lately held with you at Fort Johnson and they gave me great Satisfaction.

Brother,

With pleasure I acquaint you that Peace is now concluded and it will add much to the joy all feel in this Successfull Issue of our Conferences, and I am glad to see you and Abraham here to take hold of the Peace Belt. Gave a Belt.

Brother,

We were in hopes to have seen you with Teedyuscung when he came here, we heard you was not come but would follow, I have stayed some time in Expectation of Your Arrival. I should have been glad to have spent more time with you but the business of the Government oblidges me to return to Philadelphia this afternoon, so that you will please to use Dispatch in letting me know any thing you have to say to us.

Having finished this speech the Governour told Paxinosa that some Presents were reserved for him and his friends, which should be delivered presently.

Teedyuscung then addressing himself to the Governour spoke as follows.

Brother,

I have a word or two more to say. You know when you employ Your Soldiers they are paid for their services. As I am joined with you, you being rich and I poor, as I am going against Your enemies and carrying my Flesh against them. I think it would be proper for the Encouragement of my Young Men to appoint some reward for Scalps and Prisoners, and that some place may be fixed where the scalps and prisoners may be brought, and the Reward Received. That my Men may return quickly from thence.

Then the Governour said he would take into consideration what he, Tedyuscung, had said, and in half an hour would return an Answer.

Tedyuscung further added, You may Remember when I mentioned Isaac Norris the Speaker, I mentioned him alone, but I did not intend to mention him alone, but that he with the Assembly should look into it and send Copies home. I then told Tedyuscung that I had no Objection to M^r Norris with the Assembly sending authentic Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty and Deeds home.

Eod: Die, P. M.

PRESENT— The Honourable The Governour
William Logan } Esquires. Members of the Council.
Richard Peters }
Conrad Weiser Esq^r
M^r John Pumpshire. Interp^r.

INDIANS

Teedyuscung	Seneca Chief
Paxinosa, Shawanese Chief.	Daniel.
Abraham, Mohickon Chief.	A Nanticoke.

4 other Delaware Indians.

Teedyuscung addressed the Governour as follows.

Brother,

We have now finished, the Treaty is over, Peace is confirmed, and I told you I thought of going to Philadelphia, but upon considering the Matter with more attention, I think it will be more for the public service to proceed immediately to Diahogo.[1] Many Nations will be uneasy to know what has been done at this Council Fire, and will take their Measures accordingly. I shall therefore make the best of my way to Diahoga, and proclaim there and to Nations still more distant the Confirmation of the Peace with our Bretheren the English. This will take up three or four Months, after which I may perhaps come and see you at Philadelphia. I wish the Governour a good journey and that we may both live to enjoy the Fruits of this happy peace, which gives my people great Joy.

To which the Governor returned the following answer.

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[1] See note, *supra*, p. 110. — ED.

Brother Teedyuscung,

It gives me great pleasure that we have brought the important Bussiness we met about to so happy an Issue. You have very agreably prevented my mentioning to you the necessity of Your returning home, in order to publish to the Indians what has been transacted here, I thank you for the change of Your purpose it is a further sign of Your Zeal of Peace and I make no Doubt but you will use your utmost Dispatch.

In answer to what you requested this Morning I assure you that Your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any service they shall do against the Enemy.

I cannot at present give you a more particular answer, but shall lay before Your proposals before the Assembly who meet to morrow, and consult with them thereupon.

Tedyuscung replied

Brother the Governour,

You have not so much as given us a Rusty Iron to defend ourselves, if we meet an Enemy on the Road what are we to do? We cannot defend ourselves against them, we have nothing to do it with. Our Young Warriors think as much of themselves and their lives are as dear to them as white Peoples but you have not given them any Encouragement to go against the Enemy. Can this be right? You know you have not. Consider this well, Brother.

Further, Brother, I think it proper to tell you, if Indians and English shall go to war together, my young Men will not be Subject to an English Captain and if any of Your people will go to war with me I expect they will be Subject to my Directions: we understand our own way of fighting better than you.

The Governour then said he had given Directions to Col^{o} Weiser, to agree with him on proper signals for the Indians when they were coming towards the inhabited parts of this Province as this was a Matter that ought not to be spoken of in public.

They then took a kind leave of Each other, and the Governour set out for Philadelphia.

And then the Meeting broke up.

A true Copy from the original Minutes taken in the presence of and examined by me

GEO. CROGHAN
Dep^{ty} Agent.

NOTE. — The words within brackets, in the preceding Document, are added from the copy of the Treaty published in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, VII. — ED.

Captain George Croghan to Sir William Johnson.

To Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Sir.

I think it is my Duty to report to you the conduct of some of the People of Pennsylvania at the late Treaty, which I held at Easton in Conjunction with the Governour of that Province

Der Inhalt
Von den verſchiedenen
Conferentzen,
Welche mit den
Indianern
gehalten worden
Zu
Eſton.

In dem Monath July und Auguſt 1757.

GERMANTON.
Gedruckt, und zu finden bey Chriſtoph Saur. 1757.

Der

Inhalt von den Conferentzen ꝛc.

BEY der Verſamlung mit **Tidiuskung** dem König der **Dellawar** Indianer, welche an der **Saſquehanna** wohnen, welcher bevollmächtiget iſt von den 10 nachfolgenden Nationen, nehmlich: **Lenopi, Wename, Munſey, Mawhickon, Tiawko** oder **Nanticokes** und **Seneccas, Onnondagos, Cayugas, Oneidoes,** und **Mohacken** um die Strittigkeiten beyzulegen, welche zwiſchen dieſen Nationen und ihren Brüdern den Engliſchen bißher geweſen ſind; und Georg **Cragivan** Eſqr. deputirter Agent von dem Geehrten Sir **William Janſon,** Baronet, [illegible] einziger Agent und Superintentend von den Affären der 6 Nationen, ihren Allirten und angehörigen und aller deren Colonel, zu **Eſton** den 25 Juli 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſqr. Leutenant Governör und oberſter Comandant von der Provintz **Penſylvanien** und den Countys **Neu-Caſtel Kent,** und **Suſex** an der Dellawar.

James Hamilton	**Linford Lårdner**	Eſqrs. Glieder von des Governörs Räthen
William Logan	**Benjamin Chew**	
Richard Peters	**John Mifflin**	

Iſaac Narris Eſqr. Sprecher von dem Haus der Aſſamble.

Daniel Raberto Eſqr. Ein Glied von der Aſſamble.

William Maſters,	Eſquires, Provintzial Commiſarien.
John Hughes,	
Joſeph Fax,	
Joſeph Gallowäy.	

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.

Captäin **Thomas Mäckie,** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dollmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dollmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung.**

Tidiuskung, König der **Dellawaren,** begleitet von etlichen der Führnehmſten und Deputirten von den 10 Nationen, welche er repreſentirt.

[Die Anzahl der Indianer welche gegenwärtig, beſtehen aus 300 Mann, Weiber und Kinder.]

Tiedi

Tidiuskung ſandte ſeinen Dolmetſcher, und ließ Mr. **Charls Tampſon** ruffen ſolle ſich an die Tafel ſetzen, dann er hatte ihn zu ſeinem Schreiber erwählet, daß er n der ſchreiben ſoll was geredet und gethan wird bey dieſem Friedens-Vertrag.

Der Governör machte den Anfang von der Conferentz, richtete ſeinen Diſcu an **Tiediuskung**, und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich bin froh, daß ich euch wieder hier ſehe ſamt euren Leuten, und eini von euren Vettern der 6 Nationen wie ihr mir verſprochen habt an dieſem Ort, im ve wichenen **November.** Die Anzahl der Indianer, die ihr mitgebracht habt bey der G legenheit, und die viele Mühe die ihr euch gegeben, um die gute Zeitung von unſer Geneigtheit zum Frieden ſo vielen in der Ferne anzuzeigen, das bekräfftiget unſere g te Meynung, die wir alle Zeit von euch geheget, und zeiget die Aufrichtigkeit welche i habt, die Freundſchafft und brüderliche Liebe wieder herzuſtellen, welche ſo lange b ſtand gehabt zwiſchen uns und den Indianern, biß eure närriſche junge Leute ſind b trogen worden von dem böſen Geiſt, der ſie gegen uns gewendet hat.

Bruder Tiediuskung, und Brüder von den 10 vereinigten Nationen!

Wir ſind nun zuſammen gekommen, durch Beyſtand des Allmächtigen das gro gute Werck des Friedens zu endigen, und eine neue Kette der Freundſchafft zu mache welche ſo hell poliret werden ſoll, daß ſie nimmermehr verroſten ſoll, und ſo ſtarc daß ſie kein böſer Geiſt mehr zerbrechen kan, und wir künfftig alle Zeit ſeyn mögen w ein Mann mit einem Hertzen und einem Haupt. Ich invittire euch, daß ihr euc hertzlich und aufrichtig darin mit mir vereiniget bey dieſem Gürtel.

gab einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Ihr werdet euch erinnern als wir im Spath-Jahr beyſammen waren daß ich euch fragte: Was doch die Urſach war daß ein Bruch geſchehen zwiſchen de Dellawar Brudern und uns; ob wir, das Volck von Penſylvania euch worin Unrecht gethan, und habe begehrt, ihr ſollet von hertzen eure Meynung ſagen, darauf gabet ihr zur Antwort: Eure närriſche junge Leute hatten geſehen, wie unſere Feind die Frantzoſen mit uns verfahren, und haben geglaubt was ſie ihnen geſagt haben und ſeyen alſo von dem falſchen König überredet worden, ihre Brüder die Engliſch zu ſchlagen; es ſey aber der Schlag um ſo viel härter geſchehen, weil die Proprietäre euch um euer Land betrogen; und in **Neu-Yerſy** ſey man eben ſo mit euch verfahren aber daß ſey nicht die Haupt Urſach geweſen, daß ihr uns geſchlagen. Ich war willi nach dem Grund der Warheit zu fragen; aber ihr habt nicht recht heraus gewolt weil viele von euren Leuten denen das Land zu gehörte nicht hier waren; ihr woltet aber doch diß Früh-Jahr ſo viel davon mitbringen als ihr könnet.

Bruder! Nach meinem verſprechen habe ich all unſere Verhandelung dem **Sr. William Janſen** vorgelegt, der von dem König der einzige Agent ernennet iſt über Indianer Affären in dieſen Diſtrict, daß er als ein Vatter mit ihnen handeln ſoll, daß ihnen kein Unrecht geſchehen ſoll. Dieſer **William Janſen** hat ſeither euren und unſern Freund Mr. **Georg Craghan** deputirt, welcher in euren Affären und eurer Sprache wohl erfahren iſt, daß dieſer an ſeiner Statt die Sache beſorgen, und dieſem Vertrag mit beywohnen ſoll; und ſoll gründlich nachfragen, worinnen ihr ſeyd beleidiget worden, es ſey von euren Brüdern in **Penſilvanien** oder in **Jerſey** den benachbarten Provintzen gab eine Schnur **Wampum.**

Bruder! Ich hab auch Copien nach **Engelland** geſandt von den verſchiedenen Conferentzen, da ſie dann des Königs Miniſtern vorgelegt worden, welche verlangen daß euch Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren ſoll, und haben verordnet, daß Sir **William Janſen** die Sache gründlich unterſuchen ſoll, was ihr zu klagen habt gegen dieſe Provintz, damit Satisfaction geleiſtet werde, wann euch Unrecht geſchehen iſt.

Bruder! Nun hab ich von hertzens Grund mit euch geredet, und bin nebſt Mr. **Craghan** bereit von euch zu hören was ihr uns zu ſagen habt, in anſehung deſſen, was euch anligt, und was ihr dencket daß euch Unrecht geſchehen von dieſer Provintz, hiermit gab er ………… Eine Schnur **Wampum.**

Als der Governör dieſe Rede geendiget hatte, ſprach Mr. **Craghan** wie folgt:

Bruder! **Tiedinskung** und ihr meine Brüder die ihr Oberſten und Krieger der 10 Nationen, welche ihr bey dieſer gegenwärtigen Verſamlung vorſtellet.

Es iſt euch zu wiſſen gethan durch unſern Bruder **Onas**, daß der König von groß-Brittanien als euer Vatter den Baron **William Janſen** zu ſeinem oberſten Agenten und Superintendenden in dieſem Diſtrict von **America** ernennet hat, der hat mich zu ſeinem Deputirten gemacht, und verordnet, daß ich dieſer Verſamlung bey wohnen ſoll und eure Klage anhören, welche ihr habt gegen euren Bruder **Onas**, (Penn) daß ihr um Land betrogen ſeyet, wovon ihr in der Conferentz im verwichenen Späth-Jahr hier gemeldet habt; oder ob euch ander Unrecht geſchehen iſt von den Einwohnern in dieſer Gegend. Ich bin nun bereit anzuhören was ihr zu ſagen habt, und ich verſichere euch im Nahmen des Sir **William Janſens**, daß ich alles thun will was in meinem Vermögen ſtehet, um eure Uneinigkeit friedlich zu ſchlichten, daß ihr ſolt damit vergnügt ſeyn, wie er mir dann ſolche Orter und Unterricht gegeben hat. Hier gab er

Einen Gürtel **Wampum.**

Als Mr. **Craghan** ausgeredet hatte, ſo ſagte der Governör dem **Tiedinskung**, daß wir vor dißmal ausgeredet hätten, was wir hievon zu ſagen hatten, und er ſolle nur beſtimmen wann wir wieder ſolten zuſammen kommen, ſeine Antwort anzuhören.

Hierauf antwortete **Tiedinskung**, er habe nun noch etwas zu ſagen, und wandte ſich zu dem Governör und Mr. **Craghan**, und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich will euch mit wenig Worten ſagen, was mein Verlangen iſt: Ich nehme eure Rede heute freundlich auf; ich halte ſie vor wahr, und ſie machen mein Hertz froh. (Hier hielt er einen Gürtel in die Höh, und ſagte:) Bey dieſem Gürtel laſſe ich euch wiſſen, daß ich morgen mit euch reden will. Ich dencke, es ſey gut, daß ich offenhertzig mit euch rede. Ich dencke, es ſey meine Schuldigkeit, daß ich die Thorheit unſerer jungen Leute erinnere. Ich ſehe, es iſt viel Unheil geſchehen. Ich will erſt anfangen das Blut weg zu kehren, und die Todten-Körper aus dem Weg zu räumen; hernach will ich meine Beſchwerung und Leidweſen anzeigen. Ich erinnere mich, was mir Sir **William Janſen** hat ſagen laſſen durch den Botten den er mir geſandt: Und ich habe ihm ſo gleich durch eben denſelben Botten wieder ſagen laſſen, daß, weil er ein weiſerer Mann iſt als ich, und mehr Vermögen in der Hand hat, ſo ſoll er ſtark und tapffer ſeyn, und helfen, daß die Wunde wieder geheilet werde.

Er gab eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Als **Tidiuskung** dieſe Rede geendigt, ſagte er dem Governör: Er dencke, er wolle bereit ſeyn, morgen früh um 8 Uhr wieder mit ihnen zu reden. Dabey bliebs vor Diſmal.

Bey der Zuſammenkunft in Eſton Dinſtags den 26 July 1757

waren gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governör ꝛc.
Die Räthe. Die gemeldte Glieder von der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemen von **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner aus dem Land, Auch dieſelbige **Indianer**.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer, Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Mr. **Craghan** erſuchte den Mr. **Duſche**, daß er dem Mr **Trent** helfen ſolte die Reden nieder zu ſchreiben.

Tidiuskung redete zum Governör und Mr. **Craghan**, und verlangte, daß ſie ſolten wohl aufmercken, was er ſage. Alsdan richtete er ſeine Rede an den König von Engelland, und an alle ſeine Unterthanen, und ſagte wie folget:

Bruder! Ihr werdet euch erinnern, daß ihr mir habt ſagen laſſen, daß ich zu euch herab kommen ſoll, und habt begehrt, daß ich von den 6 **Nationen** ſo viel mit bringen ſoll als ich könte, wegen der beſchwerlichen Zeit. Ihr ſagtet mir auch: **Bruder!** Ihr ſeyd ſchwach, und ich bin ſtarck: Wan Ihr herab komt, ſo will ich allem Streit ein Ende machen, und alle Unzufriedenheit auf Seite räumen, und will einen beſtändigen Frieden mit euch machen. Weil ich dan nun von den 10 **Nationen**, und zwar aus jeder Nation etliche mit gebracht habe, ſo wolte ich euch an euer Verſprechen erinnern, daß ihr alle eure Macht anwenden ſollet ſolches zu erfüllen. Bedencket auch unſere Weiber und Kinder, daß es auch ins künfftige wohl gehen möge. Gedencket auch an das Blut, welches vergoſſen iſt, und an die Todten-Körper, welche hin und wieder zerſtreuet liegen. Ich verlange, daß ihr mir helffen ſollet alle ſolche aus dem Weg zu räumen, damit wir einander ins Angeſicht ſehen mögen, und hernach wollen wir in unſern Geſchäfften fort fahren.

Bruder! Weil ihr viel ſtärcker ſeyd als ich, ſo müſſet ihr euer Vermögen anwenden. Wan zwey Brüder ſtreitig werden, und der eine thut Vorſchläge zum Frieden, und der andere will ſolches nicht annehmen, ſo kan nichts ausgerichtet werden.

Weil dan ſo viel Blut vergoſſen iſt, ſo bitte ich euch, helffet mir, daß alles weg gethan werde, und wan das geſchehen iſt, ſo will ich weiter ſchreiten zu andern Geſchäfften.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel von 8 Reihen **Wampum**.

Bruder! Wie ich euch verſprochen habe, daß ich ſo viel **Indianer** von den 10 **Nationen** mit bringen wolle als ich kan, ſo habe ich gethan, und gebracht ſo viel ich gekont, welche hier gegenwärtig ſind, und bezeugen können was verrichtet werden ſoll; damit aber ein beſtändiger Friede gemacht werden möge, ſo müſſen wir beyderſeits alles thun, was wir können. Wan etwas ſchweres in einem Weg liegt, und ihrer etliche vereinigen ſich, daß ſie es aus dem Weg thun wollen, ſo wird nichts draus, wan ſie nicht geſamter Hand ihre Stärcke anlegen; wan ſie aber alle Hand anlegen, ſo kan es leicht geſchehen. Wir auf unſerer Seite ſammlen die Blätter zuſammen welche mit Blut beſpritzet ſind, wir kehren das Blut zuſammen, auch die Körper ſamt den Knochen; wan wir uns aber rund umher ſehen, ſo können wir keinen Platz finden, wo wir ſie hinlegen ſollen; wan wir aber aufwärts ſehen, ſo iſt der **groſe Geiſt** über uns: Darum iſt es unſere Schuldigkeit, daß wir uns vereinigen im Gebet zu ihm, daß er dieſes alles zudecken wolle, daß es nimmermehr geſehen werde weder von uns, noch unſeren Nachkommenē, und daß der groſe Geiſt unſere Kinder ſo ſegnen wolle, daß ſie künfftighin in Liebe miteinander leben können, daß auch kein böſer Geiſt noch übel geſinnter Menſch vermögend iſt, den Frieden zu brechen zwiſchen unſern Nachkommenden.

Hiermit gab er einen Gürtel von 17 Reyhen **Wampum.**

Bruder! Wie ihr wohl wiſſet, ſo habt ihr mich invitirt, ſo viel **Indianer** von den 10 **Nationen** mit zubringen als ich kan: So ſind nun hier von jeder Nation etliche, abſonderlich von meinen Vettern den 5 **Nationen.** Da wir uns befliſſen hatten, ſo viel als in unſerm Vermögen war, die Todten-Körper und ander Unheil aus dem Weg zu räumen was geſchehen iſt. So hattet ihr mich invitirt, ich ſoll kommen, und euch bey einer Hand nehmen, und die 5 **Nationen** ſollen kommen und euch bey der andern Hand nehmen, daß wir ſo beyſammen ſtehen wie **Ein Mann** mit **Einem Hertzen.** Da nun dieſes geſchehen iſt, ſo können wir in die Höhe ſehen, und ſehen das helle Licht, und genieſen es; wir können auch ſehen, und in Ruhe und Frieden genieſen, was das Land hervor bringt, und wir werden Tag und Nacht mit Vergnügen leben.

Hierbey gab er eine Schnur **Wampum** von 12 Reihen.

Bruder! Daß wir eine ſolche groſe Wolcke des Unheils gehabt, das nun vorbey iſt, rühret daher, daß unſere alte Einwohner und Vor-Vätter niemal eine regelmäſige Weiſe gehabt, daß ein beſtändiger Frieden wäre aufgerichtet worden, ſie haben nicht vor ihre Kinder geſorgt, ſie haben nur auf das geſehen was vergehet, und was um ſie herum auf Erden war, und bald dahin iſt. Sie hätten ſollen fürſichtig ſeyn, und hätten ſollen ſolche Accordte machen auf beyden Seiten, daß ihre Kinder nach ihnen nicht nöthig gehabt hätten uneinig zu werden. Und weil wir nun ſehen, worin ſie gefehlet haben, ſo laſſets uns beſſer machen als ſie gethan, damit wir ſo lang wir leben einander getreu bleiben; und daß wir bey dieſer Verſammlung es ſo einrichten, daß ihre Kinder einen beſtändigen Frieden genieſen mögen.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel von 11 Reihen **Wampum.**

Bruder! Ihr erinnert euch, daß auf eure Order Bottſchaffter ſind geſendet worden in entfernte Orte unter uns, damit dieſes gute und wichtige Werck des Friedens, woran unſer Leben hanget vor ſich gehe. Einer von dieſen Bottſchafftern iſt nun in einem gefährlichen Zuſtand: Er iſt geſchoſſen worden von einem jungen Menſchen aus den Eurigen; betrübet euch nicht zu ſehr darüber; weil ich aber begehre, daß uns Gerechtig-

keit wiederfahren ſoll nach euren Geſetzen, ſo beſtehe ich darauf, daß wan dieſer jun
Mann ſterben ſolte, daß der ihn geſchoſſen hat auch ſterben ſoll in Gegenwart etlicher un
ſerer Leute, damit ſie Zeugen ſeyn können bey allen **Nationen**, daß ihre Bruder d
Engliſche ihnen Gerechtigkeit haben wiederfahren laſſen, und wan etwas dergleichen g
ſchehen ſolte auf unſerer Seite, ſo wollen wir desgleichen thun, das iſt, wan einer v
den Unſerigen jemand von den Eurigen ermorden ſolte, ſo wollen wir euch den Mörd
überliefern, daß er nach euren Geſezen gerichtet werde. Und weil die Freunde des Kn
ben ohne Zweifel werden betrübt werden, ſo bitte ich euch, weil ihrs in eurer Gewa
habt, daß ihr die Betrübnis wollet von ihren Hertzen weg thun.

Eine Schnur **Wampum**

Der Governör ſagte dem **Tidiuskung**, daß er das was er nun geſagt überlegen wo
te; und wan er werde bereit ſeyn ihm zu antworten, ſo wolle ers ihn wieder wiſſen laſſ

Als wir aufſtunden zu gehen, lies der König durch ſeinen Dolmetſcher ſagen, daß wa
er nun geredet habe, das ſey von groſer Wichtigkeit: Darum verlange er, daß der Go
vernör Zeit genug nehmen ſolle es zu überlegen, er wolle mit Gedult warten, bis er be
reit ſey ihm wieder zu antworten.

Bey der Verſammlung zu Eſton am Mittwoch den 27 Juli 1757

Waren gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Esq. Governör.
Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemänner von **Philadelphia**, und andere Einwohner von
dieſer Provintz. Dieſelbige **Indianer**.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Esq. Dolmetſcher vor dieſe Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tiediuskung**.

Der Governör machte den Anfang zur Conferentz damit, daß er den **Tidiuskun**
fragte: Ob er bereit ſey ſeine Antwort anzuhören? Und lies ihm ſagen, daß Mr. Crag
han des Königs Agent mit ihm einig ſey, ihm die Antwort zu geben, und redete ihn
wie folget:

Bruder! Euer Gedächtnis dienet euch getreulich, in anſehung deſſen, was
ner dem andern verſprochen hat in den letzten Conferentzen.

Wir erkennen es mit ſonderbahrer Danckbarkeit, daß ihr euer Verſprechen ſo treul
gehalten, und habt es weit und breit bekant gemacht, daß wir zum Frieden geneigt ſi
Ihr habt eure Vettern mit herab gebracht, und von jeder andern Nation etliche, mit den
ihr vereinigt ſeyd. Es gefallt uns wohl, daß ſie euch ſind gehorſam geweſen, und
wohl geneigt gekommen ſind, einen beſtändigen und dauerhaften Frieden aufzurichte
Wir dancken euch hertzlich im Namen des Königs, des Volcks dieſer Provintz, und
ner Majeſtät getreuen Unterthanen.

Gab einen **Gürt**

Bruder! Wir erkennens ſo wohl als ihr, daß wan wir nicht beyderſeits all
ſern Fleiß anlegen, ſo werden wir das groſe Werck nicht fertig machen, welches wir
gefangen haben.

So lang wir die Todten Körper unſerer Leute noch unbedeckt liegen ſehen vor die Raub-Vögel, ſo iſt es gegen die Natur, gegen die Principien unſerer Religion und Menſchlichkeit, daß wir weiter fort fahren können, einen Frieden zu beſtättigen.

Daher wollen wir geſamter Hand nicht allein die Todten-Körper und Gebeine aufſuchen und verſammlen, ſondern auch das Laub und Graß, und alles was mit deren Blut beſpritzet worden, und wollen miteinander hinaufwärts gegen den Himmel ſehen, nach dem Gott des Friedens, daß Er unſere angefangene Verſöhnung und Einigkeit genädig anſehen wolle; wir wollen ihn bitten, daß er einen Vorhang oder Decke herab werffen wolle, damit alles zugedecket werde, was in dieſer unglücklichen Zeit geſchehen iſt, daß deſſen nicht mehr gedacht werde; wir erſuchen ſeine almächtige Güte, daß er alles vergeben wolle was geſchehen iſt; wir bitten ihn, daß er alle Hertzen dieſes Volcks, und die nach uns kommen, bequem machen wolle, daß ſie in Liebe beyſammen wohnen können; wir verlangen, daß er nimmer erlauben möge, daß der böſe Geiſt ſo gar tief in unſere Hertzen eingehe, noch daß ſich mehr übelgeſinnte Menſchen ſo weit in unſere Rathſchläge einmengen, daß der Weg der Freundſchafft gehindert werde, oder das geringſte Laub am Baum des Friedens verwelcken möge, (Daß ſich Gott erbarm.)

Hiermit gab er einen **Gürtel.**

Bruder! Nachdem wir nun die Todten-Körper zuſammen geſamlet, ſo ſind wir mit euch einig, daß wir zuſammen ſtehen, wir Engliſche, und ihr **Indianer**, wie **Ein Mann** mit **Einem Hertzen**: wir faſſen den Gürtel der Freundſchafft an mit euren Vettern und den 10 **Nationen**; wir halten ihn feſt mit all unſerer Macht; wir bringen alle warme Hertzen mit uns, voll von Redlichkeit und Aufrichtigkeit; wir freuen uns, daß wir die Sonne wieder ſcheinen ſehen durch die klare Luft; wir verſprechen uns ſelbſten, daß wir durch den Segen des guten Geiſtes, durch euren und unſern Fleiß im Stande ſeyn werden, vor uns und unſere Kinder, und Kindes-Kinder einen beſtändigen Frieden und Wolfahrt zu erhalten, ſo, daß wir in guter Ruhe die verſchiedene Vergnüglichkeiten des Lebens genieſen können, womit dieſes fruchtbare Land ſo häuffig angefüllet iſt, und daß wir in Frieden fein ruhig ſchlaffen können.

Er gab einen Gürtel **Wampum.**

Bruder! Ob nun gleich unſere und eure Vor-Vätter geirret haben, und haben nicht genugſam voraus ſehen können, was künfftig nach ihnen erfolgen werde, ſo können wir doch mit Warheit ſagen, daß ſie allezeit ſehr friedlich miteinander waren; ſie waren einfältig und aufrichtig in ihrem Vornehmen; ſie lebten miteinander in völligem Frieden, und gaben einander guten Rath.

Es iſt löblich von euch, daß ihr uns erinnert, daß ſie nicht ſonderlich regelmäſig gehandelt haben, ſondern haben ihre Abſichten gehabt auf die damahlige Zeit, und den Nutzen ihres eigenen Geſchlechts, und haben nicht überleget, wie es denen künftigen Nachkommen wohl gehen werde. Wir ſind darinn mit euch einig, daß wir den allgemeinen Nutzen wahrnehmen, und daß derſelbige währen möchte, bis in die allerletzte Nachkommene. Wir wollen alle kleine partheyliche Abſichten auf Seite ſetzen, und unſere Materie auf ein beſtändiges Fundament gründen, und wollen Fleiß anwenden, daß wirs beſſer machen als unſere Vorfahren, nicht allein in der Güte unſerer Maaß-

Regeln, ſondern wir wollen auch unſere Geſchäffte mit mehrerer Sorgfalt ausricht

Gab einen Gürtel **Wampu**

Bruder! Wir haben in Acht genommen, was ihr gemeldet habt, von we eurem Bottſchaffter, (der geſchoſſen worden) es thut uns ſehr leid was geſchehen In dieſer Zeit ſolte kein **Indianer** alleine ausgehen, in die bewohnte **Plätze** ohne P Port oder Geleit. Wir haben ſorgloſe und unachtſame Leute unter uns; wir ha auch böſe Leute, welche feindſelige Hertzen haben. Der Menſch, welcher in Verda iſt, daß er die That begangen habe, iſt im Gefängnis, und wan euer gemeldter Bo ſchaffter ſtirbt, ſo ſoll die That nach der **Law** unterſuchet werden, welche erford daß wer Menſchen-Blut vergieſſet, deſſen Blut ſoll wieder vergoſſen werden: U dieſes Gerichte ſoll gehalten werden, daß etliche **Indianer** mit zuſehen und zuhör und man wirds euch anſagen wan es geſchiehet: Es iſt eine Sache, welche ſchon beſchloſſen iſt, bey verſchiedenen Friedens-Tractaten zwiſchen uns und den **Indianer** daß wan ein Engliſcher einen **Indianer** tödtet, oder ein **Indianer** einen Engliſch ſo ſoll der Mörder bey der **Law** geurtheilet werden in Gegenwart der beyden **Na** onen.

Er gab eine Schnur **Wampu**

Bruder **Moſes Tättamie!** Ihr ſeyd der Vatter von dieſem jungen M ſchen, welcher unglücklich verwundet worden: Es iſt uns ſehr leid, daß ſo etwas g ſchehen: Wir haben den verſtändigſten Doctor unter uns gebraucht, daß er So vor ihn tragen ſoll; und wir bitten den Allmächtigen, daß er die Medicin ſegnen w le, damit er wieder heil werde. Bey dieſer Schnur **Wampum** nehmen wir die trübnis von eurem Hertzen weg, und verlangen, daß keine Unzufriedenheit darin übrig bleibe. Wir haben unſern Bruder **Tidiuskung** verſichert, daß eine gen gerichtliche Unterſuchung ſoll gehalten werden bey dem (**Treiel**) Verhör, und wir ſ willens, daß Ihr ſelber mit zuhören und zuſehen ſollet.

Er gab eine Schnur **Wampu**

Bey der Verſammlung zu Eſton am Donnerſtag den 28 Juli 175

waren Gegenwärtig;
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governör, ꝛc.
Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner von **Philadelphia**, und andere Einwohner aus der Provintz.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung König der Dellawaren, begleitet von etlichen Oberſten und Deputierten der 10 **Nationen**, in deren Namen er da war.

Tidiuskung wendete ſich gegen den Governör, und redete wie folget:

Bruder! Ich werde mit wenig Worten das wiederhohlen, was ihr mir l tens geſagt habt, daß der groſe König jenſeit des Waſſers einen Mann ernennet h

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welcher alle Indianer-Affären unterſuchen ſoll, deſſen Name William Janſen, welcher den Mr. **Craghan** deputirt hat an ſeiner ſtatt. Es iſt mir lieb ſolches zu hören, und den Mann zu ſehen, welcher ernennet iſt. Ich dencke **Bruder!** Es wird uns beyden angenehm ſeyn. Es iſt unſere Pflicht, daß wir Reſpect haben vor eine Perſon, die der König ernennet hat, und mit Aufrichtigkeit uns vereinigen, da das gegenwärtige Geſchaffte wohl angefangen iſt, daß wirs auch glücklich zum Ende bringen. Ich hoffe, er werde ſeine Commiſſion mit Gerechtigkeit verrichten. Was ihr aber verlanget und gemeldet habt bey unſerm letzten Vertrag, und was ihr nun geſagt, darauf will ich mit wenigem antworten; und wir hoffen, Mr. **Craghan** wird ſo treu ſeyn, und drauf ſehen, daß es nach der Gerechtigkeit zugehe auf beyden Seiten, im Namen des Königs.

Gab ein Schnürgen.

Bruder! Nachdem ich die Paſſaſche von eurem Hertzen zum Mund eröffnet habe, ſo verlange ich bey dieſem Gürtel, daß ihr ſehen und verſtehen möget, was ich nun ſagen werde. Es iſt offenbar, daß unſerer Vor-Vatter gerichtliches Verfahren kürtzer war, als es hat ſeyn ſollen; ſonderlich, was ſie gethan um ihrer Kinder wegen, und folglich um ihres immerwährenden Friedens in der künfftigen Welt. Ihr könnet leicht erwägen, was die Urſache war, daß die Tage ſo dunckel und finſter worden, nehmlich, der Dampf iſt von der **Erden** auf geſtiegen: Unſere Mis-Verſtändnis und was ſie Uebels angeſtellet, iſt von der **Erden** entſprungen, ſo wohl als die Streitigkeitẽ und betrübniſſe, welche hin wieder paſſiret ſind: Und ob es ſchon nicht die Haupt-Sache war, daß wir unſere Brüder, die Engliſche, geſchlagen haben, ſo iſt doch der Streich darum viel härter worden, als ſonſt geſchehen wäre, wann der Dampf nicht von der Erden aufgeſtiegen wäre. Nun aber liegt es hauptſächlich an euch, daß ihr genau in euer Hertz hinein ſchauet, wie wir dan allezeit von euch gedencken, daß ihr vermögender, ſtärcker und ſcharffſichtiger ſeyd als wir; und weil es groſentheils in eurem Vermögen liegt zu wiſſen, ob das was ich geſagt habe wahr iſt, oder nicht, ſo komt es nur auf euch an, **Bruder!** daß ihrs nur fein offenhertzig und frey öffentlich bekennet, erkläret und publiciret, daß es der gantzen Provintz, oder den Provintzen unter der Crone von **Engelland** bekant werde, beydes zu des Königs und ſeines Agenten Satisfaction, welcher die Affären in Handen haben ſoll. **Bruder!** Weil wir nun beyſammen ſind, und einander von Angeſicht zu Angeſicht ſehen, und in rechter Aufrichtigkeit des Hertzens miteinander reden können: So will ich mich befleiſſen, euch alles gantz gerade vorzulegen, damit nichts verdeckt bleibe, ſondern ſo vor euch liege, daß ihrs recht ſehen und erkennen möget, damit einer von dem andern Satisfaction haben möge; und was bewieſen wird, daß es ihm gehört, das ſoll unſer Recht und Gebühr ſeyn, und ſoll ſo ausgerichtet werden, daß es ein beſtändiger und immerwährender Friede bleiben möge.

Er gab einen Gürtel **Wampum.**

Ich erſuche euch, daß ihr mit allem Fleiß zurück ſehen ſollet, wovon die **Uneinigkeit** ihren **Urſprung** her hat; und ihr werdet leicht ſehen, daß ſie von der **Erden,** oder von dem **Land** entſprungen iſt, wovon ich zuvor Meldung gethan, ob es ſchon nicht die Haupt-Urſache iſt. Wan man vor Zeiten regelmäſig gehandelt hätte, und hätte geſorget, daß die armen Indianer einen Wohn-Platz und Wohnung behalten

hätten

hatten in dieſem Land, ſo wäre nun nicht geſchehen, was geſchehen iſt. Weil es da in eurem Vermögen iſt, eines nach dem andern zu unterſuchen, was ich zuvor gem det habe von dem **Land**, welches die **Urſach** von unſerm **Streit** iſt, ſo thuts; u wan ich euch nun bewegen kan, wie ich hoffe daß ichs thun werde, daß ihr ehrlich u redlich thun werdet, was mit der Gerechtigkeit beſtehet, ſo will ich meine Stimme e heben, und ſo ſprechen, daß mich die **Nationen** hören und mir gehorchen ſollen.

So liegt es dan nur an euch, mein **Bruder**! Was ich zu den **Nationen** red werde, daß es auch wahr ſey: Und wan ich mit einer lauten Stimme proclamiren we de, durch eure Hülffe und Beyſtand, ſo werden mich die Nationen hören, es ann men, und ſich freuen.

Er gab einen Gürtel **Wampun**

Mr. **John Pumbſcheyer** wurde gefragt und erſucht, er ſolle doch die Worte au legen, was damit gemeinet ſey, das **Tidiuskung** geſagt in dem erſten Theil ſei Rede? Er ſagte: Daß er geſagt: **Das Land iſt die Urſache unſers Streit** das bedeutet ſo viel: **Daß wir ſo unglücklicher Weiſe aus dem Land ſind** g **trieben worden, das iſt die Urſache**; und ob es gleich geſchehen iſt, daß die erſt Einwohner das Land aufrichtig und redlich abgekaufft haben, ſo haben ſie doch nicht we gethan, und iſt den **Indianern** darinn unrecht geſchehen, daß ſie den **Indianer** nicht einen beſtändigen Wohnplatz darinnen vorbehalten haben: Wan ſie das geth hätten, ſo wäre alle dieſe Strittigkeit nicht vorgefallen und das Unheil nicht geſchehe

Bruder! Ich laſſe euch mit wenig Worten wiſſen, was mein Verlang und Begehren iſt, das werdet ihr verſtanden haben, aus den Worten die ich vorher g ſagt habe. Nun gebe ichs euch in eure Hand, und es liegt nun in eurer Macht u Gewalt einen beſtändigen Frieden zu machen; ſo daß ich auch möge meinen billig Genuß haben von dieſem Land, weil wir gewiß wiſſen, daß dis Land von d allmächtigen Macht gemacht iſt, welche alles gemacht hat, und hat uns dieſes Land g geben; wir warens **zuerſt**, denen ers gegeben hat; und weil es ihm gefallen hat, da Er euch auch herüber geführet hat zu uns, daß wir in Freundſchafft beyſammen ſe mögten, wie zuvor gemeldet, welches unſere Vorfahren wohl gewußt, ſo liegt es nu nur an euch, und komt nun nur auf eure Vorſorge und getreuen Fleiß an, daß nicht wieder gebrochen werde, wie geſchehen iſt; und wan der Friede wieder gebr chen wird, ſo habt ihr die Schuld. Ich dencke, es ſey meine Pflicht und Schuldi keit, daß ich euch öffentlich ſage, daß ich einwilligen will in aller Unterthänigkeit. D ſes aber fordere ich von euch, daß ich einen Platz haben möge vor ein Settelment, u um anderer Urſachen willen, worinn wir beyde wohl einig werden wollen; aber w ich ein freyer Agent bin, ſo wohl als ihr, ſo laſſe ich mir die Hände nicht binden, ſo dern ich habe Freyheit zu wohnen wo mirs gefällt.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel von 9 Reihen **Wampu**

Tiediuskung ſagte dem Governör, daß er vor dißmal nichts weiters mehr zu ſag habe, und ſtellte es dem Governör in ſeinen Wohlgefallen, wan er ihm wieder An wort ſagen wolte.

Weil der Governör den Mr. **Craghan** durch ein Schreiben berichtete, daß d **Tiediuskungs** ſeine Rede ihn dunckel und confuß deuchte, ſo verlangte er, daß M

Cragh

Craghan eine privat Verſammlung von **Indianern** ſolte zuſammen ruffen, damit man wiſſen mögte, was er gemeinet habe: So hat dan Mr. **Craghan** am 30 Juli Morgens um 5 Uhr den König ruffen laſſen, und einige ſeiner Räthe, und begehrete, er ſoll ein Council ruffen laſſen, und ſolle die gethane Rede beſſer erklären. Um halb 10 kam **Tiediuskung** mit **Jepiskaubungh**, **Epoweyowallund**, **Penawachwottint**, **Lepaghpetund**, **Kuhtanamaku**, **Jangepapawey**, **Weneywalika**, ſeinen Räthen, und **John Pumpſcheyer**, ſeinem Dolmetſcher in Mr. **Craghans** Quartier, und erklärete ſeine Rede, wie folget:

Was ich im Späth-Jahr geklagt, das ſind meine Klagen noch. Ich dencke die Propreieter oder ihre Agenten haben Land gekaufft von Indianern denen das Land nicht gehöret hat, und kein Recht hatten Land zu verkauffen. Ich dencke auch, wann Land an die Propreieter iſt verkaufft werden, von Indianern die ein Recht hatten es zu verkauffen biß an einen gewiſſen Platz, ſo mag nun der Accord lauten wie viel Meilen lang und breit, oder daß man mit der Sack-Uhr ſo und ſo viel Stunden lang gegangen iſt, ſo haben doch die Propreieter mehr Land genommen als ſie geſolt, und haben alſo Land das andern gehört. Derowegen verlange ich nun, daß man die Schrifften darlege, nach welchen ihr das Land inne habt, und laſſet ſie offentlich geleſen und examiniret werden, damit man wiſſen mögen von wem ihr unſer Land gekaufft habt das ihr verkaufft, und wie weit ſich euer Kauff erſtreckt, damit dem König **Georg** Copien können geſendet werden von allem Land, und könne publiciert werden, daß alle Provintzen unter ſeinem Governement es wiſſen mögen. Was redlich und ehrlich gekaufft und bezahlt iſt, daran fordere ich nichts mehr; aber wann Land gekaufft worden von Indianern, denen es nicht gehört hat, und die kein Recht zu verkauffen hatten, davor will ich Satisfaction haben. Und alle das Land das die Propreieter mehr haben, als ſie von rechtmäſigen Eignern gekaufft haben, davor will ich auch bezahlt ſeyn; was aber das Land angehet, welches die Propreiter ſchon an Leute verkaufft haben und ſchon bewohnet iſt, und mir doch von rechtswegen noch zugehört, da will ich zwar die Einwohner nicht davon vertreiben, noch ſie unruhig machen; aber ich will davor bezahlt ſeyn, und völlige Satisfaction haben, und dieſe Zahlung ſollen die Indianer haben denen das Land gehört hat, oder vielmehr noch gehört; ob es gleich die Propreieter mögten gekaufft haben, von Indianern denen es nicht eigen war und kein Recht hatten es zu verkauffen.

Was aber anlangt das Settlement wo wir wohnen wollen, ſo ſoll es ſeyn zu **Wayoming**. Und wollen eine gewiſſe Grentze feſt geſetzt haben zwiſchen Uns und Euch, es ſoll auch ein gewiſſer Tract Land beſtättiget werden, dergeſtalt, daß weder wir noch unſere Kinder ſollen Macht und Freyheit haben ſolches zu verkauffen: Auch ſollet ihr nimmermehr kein Recht haben es zu kauffen, noch eure Kinder und Nachkommene, wir wollen rund um das Land Grentze geſetzt haben, wie wir den Drafft gezeichnet haben und euch gegeben, damit wir von keiner Seiten mehr in die Enge getrieben werden; ſondern daß wir einen beſtändigen Wohn-Platz und Land haben, vor uns ſelbſten und vor unſere Kinder immerdar.

Und weil wir willens ſind zu **Wayoming** ein Settlement zu machen, und wollen

Häuſſer darauf haben, welche nicht ſo ſchlecht und als die wir bißher gehabt, und nur kurtze Zeit dauren, ſondern ſolche, welche ſtehen mogen vor unſere Kinder nach uns; ſo verlangen wir, daß ihr uns helffet ſolch Settlement zu machen, und ſendet uns Leute welche uns lernen ſolche **Häuſſer Bauen**, und was darinnen uns ſonſt zur Nothdurfft dienen kan; wir verlangen auch, daß ihr uns ſolche Leute ſenden ſollet, welche uns in der chriſtlichen Religion unterrichten, welches uns dienen kan zu unſerer künfftigen wohlfahrt, auch ſolche, welche unſere Kinder leſen und ſchreiben lernen; darneben daß eine redliche Handelſchafft mit uns fort geſetzt werde, und daß ſolche Leute dazu aus gewählet werden, welche ihre Sache redlich verwalten, und ſich ſo betragen wie es uns angenehm iſt.

Mr. **Craghan** fragte den **Tidiuskung** wegen der Fort **Auguſta**, weil dieſelbe in dem Land ligt, welches ſich die Indianer vorbehalten: Ob es eine Fort bleiben ſoll vor den König in **Engelland**, zum Gebrauch ſeiner Unterthanen in **Penſylvanien**, und aller andern ſeiner Unterthanen Nutzen, oder ob es ſolte eine Niederlage bleiben zur Handelſchafft, nicht allein zum Nutzen der Engliſchen und zum Dienſt aller der Nationen welche er repreſentirt, ſondern vor alle Nationen, welche nun ſind und künfftig mit uns in Alliantz treten mögten, und ob er nicht verſprechen wolle, daß er mit den Engliſchen wolle helffen die Fort beſchützen gegen alle Feinde des Königs, welche kommen und ſie angreiffen mögten?

Hierauf antwortete der König im Namen aller, an deren ſtatt er da iſt: Er ſey damit zufrieden, daß die Fort den Engliſchen bleiben ſoll, und ſoll ein Kauff-Hauß bleiben, und er nebſt ſeinen Brüdern wolten es beſchutzen helffen, gegen des Königs Feinde, welche kommen mögten ſie anzugreiffen.

In der Verſamlung zu **Eſton** am Sentag den 31 Juli 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig.

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſqr. Governör ꝛc.

Die Räthe. Dieſelbe Glieder der Aſſamble.

Die Comiſarien von dieſer Provintz.

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und Andere, die Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.

Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen der Fürnehmſten, und Deputirten von den 10 Nationen die er repreſentirt, und eine große Anzahl andere Indianer.

Ehe der Governör anfing zu reden, begehrte **Tiediuskung** daß das jenige was geſtern in der Privat-Verſamlung paſſirt zwiſchen ihm und Mr. Craghan, erſt ſolle öffentlich vorgeleſen werde; das geſchahe, und wurde den 6 Nationen verdolmetſchet.

Nach dieſem redete der Governör wie folgt:

Bruder Tiediuskung, und Brüder Sachems und Krieger von den 10 Nationen!

ES iſt mir lieb daß ihr euch erkläret daß ihr vergnügt ſeyd, daß unſer König den Sir **William Janſen** zum Superintendenten ernennet hat über die Indianer Affären, und daß Sir **William Janſen** den Mr. **Craghan** zum Deputirten gemacht; und daß ihr euch ſo offentlich erkläret, daß es unſere Schuldigkeit iſt die jenige Perſon zu reſpectiren, welchem der König ſo wichtige Comiſſionen anvertrauet hat. Ich dancke euch für eure unterthänige Ausdrücke, und zweifle im geringſten nicht, daß es euch von hertzens Grund gehet. Ich verſichere euch Brüder, ich will hertzlich mit euch ſeyn, und mich befleiſigen, daß das gute Werck des Friedens, das ſo wohl angefangen iſt möge glücklich vollendet werden, zu unſerer beyderſeitigen Vergnügung.

Hier gab er ein Schnürgen.

Bruder! Ihr ſagt, daß die gerichtliche Verträge unſerer Vorfahren kürtzer geweſen, als es hätte ſeyn ſollen, zur Vorſorge ihrer Kinder, und auch ihres eigenen ewigen Friedens. **Bruder!** unſere Vorfahren in dieſer Provintz ſind allzeit geachtet worden, daß ſie fromme, ehrbare und weiſe Leute geweſen, und ſind allezeit darinn unterſchieden geweſen, daß ſie die **Indianer** mit brüderlicher Liebe und Freundlichkeit tractieret haben, und aufrichtig in ihrem Handel und offentlichen Verrichtungen geweſen. Ihr ſaget, daß die Urſache von unſerer Uneinigkeit ſey von dem **Land** entſtanden, und habt uns gerathen, daß wir genau in unſere Hertzen hinein ſehen ſollen, ob es nicht wahr wäre. **Bruder!** Wir haben auf euer Begehren in unſere Hertzen geſchauet, und können nicht finden, daß wir im geringſten den **Indianern** Unrecht gethan, weder mit dem Land, noch auf eine andere Weiſe, daß ſie den Frieden mit uns gebrochen. Ihr ſeyd ſo ehrlich geweſen, und habt euch erkläret, daß das Land die Haupt-Urſache nicht geweſen, warum ihr uns geſchlagen; ſondern es habe nur Urſache gegeben, daß der Streich härter gefallen iſt. Weil es dan nicht die Haupt-Urſache geweſen von der Strittigkeit, ſo ſolte auch das **Land** keine Hindernüs ſeyn, daß wir nicht ſo gleich Frieden machen könten, weswegen wir nun zuſammen gekommen ſind.

Wir mögen zwar in unſern Meinungen nicht einig ſeyn, wem des Land gehöre, ſo ſind das doch nur Kleinigkeiten, wan man es vergleichet mit der wichtigen Sache, daß wir uns vereinigen in ein feſtes Band der Freundſchafft. Laſſet uns derohalben vor dieſe Zeit die Sachen vom **Land** auf Seite ſetzen, und verſchieben bis auf eine andere Zeit; auch alle andere ſolche Kleinigkeiten, und laſſet uns zu allererſt zu dem groſen und wichtigen Werck ſchreiten, daß wir erſt Frieden machen, weil wir auf beyden Seiten ſo ſehr darnach verlangen: Und laſſet uns die Sache ſo auf einen feſten Fuß ſetzen, daß der groſe König über dem Waſſer und alle **Indianer** einen Wohlgefallen daran haben.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel **Wampum**.

Bruder! Ihr ſaget, daß wenn ihr uns überreden könnet, daß euch Gerechtigkeit wiederfahre, wegen dem Land, worüber ihr klaget, ſo wollet ihr mit einer lauten Stimme reden, und die **Nationen** werden euch hören. **Bruder!** Ich muß euch nun berichten, daß, nachdem wir im Späth-Jahr einen Vertrag gemacht, ſo habe ich eine Copia von allem an unſern Propreieter geſandt; nehmlich, was eure Klagen waren, daß ihr um euer Land betrogen worden ſeyd; und habe ihre Antwort erhalten nur wenige Tage vorher, ehe ich herauf zu euch gekommen bin: Darinnen verwundern ſie ſich, daß ihr, die ihr ſo wohl ſeyd behandelt worden, ſo wohl von ihnen ſelbſt, als von e rem Vatter **William Penn**, daß ihr ſie nun eines ſo heftigen Laſters beſchuldig daß ſie euch betrogen, und falſche Kauf-Brieffe gemacht hätten: Wordurch ihre Eh und Reputation ſehr tief verwundet worden; da doch ihnen und einem jeden ehrbar Mann ſeine Reputation lieber iſt als ſein Leben ſelbſt. Es iſt auch eure Klage d Königs Räthen ſelbſt vorgeleget worden, welche es anſehen, als eine Sache von gr ſer Wichtigkeit; und haben beſchloſſen, daß die Klagen ſorgfaltig ſollen unterſuch werden, von ſolchen Leuten, welche die Sache gar nichts angeher, und welche kein Nutzen darvon haben, auf deren Redlichkeit und geſundes Urtheil ſie ſich verlaſſ können: Daher haben ſie den Sir **William Janſen** ernennet, daß er alles umſtänd lich abhören ſoll, was ihr klaget, und was die Propreieter dagegen einwenden; un er ſoll dieſes alles dem König vorlegen, daß es der König ſelbſt entſcheiden kan; we cher euch dan auch Gerechtigkeit wird wiederfahren laſſen. Unſer groſer König ſiehet eu an, als ſeine Kinder; und ſeine Miniſtere haben verordnet, daß man eure Klagen we unterſuchen ſoll, wie man andern getreuen Unterthanen thut; nur mit dieſem Unte ſcheid, daß aller andern Unterthanen ihre Streit=Sachen von den Juſtus geſchlicht werden, und eure Sache will der König ſelbſt entſcheiden.

Ehe ich die Order empfieng von den königlichen Miniſtern, daß eure Klagen ſolle unterſucht werden von Sir **William Janſen**, ſo war ich gänzlich des Sinnes, da ich der Propreieter ihre Agenten beruffen wolte, daß ſie antworten ſolten auf eure Kl gen gegen ſie, und wolte die Sache ſelbſt genau unterſuchen; aber weil ich des Kön Diener bin, auch verbunden und geneigt bin ſeinem Befehl zu gehorchen; und des K nigs deputirter Agent, nehmlich der Mr. **Craghan**, welcher nun gegenwärtig i berichtet mich, daß er keine Macht habe, einige Veränderung zu machen in dieſer Kl ge, und er dencke nicht, daß es gut ſey zum Dinſt des Königs; daher muß ich eu in dieſer Sache zum **William Janſen** hinweiſen, an welchen ich gehörige Perſon ſenden werde, welche im Namen der Propreieter erſcheinen ſollen, mit den Protoco Schrifften, Kauf-Brieffen und Zeugen, woraus ihr richtiger Kauf erſcheinen wird, ſolcher Zeit die er beſtimmen wird, wovon er euch wird Nachricht geben, und allen d es angehet. Weil dan dieſer Gentelmann bekandt iſt, daß er ein guter Freund iſt v allen Indianern, und ein Mann von Ehr und Redlichkeit, ſo iſt mirs ſehr lieb, d ihr ihm ſelbſt Gutes zutrauet; und ich zweifle nicht, ihr werdet mit der gröſten Fr digkeit mit mir darinn einig ſeyn, daß er eure Klage=Sachen am beſten unterſuche und ſo thun werde, wie der König verordnet hat, daß die Strittigkeit ſoll geendig werden, da ihr euch dan darauf verlaſſen könnet, daß euch Gerechtigkeit wiederfah wird.

Hier gab er einen Gurtel **Wampum**

Bruder! Ich könte viel Exempel anziehen zu beweiſen, daß die Propreie groſe Liebe und Geneigtheit zu euch haben und zu allen Indianern, und daß ſie eu Freundſchafft hoch achten, und mehr, als allen ihren eigenen Nutzen und Vortheil! Sie haben noch kürtzlich der Welt einen überzeugenden Beweißthum gegeben. Ih habt ohne zweifel gehöret, daß die Propreieter vor 3 Jahren, auf einer allgemein Verſamlung der 6 Nationen zu **Albane** waren, und haben (gar ſehr) redlich un

offentl

eigentlich ein Stück Land gekaufft an der Weſt-Seite der River Saſquehanna: da ihnen aber vorgeſtellt war, daß etliche von den Indianer Nationen nicht zufrieden wären, da die Lein Kauffer ſo weit gelauffen, daß die Grentze weit über das Alligeniſche Gebürge ſich erſtreckte, ſo haben die Proprieter mit aller Freudigkeit eingewilliget, daß das Land Weſtwärts an dem Gebürge den Indianern wieder heraus gegeben werden ſoll, und haben ihren Agenten Order gegeben, daß es ihnen wieder bey der nechſten Verſamlung zurück erkant werden ſoll in Gegenwart des Sir **William Janſens**, und es ſolte die Grentze mit ihnen feſt geſtellt werden.

Er gab einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Ich habs überlegt was ihr mir geſagt habt, daß ihr ein Settlement haben wolt vor euch und eure Nachkommenen. Und Mr. **Craghan** hat mir geſagt, daß **Wayoming** der Platz iſt wo ihrs anbauen wollet.

Bruder! Die Propreieter haben noch nie kein Land verkaufft an jemand, ob es ſchon in dieſer Provintz ligt, das ſie nicht vorher den Indianern abgekaufft haben, ſie haben auch das Land zwiſchen **Wayoming** und **Schamockin** noch nicht von ihnen gekaufft, daher haben ſie daſſelbe Land noch nicht pretentiert, als ob ſie es gekaufft hatten; und ich verlange, daß dieſes den Indianern expreſſe geſagt werden mögte, es mögten ſonſt übelgeſinnte Leute das Gegentheil dencken und ſagen. Und ich ſage im Namen der Proprieter, daß ſie keine Anforderung an daſſelbige Land machen, und verlange daß ihr diß wohl in acht nehmet. Es iſt mir lieb, daß ihr daſſelbige Land vor euch erwählet habt, ich bin ſehr wohl damit zufrieden, und verſichere euch, daß ich allen Fleiß anwenden will was in meinem Vermögen iſt, daß daſſelbige Land vor euch und eure Nachkommen ſoll befeſtiget werden wie ihrs begehrt; was aber eure andere Urſachen und warum ihr diß Settlement (oder Dorff) begehrt anzulegen, ſo ſind ſie ſo räſonabel und billig, daß ich gar nicht zweifle, die Aſſamble werde williglich dazu beförderlich ſeyn, wann ichs ihnen vorſtellen werde. Darauf gab er einen Gurtel Wampum.

Bruder! Ich habe euch nun geantwortet auf eure Anreden die ihr kürtzlich an mich gethan, und hoffe, daß ihr damit vergnügt ſeyd weil ich mit euch einig bin, daß die Entſcheidung der Uneinigkeit wegen dem Land ſoll darauf beruhen, was der große König dazu ſagen wird, welches euer eigen begehren iſt. Ich verſichere euch, daß ich hertzlich geneigt und bereit bin mit des Königs deputirten Agenten den **Frieden** mit euch zu **beſtättigen**, zu deſſen **Auffrichtung** ich und ihr ſo viele Mühe angewendet haben.

Bey der Verſammlung mit den Indianern zu **Eſton** am Montag den den 1ſten Auguſt 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governör ꝛc.
Die Räthe. Die gemeldte Glieder von der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemen von **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner dieſer Provintz.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer, Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung, König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen der Führnehmſten u Deputirten von den 10 Nationen, welche er repreſentirt, und eine Anzahl ande Indianer.

Der **Tidiuskung** wendete ſich gegen den Governör und redete wie folgt:

Bruder Governör! Bey dieſem Gürtel (er hielt den Gürtel in die Höhe) b ſinne ich mich was ihr geſtern Abend geredet habt. Ich hab alles wohl aufgenomm ausgenommen ein Wort, oder eine Haupt-Materie. Als wir, die wir uns die **Nationen** nennen und hier gegenwärtig ſind, [Ich meyne die Räthe bey mir] g ſtern Abend überleget hatten was ihr geſagt, ſo haben wir alles gut geheiſen, ausg nommen ein Ding. Alſo haben wir dieſen Morgen ſehr frühe gethan, als wir u nieder ſetzten und unſer Secretarius mit uns; da wir alles überlegt und einander we verſtanden, und einig waren mit allen Worten, ſo haben wir unſerm Secretario befohl er ſoll alles niederſchreiben, wir lieſens 3 oder 4 mal überleſen und habens gut geh ſen, und wir haben alles nieder geſchrieben, was wir euch antworten wollen, und wa dem Governör beliebt zu wiſſen was wir niederſchreiben laſſen, ſo wird er hören wa wir beſchloſſen haben.

Der Governör gab zur Antwort: Bruder! Ihr wiſſet, daß die Indianer niemals etwas haben niederſchreiben und ableſen laſſen, das iſt eine gantz neue Methode, da zuvor niemals iſt practiſirt worden.

Tidiuskung antwortete: Bruder! es iſt wahr, Ihr habt recht! Man hat bißhe nie ſo gethan, man pflegte nicht ſo zu thun; aber ſehet ihr nicht, daß ich nun auch meine eigenen Schreiber habe, daß ich es beſſer machen will als meine Vorfahren gethan damit alles zum beſten gereichen möge. Ich will mich befleiſigen nach meiner Einſic denen auf die Finger zu ſehen, mit denen ich zu thun habe, die in Autorität ſind Zum Exempel, wann ſie eine Handvoll Indianiſch Korn aufheben oder Kieſelſteinzen und laſſen einige fallen, ja wann es nur ein einziger Kern wäre, ſo will ich darnach ſe hen und will davon reden, daß ſie ihn aufheben ſollen.

Der Governör fragte den Mr. **Craghan**, ob dergleichen wohl mehr geſchehen wär in einigem Vertrag mit den Indianern? Mr. **Craghan** ſagte: Es ſey noch nie der Brauch geweſen, und wendete ſich gegen den König und ſagte: Bruder diß iſt ein gantz neue Methode, eine Weiſe die noch nie practiſirt worden. Ich weiß, daß di Indianer gute Gedächtniß haben, und können in 20 Jahren noch ſagen, was ſie ver richtet haben, als ob es Geſtern geſchehen wäre; daher ſolte es mir lieb ſeyn, wann der König ſelbſt repetieren wolte was er zu ſagen hat, weil wir nur allein mit ihm verhandeln

Tidiuskung antwortete: Wohl dan, Bruder Governör! Was wir uns dieſen Morgen berathſchlaget und beſchloſſen haben zu thun, iſt dieſes: Ich erinnere mich daß ihr mir geſtern Abend geſagt, daß das, was wir im verwichenen Spath-Jahr ver richtet haben, das liege vor des Königs Miniſtern; und wir haben abſonderlich in Acht genommen, daß ihr geſagt: daß kurtz vorher, ehe ihr von **Philadelphia** herauf kommen woltet, ſo ſeyd ihr willens geweſen, mir gäntzliche Satisfaction zu leiſten, wegen em Land, und wegen den Kauf⸗Brieffen; ihr hättet aber Brieffe bekommen von dem König oder von den Propreietern, ich bins nicht gewiß, ihr wiſſet es am beſten; derentwegen (ſagtet ihr uns) köntet ihr nichts thun in dieſer Sache; aber Sir **William Janſen** ſey verordnet, die Indianer⸗Affären zu verrichten; und Mr. **Georg Craghan** ſey ernennet in **Janſens** Namen ſolches zu thun. Wir beſinnen uns gar wohl, als wir eine Conferentz in eurem Hauſe mit euch hielten, daß ihr und Mr. **Craghan** aufgeſtanden, und mir die Hand gegeben, und ihr ſagtet uns: Dieſes iſt der rechte Mann, welcher beſtallet iſt die Strittigkeit zwiſchen den Engliſchen und den **Indianern** zu ſchlichten. Wan dan dieſer der rechte Mann iſt, warum ſolten wir dan den weiten Weg zum **William Janſen** gehen, daß der den Beweißthum vom **Land** und die Kauf⸗Brieffe examinire, wan nichts in dem Weg iſt, und die Land⸗Affären nicht zu vergleichen ſind mit dem groſen Werck des Friedens, und auch nicht hindern ſoll einen Fried⸗ und Freundſchafts⸗Vertrag zu machen?

Nun will ich die Urſache ſagen, warum ich nicht hinauf gehen will zu **William Janſen**.

Vors erſte kenne ich Sir **William Janſen** nicht; es kan wohl ſeyn, daß er ein ehrlicher Mann iſt, wir hören auch, daß er die **Indianer** wohl tractiret; aber wir wiſſen auch, daß einige von den **Nationen** bey ihm ſind, welche ſelbſten die Werckzeuge geweſen zu dieſer Misverſtändnis; dan eben dieſelbige haben Land verkauft in dieſer Provintz, und haben ſich voriger Zeit ſolcher Authorität angemaſet, und haben uns Weiber geſcholten, und haben uns gedräuet, ſie wolten uns beym Schopf nehmen, und auf Seite werfen wie Weiber. Aber nach einer langen Zeit iſt es offenbar worden, und ich glaube, es ſind Zeugen gegenwärtig, welche beweiſen können, daß wir keine Weiber ſind. Ueber das, wan ich die verſchiedene Kleinigkeiten erwäge, wovon ihr geſagt, daß ſie uns nicht hindern ſollen, einen dauerhaften Frieden zu beſtätigen, ſo verlange ich gegenwärtig nichts vor mein Land, von meinen engliſchen Brüdern; ſondern ich begehre nur, daß die Schriften und Kauf⸗Brieffe ſollen herbey gebracht, dargelegt und wohl betrachtet werden, damit es die gegenwärtige **Indianer** von den 10 **Nationen** und andere ſehen und hören und vergnügt werden mögen. Und weil Mr. **Craghan** der rechte Mann iſt, welcher die Affären ſchlichten ſoll zu unſerer Befriedigung, ſo haben wir nicht weit zu gehen, Hier iſt Er! Ich verlange nun nichts als die Kauf⸗Brieffe zu ſehen, welche ſollen redlich verleſen, und richtige Copien davon genommen, und nebſt dieſer unſerer Verhandlung zuſammen geleget werden; und nachdem ſie treulich copiret ſind, ſo wollen wir, wans euch gefällt, 2 Gürtel **Wampum** zuſammen knüpfen, und wollen euch bey der Hand nehmen, und ſamt meinen Vettern einen beſtändigen Frieden mit euch beſtätigen; und wans dem Governör und dem Mr. **Craghan** gefällt, ſo laſſe man die Copien von den Kauf⸗Brieffen hinſenden zu **William Janſen**, und zum König, und laſſe ſie darüber urtheilen. Ich verlange nichts von dem Land, biß der König wieder Brieffe zurück ſendet: Und wan es alsdan ſich befindet, daß mir Land zugehört, ſo will ichs alsdan bezahlet haben, und nicht eher. **Bruder!** Es iſt noch eine Urſache, daß ich nicht dahin gehen mag, nemlich: Wan wir hier nicht können einig werden, ſo fürchte ich, daß die **Nationen**, welche Acht haben auf das was wir hier gethan, die werden Urſache haben zu dencken, wir hätten nicht redlich miteinander gehandelt; w ſie vermuthen, daß hier ein wahrer, aufrichtiger und beſtändiger Friede beſtätiget werd

Es ligen mir auch unſere Weiber und Kinder an, die noch dahinten ſind, und unſere engliſche Brüder auf der Grentze; dan die hier gegenwärtig ſind, und vermuthet, da ſie mit Freuden würden heim gehen, die müſſen nun heim gehen, und die Finger in Maul ſtecken, als die nichts von Frieden ſagen können: Dan es hat ein jeder vermuthe daß diß die rechte Zeit ſey, darinn wir einen feſten und beſtändigen Frieden beſtätigen werden. Ich habe euch geſagt, ich wolle den Frieden ausruffen mit einer lauten Stimme; und die Gegenwärtigen unſerer Leute ſind Zeugen, daß ich ſo geſagt habe; und ſi werden nicht zufrieden ſeyn, wan es nicht geſchiehet. Ich dencke, es hindert uns ga nichts am Frieden.

Weil ihr uns geſagt, ihr hättet Brieffe vom König oder von den Propreietern, ſ verlange ich, daß ſie hieher gebracht und geleſen werden, und daß ſie mit unſern Verhandlungen abgeſchrieben und zuſammen geleget werden. Nun, diß iſt der Beſchlu und zur Confirmation deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich dieſen Gürtel.

Er gab einen Gürt

Der König ſagte ferner: Ich begehre auch, daß eine Copia von dem was wir ins Geheim miteinander gehandelt hergegeben und unſerer offentlichen Verhandlung beygefü werde, und daß es in der nächſten Verſammlung offentlich verleſen werde.

So bald die Verſammlung geendiget war, ſagte Mr. **Craghan** zum Governör, erfordere des Königs Dinſt, daß des **Tiedinskungs** Begehren wegen den Kauf-Bri fen und geheimen Conferentzen erfüllet, und ſolche geleſen, und ihme Copia davon geben werden müſſen, nebſt einer Copia von des Proprieters Brief, in ſo weit er di **Indianer** und Sir **William Janſens** Unterſuchung betrift.

Eſton den 12 Auguſt 1757

Heute kam **Tiedinskung** zu Mr. **Craghan**, mit 3 Indianern von den **Nanticocken**, die geſtern zu ihm kamen, und begehrte, er ſolte anhören, was dieſe **Nanticocken** zu ſagen haben. Hierauf redete der Furnehmſte von dieſen 3en wie folget:

Bruder! Der Oberſte von den **Nanticocks** hat mich hierher geſendet zu dem Governör und Euch, und begehret, daß ich in ſeinem Namen euch die Thränen abwiſchen ſoll von euren Augen, welche dieſe troubelſame Zeiten verurſachet haben mögen und das thue ich mit dieſer Schnur **Wampum**. Eine Sch

Brüder! Ihr habt vileicht etwas bitteres verſchlucken müſſen, ſeit dem di Trubeln angefangen, welches euren Hertzen viel Unzufriedenheit verurſachet haben m Ich nehme mit dieſer Schnur alle Betrübnis von eurem Hertzen, daß euer Gem wieder ſo leicht und ruhig ſeyn möge wie es zur Friedens Zeit war. Eine Sch

Brüder! Ich ſehe, daß ſehr viel Blut iſt vergoſſen worden: Ich reinige mi dieſer Schnur alles Blut von euren Bettern, damit ihr wieder ruhig ſchlafen kön auch von eurem **Council-Sitz**, damit ihr mit Vergnügen darauf ſitzen und Rath m euren Brüdern halten könnet. Und mit dieſer Feder öfne ich eure Ohren, welche di groſe ſtarcke Winde mögen verſtopfet haben; damit ihr hören mögen, was euch eu Brüder zu ſagen haben.

Brüder! Wir müſſen dencken und erwägen, daß es nicht der gute Geiſt war, der alles dieſes unruhige Weſen hat verurſachet: Nein! Es war der böſe Geiſt, der all diß Unheil hat angeſtiftet: Und ich **hoffe zu Gott**, daß Er uns regieren werde, daß wir alles thun, was zu dem guten Werck des Friedens helfen und beytragen kan; damit wir noch einmal wieder miteinander vereinigt werden mögen, und in Fried und Freundſchaft miteinander leben können, wie es dem guten Geiſt gefällt.

Brüder! Ich bin hierher gekommen zu dieſem **Council=Feuer**, mit unſern Vettern **Dellawaren**, um auch ſo viel beyzutragen als ich kan zu dieſem guten Werck des Friedens mit meinem Vetter **Tiedinskung** und den 6 **Nationen**, und die Todten=Körper und zerſtreuete Gebeine zuſammen zu ſamnlen; und ich will gemeinſchaftlich den guten Geiſt bitten, daß er ſie zudecken ſoll: Und wan der Frieden geſchloſſen iſt, ſo will ich meine beyden Hände legen in die Kette der Freundſchaft mit euch und unſern Vettern den **Dellawaren** und den 6 **Nationen**: Zur Bekräftigung meiner Worte gebe ich dieſe Schnur **Wampum**. Gab eine Schnur.

Bey der Zuſammenkunft in Eſton Mittwochs den 3 Auguſt 1757

Waren Gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governör.
Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemänner von **Philadelphia**, und andere Einwohner von dieſer Provintz. Dieſelbige **Indianer**.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Dolmetſcher vor dieſe Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tiedinskung**.

Tiedinskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen der Fürnehmſten und Deputirten von den 10 Nationen, die er repreſentiert, und eine groſe Anzahl Andere.

Der Governör ſagte dem **Tiedinskung**, daß geſtern um 5 Uhr die beſtimmte Zeit geweſen, daß ſie gedachten wieder zuſammen zu kommen; er hätte aber gehört, daß der König etwas beſonders zu verrichten gehabt, weilen etliche Indianer-Freunde zu ihm gekommen, und daher habe er die Verſammlung verſchoben bis dieſen Morgen.

Der Governör redete dan wie folget:

Bruder! Ich habe wohl erwogen, was ihr geſagt habt, als wir zuletzt beyſammen waren, und iſt mir leid, daß ihr nicht geneigt ſeyd zu Sir **William Janſen** zu gehen, wo eure Klagen genau unterſuchet werden ſolten. Es iſt wahr, Sir **William Janſen** hat eine Zeit her eine general Commiſſion vom König gehabt, daß er die Ober=Aufſicht gehabt uber alle Indianer=Affären, und daß er Mr. **Craghan** deputiret hat, von welchem die Sache hätte können examiniret werden, ſo wohl eure Klagen als der Proprietter Einwendung; wan nicht des Königs Miniſtere verordnet hätten, daß Sir **William Janſen** die Sache ſelbſt abhören ſolle. Und ob ihr gleich dencket Freyheit zu haben, zu thun und zu laſſen was euch gefällt, ſo bin ich doch (wie ich ſchon geſagt) des **Königs** Diener, und ſchuldig zu thun was mir befohlen iſt, und kan zu dieſer Zeit nicht über mich nehmen, der Propreieter ihr Recht zum Land zu deffendiren; weil aber ſo ernſtlich verlanget der Propreieter ihre Kauf-Brieffe zu ſehen das Land, woron ihr in der letzten Traty gemeldet, daraus ihr ſehen kö net, ob ſie richtig, oder ob die Indianer welche ſie unterſchrieben haben ein Recht ha ten das Land zu verkauffen, ſo hab ich ſie mit mir gebracht, und bin willig ſie euch nu zu zeigen, oder zu einer andern Zeit ſo ihr beſtimmen möget, und will euch Copien davongeben, wie ihr begehrt habt.

Hier wurden die Kauf-Brieffe auf den Tiſch dargeleg

Und nun laſſet alle fernere Diſpute und Strittigkeit wegen dem Land hier beruhe biß ſie von Sir **William Janſen** völlig examiniret worden; damit ſie dem Kön können überſandt werden, daß er den Ausſchlag darinnen gebe.

Bruder! Nachdem ich nun in allen billigen Stücken euch zu Willen geweſen, un aufrichtig zum Frieden geneigt bin, daß die Freundſchaft und bruderliche Liebe, welc zwiſchen euren und unſern Vorfahren erhalten worden, wieder aufgerichtet werde. Ich bin bereit neben Mr. **Craghan** des Königs deputirten Agenten, eure beyde Gürtel anzufaſſen mit beyden Händen, und wollen alſo einen beſtändigen Frieden beſtätigen, und ſolchen Gürtel verwechſeln gegen einen Gürtel welcher dazu bereitet iſt, im Nam des Königs von Engelland und aller ſeiner Unterthanen, ſo bald wir wegen der Condition einig werden können.

Bruder! Die Ordere welche des Königs Miniſtere bey dieſer Gelegenheit gegeben, haben mir die Proprietarien zugeſandt, welches der gebührliche Canal iſt, wordurch die Ordere kommen ſolten. Damit ihr aber dieſes deſto beſſer verſtehen möget, ſo iſt es nöthig, daß ich euch berichte, daß die Propreieter, die oberſten Governör ſind über dieſe Provintz, und ich bin zu ihrem Deputirten ernennet mit Genehmhaltung der Crone. Daher, als der letzte Vertrag des Königs Miniſtern vorgeleget wurde, ſo haben ſie den Propreietern ſagen laſſen, was ſie reſolvieret hatten; nehmlich, daß die Sache ſolle allein von Sir **William Janſen** abgehöret werden, an welchen ſie ſpeciale Verordnung ſenden wollen wegen dieſer Sache. Die Propreieter, vor welche ich in dieſer Sache beſchäftiget bin, die haben mir der Miniſter ihre Order bekant gemacht, und haben begehrt, daß ich mich nach denſelben Ordern verhalten ſoll. Es würde nicht regelmaſig geweſen ſeyn, wan ſie die Order ſelbſt an mich geſandt hätten; ich zweifle aber nicht, ſie werden ihre Ordere auch an Sir **William Janſen** geſendet haben, und ihm alſo die Authorität gegeben, daß er die Streit-Sache ſoll examiniren, und ich glaube daß er die Order albereits ſchon hat. Weil ich nicht vermuthet, daß ihr werdet wollen Copien haben von der Propreieter ihren Brieffen, welche dieſe Sache betreffen, ſo habe ich ſie nicht mit hierher gebracht; deßwegen iſt es nicht in meiner Macht, daß ich euch euer Begehren erfüllen kan. Zur Bekräftigung der Warheit gebe ich euch dieſen Gürtel **Wampum.**

Als der Governör dieſe Rede geendiget hatte, fragte er den König, ob er die Kauf-Brieffe nun wolte geleſen und abgeſchrieben haben? Aber ehe der König darauf Antwort gab, ſo nahm er den Gürtel, den ihm der Governör vorher gegeben hatte, ſtund auf, und redete erſt zu den Dellawaren und den 5 Nationen; hernach wandte er ſich zu dem Governör, und ſprach:

Brude

Bruder! Ich hab eure Worte verſtanden; aber ſie ſind nicht ſo wie ihrs wiſſet: Es iſt auch keine völlige Antwort auf meine Rede. Zwey Stücke accordieren nicht miteinander.

Der Governör ſagte: Will der König ſagen, was dieſe zwey Stücke ſind? Der König ſagte: Nein! Der Governör mag ſie ſelber ausfinden. Der Governör ſagte: Er wiſſe nicht was er damit meyne: Er wünſchte zu wiſſen, was er zur Antwort geben ſoll.

Tidiuskung ſagte: wan ſichs der Governör gefallen ließ, ſo wolte er ſagen, daß ſeine Worte bey dem Gürtel geweſen, wie etwas das über die Erde hinrumpelt, oder als eine Confuſion wegen dem Land: Mich verlangte nicht, daß ihr davon Meldung thun ſollet, da ich eine Antwort erwartete auf eine liebliche Weiſe: Mich hat verlanget nach der Haupt-Sache und nicht nach ſo vielen Worten.

Weil die Indianer nicht wußten was der Governör mit ſeiner Rede gewolt, ſo ſagte Mr. **Craghan** zum König, daß der erſte Theil des Gövernörs Rede ihn berichtet habe, daß die Kauff-Briefe nun da ſind, und er ſoll Copien davon haben wie er begehrt, und daß ſie ſollen zu Sir **William Janſen** geſendet werden, welcher ſie nach **Engelland** ſenden ſoll zum König, daß er das Urtheil darüber ſpreche. Wann das geſchehen, ſo erbiethen wir uns die zwey Gürtel anzufaſſen wovon ihr letztens geredet habt. Und was er geſagt, daß wir erſt muſſen wegen der Condition einig werden, das betriffe and iſt nichts, als daß die Gefangene ausgewechſelt ſollen werden, und andere Dinge die gebräuchlich ſind wann man Frieden macht, wovon **Tidiuskung** ſagte, daß man ſolches thun könne wann der Frieden confirmirt iſt: Und der Beſchluß von des Governörs Rede wäre nur der, daß der Propreieter ihr Brief wornach der König verlangte, der ſey zu **Philadelphia**, darum könne er ihn jetzt nicht zeigen; es ſolle aber ein Auszug davon zur anderer Zeit an ihn den Mr. **Craghan** übergeben werden, zu deſſen Bekräfftigung habe der Governör den Gürtel gegeben.

So bald der König das gehört, ſtund er auf und nahm die zwey Gürtel knüpffte ſie zuſammen, und ſprach wie folgt:

Ich begehre daß ihr mit Aufmerckſamkeit mir zuhören ſollet. Bey dieſen zwey Gürteln thue ich euch zu wiſſen, was die alte Regel und Weiſe war, wann man einen beſtändigen Frieden confirmiren wolte. Dieſes hättet ihr ſollen bedencken und thun; Oder ihr möget euch erinnern, da ihr mich bey der Hand nahmet, und fuhretet mich hinab, und invittirtet meine Vettern, davon etliche hier ſind, nebſt einigen aus den 10 Nationen. Als wir einig waren, ſo kamen wir hinab und hielten euch bey einer Hand, und meine Vettern kamen und nahmen euch bey der andern Hand. Nun weil heute dieſer Tag beſtimmet iſt, daß wir zuſammen kommen und einen beſtändigen Frieden confirmiren wollen, ſo wollen wir, nehmlich: Ich und meine Vettern wie wir hier ſtehen, und ihr wie ihr daſtehet, im Namen des großen Königs, drey von uns, ſtehende in die Höhe ſchauen, und anhaltend unſern Accord betrachten, wobey wir uns gegen einander verpflichten; wir werden das klare Licht ſehen, und unſere Freundſchafft ſoll bleiben bey uns und unſern Nachkommenden immerdar. Nun, ich habe zwey Gürtel, und es ſind Zeugen hier, welche es bezeugen ſollen: Bey dieſem Gürtel ihr Brüder in Gegenwart der 10 Nationen, welche Zeugen ſind, faſſe ich euch bey der Hand (hier nahm er den (Governör bey der Hand) und polire die Kette der Freundſchafft, daſ allezeit gläntzen möge; und es mögen dan ſonſt noch einige Puncten ſeyn, darum wir n einig zu werden haben, das kan hernachmals noch geſchehen. Dieſes iſt die Zeit einer gegen den andern ſeine Freundſchafft erkläret. Nun Bruder Governör! Zur kräfftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, habe ich euch meine Hand gegeben, und ihr h euch gefallen laſſen aufzuſtehen und ſie anzufaſſen; ich laſſe es an euch, wans euch fällt ich bin fertig. Bruder! Wann ihr etwas zu ſagen habt, als ein Zeichen daß Friede beſtättiget iſt, ſo ſagts an, ich bin bereit zu hören, und weil ihr aufgeſtanden mir die Hand gegeben, ſo ſtehe ich nun auch auf und geb euch meine Hand. Zur kräfftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich dieſe Beyde Gürtel.

Damit gab er die beyde zuſammen geknüpffte Gür

Der Governör ſagte: Daß er und Mr. **Craghan** werden bald bereit ſeyn ihm e Antwort zu geben.

Der König **Tidiuskung** zog noch einen Gürtel heraus und ſagte: wann ſichs Governör gefallen läßt, ſo hab ich euch noch ein paar Wort zu ſagen. Bey dieſer ten Regel Freundſchafft zu machen erinnere ich mich, daß ich vormahls von mei Vettern den 6 Nationen bin dargeſtellet worden als ein **Weib**; Nun aber haben mir eine Tobacks-Pfeiff gegeben, und guten Toback dazu; die gegenwärtige ſind zeugen es wahr iſt, und was ich ſage, das ſage ich um aller deren willen die hier ſind, und en die ferne ab ſind, dieſe Pfeiff und den guten Toback der Freundſchafft überliffer euch nun. Bruder! wann ihr den guten Toback rauchen werdet, ſo wird er euch ſolchen Geſchmack hinderlaſſen, daß ihrs fühlen werdet, ſo lang die Sonne ſcheinet.

Dieſer ſehr gute Toback und die Pfeife ſo ich in eure Hand überliefere, ſtellet vor immerwährende Freundſchafft miteinander. Nun, ich gebe euch grad ſo viel als ſelber behalte, und mein Verlangen iſt, daß es ein verbleibendes Vergnügen ſeyn m beydes in dieſer und in der zukünftigen Welt.

Gab einen Gü

Nachdem **Tidiuskung** den Frieden beſchloſſen und beſtätiget hatte, im Namen 10 **Nationen**, welche er repreſentirte, ſo confirmirte der Governör und Mr. **Cragh** den Frieden, im Namen des Königs und aller ſeiner Unterthanen, und verwechſ die Gürtel auf folgende Weiſe.

Bruder Tidiuskung, und alle ihr **Brüder** von den zehen **Nationen**!

Wir eure Bruder, alle Sr. Majeſtät Unterthanen, ſo viel unſerer hier verſamm ſind, haben mit Vergnügen angehört was ihr geſagt habt, und haben mit gröſter P ſier die zwey Gürtel angenommen, welche ihr uns gegeben habt, welches uns und u ren Nachkommen einen beſtändigen Frieden andeutet und bekräftiget; und wir erg ſen die Gelegenheit in dieſer gegenwärtigen Verſammlung, euch wieder dargegen Gürtel der Freundſchaft zu uberreichen: Wir nehmen euch mit einer Hand, und **Nationen** mit der andern Hand, und confirmiren einen beſtändigen Frieden, im men des Königs von **Groß-Brittanien** und aller ſeiner Unterthanen, daß er dau möge, ſo lang als die Sonne und der Mond ſcheinet: Und wir hoffen, daß dieſer nicht werde vergeſſen werden von unſeren Nachkömmlingen; und wir wollen bereit einige Zeit mit euch Rath zu halten, wie wir die übrige Sachen in Friede beylegen r ſelbſten geſagt habt. Wir ſtehen auf, und nehmen euch in unſere Arme, und umalſen euch mit gröſtem Vergnugen, als unſere Freunde und Bruder, und wünſchen n Hertzen, daß wir einander allezeit als Brüder und Freunde anſehen mögen, und s Kinder von einem Vater und Mutter. Zur Bekräftigung deſſen geben wir euch ſen Gurtel.

Er gab einen groſen weißen Gürtel Wampum, in welchem die Figuren von 3 Männer waren, die da bedenten den König Georg, welcher mit einer Hand der 5 Nationen König hält, und den Tiediuskung der Dellawar König mit der andern Hand: Dabey waren die folgende Buchſtaben und Ziffern gezeichnet, G R. 5 N. D K. ſtatt Georg Rex. 5 Nationen. Dellawar König.

Nachdem dieſes geſchehen, ſo begehrte der König abermahl von dem Governör, daß die epia (Abſchrifft) von denen Conferentzen die insgeheim gehalten worden, auch entlich möchten geleſen und auch denen andern Schrifften (Minutes) beyget werden. Der Governör ſagte, ſie wären fertig, und ſolten alſobald überliefert wer- n, und es wurde nach ſolchen geſchickt. Sodann fragte der Governör den König, nn es ihm gelegen ſeyn wurde, daß die Kauff-Briefe abgeleſen würden? Der Kö- g antwortete: Morgen früh zwiſchen 7 und 8 Uhr, welche Zeit dann beſtimmet d das Leſen der Privat-Conferentz biß dahin ausgeſetzt wurde.

Ich halte es nöthig zu ſeyn die Rede des **Caboughpetone**, eines Oberſten der ellawarn hierher zuſetzen, welcher zu dem **Tiediuskung** geſprochen zur Zeit da es iene, er wüſte nicht wie er des Governörs Anſprach zu ihm verſtehen oder nehmen te, nehmlich:

Wie? Hat nicht unſer Bruder von euch begehrt, daß ihr uns bey der Hand neh- n und hieher führen ſoltet, um Friede zu machen? Warum thut ihrs dann nicht? ir ſind nun dieſe 20 Tage allhier geweſen und haben nichts gehört als Schelten und ſputieren um Land: Befeſtiget den Frieden und laſſet alle dieſen Diſput ſtill ſtehen hernach.

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Sobald dieſe Verſammlung geendiget war, ſo ſagte Mr. **Craghan** dem Governör, daß nicht verbergen könte, daß ein **Gürtel** der zu dieſen Landen gehöre, ht da ſey, und welcher doch gemeldet ſey in einer Unterhandlung, ſo Anno 1728 ſchen dem Governement und den Indianern gehalten worden, darinnen es heiſſet, ey im Jahr 1718 geſchrieben, und Er wolte ſolchen Diet gerne ſehen, und ein Co- davon nehmen, und auch Auszüge aus der Propreieter ihrem ſchreiben an ihn, zu- ge dem Begehren der hohen Bedienten ihrer Majeſtät, darinnen ſolche ihnen (den opreietern) gemeldet, wie ſie verordnet hatten, daß die Zwiſtigkeiten ſo zwiſchen ih- und den Indianern obſchweben, ſolten durch Sir **William Janſen** examinirt den. Und daß **Tidiuskung** (in einer Antwort zu einer Bottſchafft, welche ſeine re durch Mr. **Weiſer** geſtern Morgen geſandt, und welcher bald hier folgen wird) agt hat, er wolle gerne alle die Diets ſehen über dieſe hindere Lande, welche nun Streit ligen, und Copia davon haben, wie auch eine Copia von dem Schreiben Propreietern; und ſagte weiter: So bald dieſes geſchehen ſey, ſo wolte er kein Wort mehr machen von dem Diſput der Lande; und alſo laſſe Er ſeine Ehr wiſſen, daß, da **Tidiuskung** nun den Frieden beſtättiget habe, ſo erwartete ich, ſein Ehre würde mich eine Copia deſſelben Diets und des Schreibens der Propreietern an ihn, abfolgen laſſen.

Eſton den 2ten Auguſt 1757.

Dieſen Morgen ſandte **Tidiuskung Samuel Evans** zu Mr. **Cragh.** daß er zu ihm in Colonel **Weiſers** Quartier kommen ſolte, Er ging dahin, und fand ihn und 5 ve ſeiner Räthen und Mr. **Weiſer.** Als Er hinein kam, ſagte Mr. **Weiſer** zu **Tidiuskung**, er möchte gerne einige Unterredung mit ihm haben: Dieſer fragte, ob es au Order des Governörs geſchehe, Mr. **Weiſer** antwortete: Es geſchehe mit Bewilligung des Govarnörs und der Räthe.

Sodann fragte Mr. **Weiſer** den **Tiediuskung**, ob er alle die Kauff-Briefe de Provintz, vom erſten Anfang hier zu ſehen begehrte, oder nur dieſe von den hinte Landen darauf wir wohnen? und ſagte weiter: Die Urſach dieſer Frage ſey, dieweil e Glaube es ſeyen nicht alle Diets mit herauf gebracht, ſondern nur dieſe ſo man gedach hätte, ſie ſeyen bey dieſen Umſtänden allhier nöthig, in Anſehung ſeiner Klag von de letzten Kauffungen? **Tiediuskung** antwortete: Ich hätte gerne alle Diets ſehen mögen, weil das Land biß an die See zu erſt unſer war; wann dann aber die Diets vor dieſe hindere Lande nur da ſind, als welches der Haupt-Punct iſt, ſo will ich zufried ſeyn das ich ſie ſehe und Copia davon habe, wie auch von dem Briefe des königs Miniſters oder der Propreiters; ſo bald das geſchehen iſt, will ich kein Wort mehr ſag von der Strittigkeit über die Lande, ſondern den Frieden beſtättigen ſo bald dieſes geſchehen iſt.

Dieſen Abend ſchrieb der Governör dem Mr. **Craghan**, daß ſeine Briefe von den Propreitern zu **Philadelphia** ſeyen, und er wolte ihm Auszuge davon geben ſo bald er in d Stadt kommen würde, er verſicherte ihn auch, er wolte ihm eine Copia des Diets zuſtellen, deſſen in dem Tractat 1728 meldung gethan wird.

In der Verſamlung zu Eſton am Dinſtag den 4 Auguſt 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig.

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſqr. Governör ꝛc.

Die Räthe. Dieſelbe Glieder der Aſſamble.

Die Comiſarien von dieſer Provintz.

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und Andere, die Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.

Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen der Fürnehmſten, un Deputirten von den 10 Nationen die er repreſentirt, und eine große Anzahl and

Die Unterredung, welche im Rath gehalten worden zwiſchen dem Governör u dem König **Tidiuskung**, wurde hervor gebracht und geleſen, und wurde

E

Zatz dabey gefüget (aus Orter des Königs, und vom Governör genehm gehalten) elcher enthielt daß der König zum zweytenmal einen Secretarium begehrt habe, ſamt es Governörs Antwort darüber.

Ferner wurden die Kauff-Briefe ſo man Geſtern vorgewieſen, wieder hergebracht und en **Tidiuskung** geſagt, daß ſein Secretarius Mr. **Charles Thampſon** Copia da- on bekommen habe, und hatte ſolche mit den Orginalien gleichlautend befunden, und urde gefragt, ob er die Orginal Briefe ſehen wolte? Der König ſagte: Ich bin zu- eden wann mein Secretarius geſehen hat, daß die Copia überein kommen. Wann er afür hält daß es rechte (Aechte) Copien ſind, ſo iſt mirs auch recht daß ſolche dem Kö- a geſandt werden zu ſeiner Veſtmachung: Und fragte hierauf Mr. **Tampſon**, ob er geſehen hätte daß ſie accordieren? Mr **Thampſon** antwortete: Er habe es geſe- en und verglichen, nehmlich alle die, ſo geſtern vorgezeiget worden ſeyen: Hirauf be- hrete er eine Erzehlung, oder eine Rechnung derer Diede, welche geſtern gebracht wor- n, welches auch folglich geſchehen, und iſt wie folget: 1. Eine Copia von dem letzten ndianers-Kauf, den 28 des 6 Monats 1686 2. Eine **Reläſe** von den **Della- war-Indianern**, vom 25 Auguſti 1737. 3. Eine **Reläſe** von den Indianern der Nationen, von den Landen an der **Saſquehanna-Revier** den 11 October 1736. . Eine **Reläſe** von den 6 Nationen, derer Lande Oſt-wärts der **Dellawar-Revier**, em 25 October 1736. Nebſt einem auswendig dazu geſchriebenen, datiert den 9 uli 1754. 5. Ein **Died** vor den Kauff von Indianern den 22 Auguſti 1749.

Nota: **Obbemeldte Diede wurden vorgezeigt in offener Raths-Verſamlung, und die Copien davon dem Tiediuskung überliefert, welche ſein Secretarius erkante, daß ſie mit den Originalien überein ſtimmeten, und daß es richtige Copien ſeyen.**

Nachdem dieſes geſchehen, ſo ſprach der Governör zu dem **Tiediuskung** alſo: Bruder **Tiediuskung**, und alle unſere Brüder der 10 Nationen!

Da nun ihr und alle Sr. Majeſtät Unterthanen wiederum vereiniget ſeyd, in das ſte Band des Friedens, ſo iſts unſere Pflicht, alles zu thun, was in unſerem Vermö- en ſtehet, um eines das andere glücklich zu machen; und es war abgeredet in der letz- n Conferentz, welche vorigen Sommer alhier gehalten worden, daß alle Gefangene elche ihr genommen habt, ſolten wieder her gebracht werden.

Die Anverwanten deren, welche annoch unter euch gefangen gehalten ſind, haben re Augen auf mich gerichtet, und erwarten bey meiner Zurückkunft ihre Freunde wie- r frey und bey ihnen zu ſehen. Weil aber nur wenige von ihnen ſind herab gebracht orden, und doch ſolches noch ein Riegel vor unſerer Glückſeligkeit iſt, ſo iſt es nöthig, ß ihr alles thut was ihr könnet, daß alle Gefangene, welche unter euren Nationen nd, wieder heraus gegeben werden, ſo bald als es möglich iſt, und ſuchet zu wege zu ngen, daß auch diejenigen, ſo in andern Geſchlechtern ſind die in Alliantz mit euch hen, wieder zu uns geſendet werden.

Bruder! Es iſt eine Regel unter allen Nationen, wan ſie einen Frieden be- ſchlieſſen, daß ſie alle Gefangene auf beyden Seiten einander ausliefern. Es iſt dieſes e einzige Weiſe, welche wir haben, einander zu überzeugen, daß wir aufrichtig ſind;

und wir beſtehen darauf, daß es geſchehen müſſe, Ihr werdet ſo gut ſeyn, ſo bald ih zurück komt, daß ſie von einigen von euren jungen Leuten herab begleitet werden, welc vor ihre Mühe wohl belohnet werden ſollen. Gab einen Gürtel.

Als der Governór dieſe Rede geendiget hatte, und den Gürtel gegeben, ſo ſagte **Tiediuskung:** Ich will keinen andern Gürtel nehmen, als den ich empfangen. Warum habt ihr das **nun erſt** gethan? Warum habt ihrs nicht zuvor gethan? Nun da wir fertig ſind, dencket ihr erſt an die Gefangenen! Warum redet ihr nun von ſolchen Sachen? Es war eure Schuldigkeit, zu rechter Zeit darvon zu reden: Wan ihr wahrhaftig glaubet, daß ich treu und redlich handeln werde, ſo hättet ihr auch geglaubt, daß ichs thun werde ohne euren Gürtel; nun ihr aber ſolches meldet, ſo will ich auch melden, daß ihr mir liefern müſſet was mir gebühret von rechtswegen vom Land: Dan gleich wie ihr meldet, daß euer Volck auf euch ſiehet, und erwartet, daß ihre Freunde wieder zurück geſendet werden durch dieſen Friedens-Schluß, ſo gehet es denen Nationen, welchen ihr Land iſt genommen worden, die ſehen auch auf mich, und müſſen warten. Damit gab er dem Governór den Gürtel wieder zurück.

Der Governór ſagte dem **Tidiuskung**, er habe das nicht darum gethan, als ob er ihm nicht trauete; dan der König habe ſeine Redlichkeit ſchon bewieſen, in dem daß er ſchon Gefangene geſendet, wovor er ihm dancke; Er habe es nur gethan, den König an ſein Verſprechen zu erinnern, daß ers nicht vergeſſen ſoll.

Mr. **Craghan** ſagte dem **Tiediuskung**, daß ehe der Frieden geſchloſſen, als er ihm des Governórs Rede erklärete, ſo ſeye es dieſes gemeinet geweſen, daß der Governór geſagt hat: “So bald als wir können einig werden wegen den Vertrag-Puncten: Das gienge gäntzlich die Auswechſelung der Gefangenen an; und **Tiediuskung** ſagte: Das ſolte hernach geordnet werden.

Tiediuskung fragte ſeinen Secretarius, ob er etwas habe hören reden von den Gefangenen? Und da er vernommen, daß es niedergeſchrieben war, ſo ſtund er auf, und redete mit ſeinem Volck und den 5 Nationen. Darnach redete er wie folget:

Bruder Governór! Laſſets euch gefallen noch wenige Worte von mir zu hören: Was ihr mir geſagt, das habe ich meinen Vettern von den 6 Nationen erzehlt, die gegenwärtig ſind, und allen übrigen von den 10 Nationen. Wir haben eure Worte erwogen: Wir dencken ihr habt wohl geredet: Es iſt uns recht. Wir ſind ſchuldig es zu thun. Warum ſolten wir euer Fleiſch und Blut unter uns behalten, oder einige Menſchen aus euch, da wir doch nun vereiniget ſind wie ein **Mann**, und ſehen einander an als **Einen**, und behandeln einander als Bruder? Nachdem wir es alle angehört und überleget, ſo bitten wir um Vergebung, daß wir vergeſſen haben ſo gleich darauf zu antworten. Weil es unſer Secretarius Geſtern niedergeſchrieben hat unter alle das Uebrige, ſo muß es geſchehen: Und weil wir wiſſen, daß Geſtern etwas von dieſer Materie geſprochen worden, ſo glauben wir eurem Wort, und ſehens an als unſere Schuldigkeit, euch zu antworten, und euer Begehren zu erfüllen; Alles was wir thun können, das wollen wir thun. Zur Bekräftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich euch meine Hand. Gab dem Governór die Hand.

Nach dieſer Rede gab der Governór dem König den Gürtel wieder zurück, welcher ihn auch williglich annahm.

Der Governór ſagte den Indianern, daß ein Geſchenck vor ſie bereitet ſey, welches ihnen morgen ſolte uberliefert werden zum Zeichen der Freundſchaft.

Mr. **Craghan** ſagte dem **Tiediuskung**, daß weil die Geſchäfte mit **Onas** ſo nahe zu Ende ſind, ſo habe er ihm auch noch etwas zu ſagen im Namen des Königs von **Groß-Brittanien**; und er wolle ihm ſagen laſſen, wan er mit ihm reden wolle.

Nachdem der Rath aufgebrochen war, ſo ſandte der Governór nach dem **Tiediuskung** und etlichen von ſeinen Räthen, daß ſie zu ihm in ſein Quartier kommen ſollen; und von da giengen der Governór und Mr. **Craghan** mit ihnen zu Mr. **Vernons** Hauß; da dan eine ehrbare Mahlzeit zugerichtet war: Dabey war der Governór, ſeine Räthe, der Sprecher, die Glieder von der Aſſamble, die Commiſarien und Gentelmän von der Stadt. Der **Dellawar-König**, ſeine Räthe, die Krieger, und alle **Indianer**-Männer, Weiber und Kinder, bey 300. Nach dem Mittags-Mahl wurde der Friede proclamiret in Form; und die Proclamation wurde den **Dellawaren** und den 6 Nationen verdolmetſchet; und beym Beſchluß ließ der Governór durch ſeinen Secretarium ſagen, daß er ſehr vergnügt ſey, daß er ſo glücklich geweſen, ein Inſtrument zu ſeyn, wordurch der Frieden wieder hergeſtellet worden. Der Governór recommandirte allen an, weß Rangs oder Standes ſie ſeyn mögen, daß ſie doch alles thun ſollen, was in ihrem Vermögen iſt, daß eine gute Einigkeit und Verſtändnüs mit den Indianern erhalten werde: Sie ſollen ſie alle freundlich tractieren, damit ſie den Nutzen ſehen mögen, der daraus entſpringet, wan ſie die Freundſchaft mit ihnen unterhalten.

Als er den Einwohnern ſo gegenwärtig waren, ſolches anrecommandiret hatte, ſo ſagte er zu **Tiediuskung**, daß er desgleichen thun ſoll zu ſeinem Volck, damit wir auf beyden Seiten vergeſſen mögen was geſchehen iſt, und in Liebe miteinander Leben vor die künftige Zeit. Es wurde auch ein Detaſchement von Penſylvanier Truppen in Ordnung vor die Companie hingeſtellet, welche 3mal **Salve** gegeben.

Der Governór continuirte hernach ſeine Gaſterey, wobey die Anweſende frölich waren. Des Abends wurden Freuden-Feuere gemacht, und die Indianer tantzten allerley Täntze. (Vermuthlich auch närriſche, wie andere)

Bey der Verſammlung zu Eſton am Freytag den 5 Auguſti 1757

waren Gegenwärtig;

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governór, &c.
Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner von **Philadelphia**, und andere Einwohner aus der Provintz.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.
Tidiuskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen Oberſten und Deputirten der 10 **Nationen**, in deren Namen er da war.

Dieſen Morgen wurde noch ein Bogen von den Conferentz-Schriften herbey gebrach von welchen der Governôr ſagte, daß ſie Geſtern ſeyen vergeſſen worden abzuleſen: d her wurden ſie Heute offentlich abgeleſen, und ward verordnet, daß es denen noch ſo angeheftet werden, die Geſtern verleſen und überliefert worden.

Nach dem dieſes geleſen war, ſtund **Tiediuskung** auf und ſagte: **Bruder!** J bin euch danckbar, und weil es in eurem Vermögen iſt, ſo hoffe ihr werdet in allem unſerm beſten mitwürcken: Jch ſehe euch an als meinen Bruder. Wann etwas vergeſſen worden, ſo hoffe ich ihr werdet mirs melden, und ich will desgleichen thu wo ich finde, daß ihr etwas vergeſſen habt. Jch hoffe wir beyden ſprechen aus au richtigem Hertzen. Jch habe auch gutes vertrauen zu meinem Dolmetſcher. J dancke euch, daß ihr dieſes noch angezeigt habt. Zum Zeichen meiner Freundſcha gebe ich euch meine Hand. Gab die Han

Nach dieſem wendete ſich der Governôr zu den Jndianern, und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Daß der Friede zu dieſer Zeit ſo glücklich beſchloſſen worden, das iſt j derman lieb, ich will es weit und Breit bekant machen, daß es viele hören und wiſſ ſollen. Das Volck in dieſer Provintz iſt geneigt es treulich warzunehmen, und woll den Jndianern alle freundliche Dinſte thun, was ſie nur können.

Nun haben wir zwar mit auffrichtigkeit Frieden gemacht mit einander; aber es ſin noch viel feindliche Jndianer, welche noch taglich viel Unheil anſtellen an der hinter Grentze. Jch hab noch erſt geſtern die Nachricht erhalten, daß eine Frau getödtet un 4 Perſonen gefänglich weggeführet werden, zwiſchen **Tolhao** und **Monaidy**. D weil es dann ſehr ſchwer iſt einen freundlichen Jndianer von einem feindlichen zu u terſcheiden, ſo ſolte es mir lieb ſeyn, wan ihr mir könnet Unterricht geben in dieſ Stück, damit wir keinem Freunde Schaden thun, und auch keinen Feind durchſchlu fen laſſen. Er gab eine Schnur **Wampun**

Brüder! Der Governôr und das Volck dieſer Provintz haben aus brüderlich Mitleiden angeſehen, wie viele Beſchwerungen die Jndianer zu dieſer trubelſamen Z durch zugehen haben, um ihnen in ihrem Elend mit ſo etwas zu helffen das ſie nöth haben. Jhr werdet auf eurem Heim-Weg den Frieden, Einigkeit und Freundſcha proclamiren, welches ſo glücklich unter uns aufgerichtet iſt. Laßt es jedermann wiſ wo ihr gelegenheit dazu habt, wie geneigt und freundlich ihr uns gefunden habt. N met dieſe Geſchencke an als ein Zeichen der Liebe und Geneigtheit eurer Brüder ge euch.

Hierauf antwortete Tiediuskung.

Bruder! Jch bin danckbar daß ihr mir dieſes zu Gemüthe geführet habt. will es wohl erwägen, und morgen wann ich bereit bin euch wieder zu antworten, will ichs euch wiſſen laſſen. Und ſagte weiter:

Es iſt noch etwas daß wir zuvor ſagen wolten, aber wir vergaſſen es, weil wir nic aufſchreiben können; es iſt aber beſſer ſpäth als nimmer; daher wollen wir es n melden. Die Copia von den Kauf-Brieffen und was auf dieſem Vertrag paſſirt das haben wir unſerm Schreiber anvertrauet. Wir glauben er ſey ein ehrlicher Ma Er hat alles recht gemacht. Wir hoffen es werde euch nicht entgegen ſeyn, da ein Copia davon abſchreibt, und gibt es dem Mr. **Iſaac Narris**, welchen wir ebenfals erwählen, daß er ein Copia von den Kauf-Brieffen und was bey dem Vertrag paſſirt iſt dem König ſende, damit wann eines ſolte verlohren gehen, daß doch das andere möge ankommen.

Darauf antwortete Mr. **Craghan** dem **Tiediuskung**, daß ſie gar nichts dagegen hätten, daß Mr. **Narris** eine Copia von allem nach **Engelland** ſendet, wie er begehrt.

Sodann ward aus Befehl des Governörs ausgeruffen, daß niemand ſolte etwas hinderhalten, betrügen oder kauffen von dem Gut daß nun bereit lag und den Indianern ſolte gegeben werden, bey hoher Straff und Unkoſten ſo es geſchahe.

Hierauf fing **Tiediuskung** an und ſagte: Er habe noch eine Sache zumelden:

Bruder! Ich hab einige Klage vorzubringen, wegen Landſchafften in den Jerſeys, und das vor mich ſelber, vor **John Pumpſcheier**, **Moſes Tetamy** und andere, deren Klagen in dieſen zweyen Schrifften enthalten ſind: Und da ihr den Sir **William Janſen** des Königs Agenten vorſtellet (repreſentiret) ſo erſuche ich euch, daß ihr ſolches in Ueberlegung nehmet, und darauf ſehet, daß uns Recht geſchaffet werde in dieſer Sach, dieweil ſolches des Königs Befehl an euch iſt daß ihr Sorge traget, damit den Indianern Recht geſchehe in dieſen Land-Theilen. **Tiediuskung** forderte den Mr. **Thamſon** dieſe Schrifften zu leſen, und daß er richtige Copia davon geben ſoll, welches er auch ſobald im offenen Rath verrichtete.

Die Schreiben die Mr **Cragh.** uberliffert worden, ſind eine Copia eines alten Indianiſchen Diets, und ein bekräfftigungs Schreiben, von wegen Landen in den Jerſeys unterzeichnet von **John Pumpſcheier**; hierauf ſagte er ihm er wolte die Schrifften in Betrachtung ziehen, und ihme wieder Antwort ſagen.

Eſton den 6ten Auguſt 1757.

Dieſen Morgen erwartete man wieder eine Zuſammenkunfft mit den Indianern zu haben, allein da die freundliche Geſellſchafft der Quäcker die Indianer zuſammen geruffen hatten, ihnen ein Geſchenck einzuhändigen, ſo lieſen die Indianer die Zuſammenkunfft vor diſmal anſtehen.

Nach dieſem kamen 3 **Nanticock** Bottſchaffter zu Mr. **Craghan** und wünſchten ihm und dem Governör Glück zu dieſem Friedens-Schluß, und ſagten ſie hätten ihre beyde Hände an die Freundſchaffts Kette geleget, wie es ihnen von ihren Obern vor ihrer Abreiße befohlen worden ſey, und mit einer Schnur **Wampum** begehrten ſie, daß der Governör etliche Perſonen mit ihnen nach **Lancäſter** ſenden möchte zu ihrer Bedeckung, und ſie mit nothwendigkeiten auf der Reiſe verſorgen, dann ſie ſeyen gekommen die Gebeine ihrer Freunde, die zu **Lancäſter** geſtorben ſeyen abzuhohlen zu ihrer eigenen Stadt, um ſelbige bey ihre Verwandte zu begraben.

Und gaben eine Schnur **Wampum.**

Dieſen Nachmittag kam **Päckſinoſa** der **Schawaniſiſche** Oberſte nebſt **Abraham** ein **Mohickon** Oberſter zu der Stadt, mit noch 50 oder 60 ihrer Leuthen. Bald hernach gingen Mr. **Peters** und **Conrad Weiſer** zu ihnen, bewillkomten ſie mit einer Schnur **Wampum**, zufolge der alten Gewohnheit unſerer Vorfahren. **Tiediuskung** und die Häupter der 6 **Nationen** thaten ein gleiches.

Be

Bey der Verſammlung zu **Eſton** am Sonntag den 7 Auguſt des Morgens um 7 Uhr 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig:

Joſeph Galloway,
William Maſters
Joſeph Fox
John Hughes.
Eſqrs. Provintzial Comiſarien.

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.

Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dollmetſcher vor die Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dollmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung.**
Tiediuskung König der **Dellawar** und ſeine Fürnehmſten.
Pärinoſa der Oberſte der **Schawaneſen.** Der **Nanticocker** Bottſchafter.
Abraham der Oberſte der **Mohicons.** Anaquateeka Oberſte der 6 Nat.

Tiediuskung nahm den Friedens-Gürtel heraus, der ihm von dem Governör und Mr. **Craghan** überliefert worden, und wiederholete nochmalen, was deſſentwegen geſagt worden, und berichtete den **Pärinoſa** und **Abraham** von dem **Frieden**, welcher zwiſchen den Engliſchen und den 10 Nationen, als die er repreſentire, durch ihn geſchloſſen worden, und nandte der 10 Nationen ihre Namen.

Hierauf ſprach Mr. **Craghan** im Namen des Sir **William Janſen** folgendes:

Bruder **Tiediuskung**, und alle Oberſten der 10 Nationen
Unſere Freunde und Brüder!

DIEWEIL wir nun **Ein** Volck ſind, ſo müſſen wir auch ein jedes des andern Feind als ſeinen eigenen Feind anſehen.

Nun, Ich, in dem Namen des groſen Königs von **Brittanien** meines Meiſters, begehre von euch, daß ihr die Schneide eures Beils wollet gegen eure und unſere allgemeine Feinde kehren, in Vereinigung oder zugleich mit euren Vettern den 6 Nationen und uns; daß ihr nicht zulaſſen wollet, daß einige von Sr. Majeſtät Feinden durch euer Land ziehen, um einige Seiner Unterthanen zu bekriegen, in dieſen oder den benachbarten Collonien: Und ſo des feindlichen Volcks ſo viel wäre, daß ihr ſie nicht könnet zurücke treiben, und ſolten alſo mit Gewalt durch euer Land ziehen wollen, ſo erwarte ich, daß ihr euren Brüdern den Engliſchen ſo ſchnell als ihr könnet, davon Nachricht gebet, entweder über **Fort Auguſta**, oder wie ihrs am beſten thun könnet.

Und ich gebe einen **Gürtel.**

Bruder! Ihr habt geſagt, ſo bald als der Frieden beſtätiget ſey, ſo woltet ihr mit einer lauten Stimme reden, daß euch die Nationen rund umher hören ſollen.

Da nun dis gute Werck glücklich vollbracht worden iſt, ſo begehre ich, daß ihrs fein laut ausruffet, damit es alle Nationen hören mögen.

Bruder! Ihr müſſet bedencken, daß eure Brüder, die Engliſche, die reichſten und mächtigſten auf dieſer Seite (der See) ſeyen, und nicht nur diß, ſondern daß ſie

auch

uch am beſten geneigt ſind, ihren Brüdern den Indianern zu helfen und beyzuſtehen,
it den Nothwendigkeiten dieſes Lebens. Alles dieſes ſollet ihr die Nationen, mit wel-
gen ihr redet, auch wiſſen laſſen; und ich verſichre euch, im Namen des Königs von
Groß-Brittanien und Sir **William Janſens** Sr. Majeſtät alleinigen Agenten,
nd Ober-Bevollmächtigten uber die Sachen der 6 Nationen, ihrer Allirten und Zu-
ehörigen in den nordlichen Land-Theilen, daß ſie bereit ſtehen, alle Nationen, mit de-
en ihr reden werdet, mit offenen Armen zu empfangen, welche auch begehren Hand an
e Freundſchafts-Kette zu legen, um vereiniget zu werden mit den 6 Nationen, euch,
nd uns euren Brüdern den Engliſchen.

Gab einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Die Schriften die ihr mir Geſtern gegeben, welche eure und **John Pump-**
ſcheier, Tundy ſonſt **Moſes Tättamie** und Anderer ihre Klagen über die Lande be-
effen, um welche ihr ſaget daß ihr betrogen worden in den **Jerſeys**; davon verſichre ich
uch daß ich alles thun werde, was in meinem Vermögen ſtehet, um mich dieſer Sache
enau zu erkundigen, und wann ich die Sache völlig ausgefunden hab, ſo will ich ſol-
es vor Sir **William Janſen** legen, daß ers dem König zu ſeiner Entſcheidung
berſende, im Fall es alhier nicht zu eurer Vergnügung kan ausgemacht werden.

Gab eine Schnur.

Hierauf erwiederte **Tiediuskung**: **Bruder!** Zur Antwort auf das was ihr
mir geſprochen habt, will ich euch ſagen, was ich thun will: **Bruder!** Ich wer-
e mit einer lauten Stimme zu den Nationen reden, wie ich verheiſen habe, und alſo
ein Verſprechen erfüllen, und mit den verſchiedenen Nationen reden. Ich will ihnen
etreulich vorbringen, was ihr verſprochen habt: Und da wir Zeugnis geben können,
aß ihr reich und mächtig ſeyd, und ſehr geneigt zu denen, die als Brüder herein kom-
en zu helfen und beyzuſtehen, das will ich ſie wiſſen laſſen, und auch, da ich dencke, daß
ſehr billig, daß ich ſo thue, und achte es als meine Pflicht, welcherley Nation ich
ommen ſehe gegen die Engliſche, ſo bald ich ſie ſehe mich zu rüſten; und ich will alles
hun was in meinem Vermögen iſt, daß ich meine eigene und meiner Brüder Sache
ehaupte. Kan ich ſo viel thun, ſo ſollen ſie nicht weiter kommen, als da, wo ich ih-
en ſagen werde, daß ſie zurück bleiben ſollen: Und wan ſie nicht mit vernünftigen
ründen ſich bewegen laſſen ſich zu wenden, und mit mir zu vereinigen, ſo werde ich
ntweder ein Ende von ihnen machen, oder ſie ein Ende von uns. Und ſo Ihrer eine
lche Menge wären, daß ich nicht Macht genug hätte ihren Wiederſtand zu thun, ſo
ill ich alle kluge Wege gebrauchen, ſolches meinen Brüdern den Engliſchen kund zu
un; und auch, ſo ich gewahr werde, daß Ihrer ſo viel ſind, daß mein Weib und Kin-
r nicht ſicher ſeyn können, ſo will ichs meinen Brüdern den Engliſchen auch bekant
achen, daß ſie mir helfen mein Weib und Kinder beſchützen, und will mein Land ver-
ſſen und ſie herunter zu euch bringen.

Nun, ihr wiſſet, daß meine Vettern die 6 Nationen, in vorigem Jahr mich (die
ellawar-Indianer) ein **Weib** genennet haben; und ich hatte kein Beil in meiner
and, ſondern einen **Stempel**, wormit man das Indianiſche Korn zerſtößt; aber
n, Bruder! Weil ich keine **Tammehack** hatte, und meine Vettern ſich Männer
nneten, und **Tammehacken** in ihren Händen hatten, ſo haben ſie mir eine **Tam-**
hack gegeben. Hier ſind von meinen Vettern gegenwärtig, welche es bezeugen kön-

nen; und weil mir meine Vettern eine **Tammehack** gegeben, und Authorität da daß ich ſoll Frieden machen mit einer **Tammehack** in meiner Hand, ſo nehme die **Tammehack**, und wende die Schneide gegen eure Feinde die Frantzoſen. Bekräftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich dieſe Schnur **Wampum**.

Gab eine Schnur.

Bruder! Ich habe noch ein paar Worte zu reden: Ich beſinne mich, was geſagt habt, daß wir ein Zeichen haben ſollen, woran wir erkennen, was Freunde o Feinde ſind, zu verhüten, daß kein Unheil geſchehe. Es ſoll mir lieb ſeyn, daß ihr u nicht nur eines, ſondern mehr Zeichen geben wollet, damit die Frantzoſen das eine Zeichen nicht nachmachen, und uns betrügen. Wir wollen es euch überlaſſen, daß uns ſolche Zeichen gebet, wie ihrs am beſten dencket. Gab eine Schnur.

Mr. **Craghan** danckte dem **Tidiuskung** vor ſeine freundliche Anrede, und ſag ihm, er wolle mit dem Governör davon ſprechen, und ſie wolten die Zeichen benenne und ihm wieder Antwort ſagen.

Tiediuskung nahm dann 4 Gürtel und eine Schnur, und redete mit ſeinen Vette den 6 Nationen, und ſagte ihnen, daß er mit ihren Brüdern den Engliſchen ein beſtändigen Frieden gemacht, deßwegen verlange er bey dieſen 4 Gürteln, daß ſie nu das ihrige auch thun ſollen; und weil ſie geſagt, daß ſie die Engliſche bey einer Han halten wolten, und Er bey der andern Hand, ſo habe ers nun gethan, und weil die Kette der Freundſchafft nun ſo pollirt iſt daß ſie glänzet, ſo ſolten ſie auch ſtarck und tapffer ſeyn, und wann ſie jemand ſehen von den Feinden gegen uns kommen, ſo ſolten ſi darauf ſehen, daß wer einen von uns ſchlägt der ſchlägt alle.

Dieſe Gürtel gab er dem **Annaquateeka** und ſagte ihm, er ſolle ſie den 6 Nationen bringen.

Tiediuskung ſagte: Er habe vor die Zeit nichts mehr zu ſagen. Darauf ſprach **Parinoſa** zu Mr. **Craghan** wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich dancke euch hertzlich, daß ihr ſo gut geweſen und habt den Schweiß von unſern Angeſichtern abgewiſchet, daß ihr die Brumbeeren-Sträuch ausgeropfft und alle böſe Gedancken aus den Gemüthern genommen, und die Straſe vom Hertzen zum Mund geräumet, damit wir unſere Brüder wieder ſehen können, und heil worden ſind von unſern Wunden. Mit dieſer Schnur ſage ich euch Danck davor.

Gab eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Er ſagte auch alſo zu den 6 **Nationen** und **Dellawarn**, bey einer andern Schnur **Wampum**.

Nach dieſem ſtund der junge Krieger **Annaquateeka** auf, und richtete ſeine Rede gegen die Engliſche und ſeine Vettern und ſprach:

Brüder! Meine Vettern haben mir alles übergeben, was hier gethan worden wegen dem groſſen Werck des Friedens, welcher hier beſtättiget worden, daß ich es den 6 **Nationen** vorlegen ſoll. Ich verſichere euch, ich will alles getreulich ausrichten was mir anbefohlen iſt, und will es den 6 **Nationen** vorlegen; ſonderlich aber den **Senecas** zu welchen ich gehöre. Ich gehöre nicht zu den Räthen: Ich bin ein junger Krieger; jedoch was Kriegs- und Friedens-Sachen ſind, das gehet uns Krieger auch an: Und weil mirs anvertrauet iſt, ſo verſichere ich euch, daß ichs allen 6 Nationen zu wiſſen thun will was hier geſchehen iſt.

Nach dieſem kam der Governör, Mr. **Logan** und Mr. **Peters** zum Council, und Mr. **Craghan** ſagte dem Governör, daß es wohlgethan wäre wann abgeleſen wird, was dieſen Morgen geſchehen iſt, und es wurde abgeleſen. Nach dieſem redete der Governör den **Paxinoſa** alſo an:

Bruder Paxinoſa! Ihr ſeyd jeder Zeit von dieſem Governement eingeladen worden, uns die Liebe zuthun und uns zu beſuchen. Es iſt mir lieb euch hier zu ſehen. Ich nehme euch bey der Hand, und heiße euch hertzlich willkommen ſeyn, und dancke euch daß ihr den **Abraham** den Oberſten **Mohicon** mitgebracht, er iſt auch ſehr willkomm. Damit gab er eine Schnur **Wampum.**

Bruder! Wir haben oft nach euch gefragt, und haben jedes mal gehöret, daß ihr beſtändig unſer guter Freund geblieben, und ein liebhaber des Friedens ſeyd. Sir **William Janſen** iſt ſo freundlich geweſen, und hat mir einen Bericht geſandt von den Conferentzen, welche zu Fort **Janſen** ſind mit euch gehalten worden, und es hat mir alles ſehr wohl gefallen.

Bruder! Es freuet mich daß ich euch ſagen kan, daß der Frieden nun geſchloſſen iſt, und es wird allen denen lieb ſeyn, welche den glücklichen Ausgang unſerer Conferentzen gehoffet. Es iſt mir lieb euch hier zu ſehen und den **Abraham,** daß ihr den Friedens-Gürtel mit anfaſſen könnet.

Bruder! Wir haben gehoffet ihr werdet mit **Tiedinskung** kommen, wir höreten aber daß ihr nachkommen würdet, habe auch eine Zeitlang gewartet auf eure Ankunfft, ich würde froh geweſen ſeyn, wann ich länger Umgang mit euch haben könte: aber meine Geſchäfften im Governement nöthigen mich dieſer Nachmittag wieder nach **Philadelphia** zurück zu kehren; daher wann es euch beliebt mir etwas zu ſagen, ſo thuts in der Kürtze.

Da er dieſe Rede geendigt hatte, ſagte der Governör dem **Paxinoſa,** daß einige Geſchencke vor ihn und ſeine Freunde zurück behalten ſind, welche ihm ſogleich ſolten überliffert werden.

Tiediuskung wendete ſich zum Governör und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich hab noch ein paar Wort zu reden: Ihr wiſſet wan ihr Soldaten in Dienſt nehmet, ſo bezahlet ihr ſie vor ihren Dienſt. Ich bin nun mit euch vereinigt, ihr ſeyd Reich, und ich Arm, und weil ich gegen eure Feinde gehe, und trage mein Fleiſch ihnen entgegen, ſo dencke ich es ſey billig zur Aufmunterung meiner jungen Leute, daß ihnen eine gewiſſe Belohnung vor der Feinde Scolpen und Gefangene verordnet werde, und daß ihnen ein Platz angewieſen werde, wo ſie ihre Scolpen und Gefangene hinbringen ſollen, und ihre Belohnung empfangen, damit meine Leute bald können von dannen wieder umwenden.

Der Governör ſagte, er wolle es überlegen was **Tidiuskung** geſagt, und wolle in einer halben Stunde ihm wieder Antwort ſagen.

Tidiuskung ſagte ferner: Erinnert euch, da ich mit euch von **Iſaac Narris** dem Sprecher geredet, da habe ich nur ihn alleine genennet; es war aber meine Meynung nicht, daß ers alleine ſeyn ſoll, ſondern daß er als der Sprecher in der Aſſemble mit der Aſſamblee darauf ſehen ſoll, daß ein Copia heim geſendet werde. M. **Craghan**

ſagte zu Tidiuskung Daß er nichts dagegen habe wan Mr. Narris ſamt der Aſſamble authentiſche Copien von aller Abhandelung des Vertrags, und von den Kaufbriefen heim ſende.

Am Sontag den 7 Auguſti 1757 waren gegenwärtig:

Der geehrte Governör.
William Logan, Ritſchard Peters. Esquiers, Glieder von dem Rath.
Conrad Weiſer Esq. Mr. John Pumpſcheier Dolmetſcher.
Tiediuskung. Oberſt von den Seneca
Abraham, Mohicken Oberſt. Ein Nanticock und 4 andere Dellawar.

Tiediusknug redete den Governör an, wie folget:

Bruder! Wir ſind nun fertig. Die Träty iſt vorbey. Frieden iſt geſchloſſen. Ich habe auch geſagt: Ich wolte mit nach Philadelphia gehen; aber da ich die Sache beſſer überlegte, fand ich nöthig, ſogleich nach Diahoga zu gehen. Es werden viele Nationen verlangen zu wiſſen, wie es abgelauffen iſt bey dieſem Council-Feuer, und werden ſich darnach richten wollen; ſo will ich den nächſten Weg nach Diahoga hingehen, und daſelbſt bekant machen wie es ſteht, und noch andern Nationen, die da weiter hinaus wohnen, daß der Friede feſtgeſezt iſt mit unſern Engliſchen Brüdern. Es werden mir 3 oder 4 Monathe drauf gehen, ehe ich wieder nach Philadelphia kommen kan. Ich wünſche dem Governör eine glückliche Reiſe, und daß wir beyderſeits leben, und die Frucht von dieſem glückſeeligen Frieden genieſſen, welches mein Volck ſehr erfreuen wird.

Hierauf gab der Governör die folgende Antwort:

Bruder Tidiuskung! Es iſt mir ſehr lieb, daß dieſe wichtige Geſchäffte einen glücklichen Ausſchlag gewonnen: Ihr ſeyd mir vorgekommen, ſonſt hätte ich euch ſagen wollen, daß eure Heim-Reiſe nöthig iſt, damit ihr den Indianern ſagen könnet, wie es hier abgelauffen. Ich zweifle nicht, ihr werdet eylen ſo viel ihr könnet.

Zur Antwort deſſen was ihr dieſen Morgen geſagt, verſichere ich euch, daß eure Krieger allezeit finden werden, daß ſie das Governement wohl belohnen wird vor jedem Dienſt, den ihr thun werdet gegen unſere Feinde. Vor dieſe Zeit kan ich keine umſtändlichere Antwort geben; Ich werde aber der Aſſamble meine Vorſchläge vorlegen, welche morgen werden zuſammen kommen, und werde mit ihnen darüber Rath halten.

Tidiuskung antwortete:

Bruder Governör! Ihr habt uns nichts mit auf den Weg gegeben, womit wir uns gegen unſere Feinde defenderen können; ja nicht einmahl ein roſtig Stück Eiſen. Was ſollen wir thun? Wir können uns nicht wehren gegen unſere Feinde, wir haben nichts womit wirs thun können. Unſere junge Krieger achten ſich ſelbſt und ihr Leben ſo hoch und theuer, als die weiſſen Leute; aber ihr habt ihnen gar keinen Muth gemacht, daß ſie gegen die Feinde angehen mögen. Iſt das Recht? Ihr wiſſet, es iſt nicht recht; überleget es wohl, mein Bruder!

Ferner, mein Bruder! Ich dencke, es ſey billig, daß ich euch ſage: Wan Engliſche und Indianer mit einander in Krieg gehen ſollen, ſo werden meine junge Leute keinem Engliſchen Captain unterthänig ſeyn, und wan Einige von euren Leuten mit mir gehen zu kriegen gegen unſere Feinde, ſo erwarte ich daß ſie mir gehorchen, wozu ich ſie anweiſen werde. Wir verſtehen beſſer, wie man im Buſch mit Indianern kriegen ſoll, als ihr.

Der Governör ſagte: Ich habe dem Colonell Weiſer Unterricht gegeben, der ſoll euch ſagen, was ihr vor Zeichen geben ſollet, wan ihr gegen die bewohnte Plätze in dieſer Provintz kemt; weil das eine Sache iſt, davon man nichts offentlich reden darff. So nahmen ſie dan von einander Abſchied, und der Governör verfolgte ſeine Reiſe nach Philadelphia.

Verglichen mit dem Original von
Jacob Duſche,
Aſſiſtent Clerck zu Mr. Craghan.

Also another Letter from Major Parsons of the 26th Instant, giving An Account "that a large Body of Indians had attacked, and burnt Brodhead's House, which is about a Mile from, and in Sight of Fort Hamilton; And that they had killed, and scalped One Tidd, besides killing a great Number of Creatures."

And a Letter, from Colonel Weiser of the 24th, wherein he mentions "that one Peter Gersinger was shot, and scalped, behind his Plow, between Fort Henry and the Fort at Northkill", was likewise read.

At a Council held at Philadelphia On Thursday the 7th July 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutent. Governor.

James Hamilton, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Joseph Turner, And
Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters } Esquires.

A Letter, from Justice Horsfield, of the 6th Instant, was read, acquainting the Governor with the Arrival of Teedyuscung, at Fort Allen.

It was considered by the Council what Answer to give to Major Burd, and Captain Thomas McKee, with respect to fixing a Store of Goods at Fort Augusta, agreeable to what was said At Lancaster: But as Teedyuscung was already come to Fort Allen, and expected a Number of Senecas, And this was a Matter that ought to be well explained, and settled, in the most public Manner, with the Indians, the Governor was advised to have it mentioned at the ensuing Treaty; And to let Major Burd, and Captain McKee, know this.

A Letter from Sir William Johnson to the Governor, dated the 22d June, and the Papers enclosed, vizt., An Extract from Indian Proceedings at Fort Johnson, the 14th June; a Letter from Sir William to Edmund Atkins Esquire, dated the 20th June; and Copy of the Minutes of a Conference with the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondago Indians, held at Fort Johnson the 20th Ultimo, were read, and follow in these Words, to wit,

"A Letter from Sir William Johnson to Governor Denny.

"Fort Johnson 22d June 1757."

"Sir,

"I have just concluded a Meeting with the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagoes, and herewith, I transmit You Extracts of what passed, relative to the Delawares, and Shawanese. I did intend myself the Honour of writing more at large, in Consequence of this Congress, but I am still so surrounded, and my Time so wholly, and so unavoidably, taken up with Indians, that it is not in my Power to do it. As I am unwilling to delay acquainting

"You with Particulars, I hope you will excuse my referring You to my Letter, to "Mr. Atkins, which Governor De Lancey will transmit You herewith, and you will "please to seal it, and forward it, with the Papers inclosed, to Mr. Atkins, by "the first good Opportunity. I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Esteem,

"Sir,
"Your most obedient &
"most humble Servant
"Wm. Johnson.

"To
"The Honourable
"William Denny Esqr. &ca.

"P.S. "In reading over my Letter to Mr. Atkins, I think it proper to explain "myself to You more explicitly on that part of it, wherein I say, that if the "Government of Pennsylvania push on War with One Hand and Peace with "the other, they will have a ticklish and hazardous Part to act: by which "I do not intend a Censure upon encouraging the Catabaws, and Cherokees "to act in our Favour; but that if we do not properly support them, and that "System, in the Consequences which may flow from it, the Scheme may be attended "with Effects very much to the Disadvantage of Yours, and the Neighbouring "Southern Governments.

"I am,
"Your most Obedient
"Wm. Johnson."

"Extract from the Speech of the Senecas, Cayougas, and "Onondaga's, to Sir William Johnson, at Fort Johnson the 16th: "June 1757. P.M.:

"Brother,

"As you desired the Six Nations would mediate "between the English and the Delawares, and prevail on those Indians "to cease their Hostilities. The Senecas, under whose more immediate Direc-"tion those Indians are, did, according to your Request, interpose; And they "have brought them to a Cessation of Arms, except those Indians who live "on the Ohio, and are under the Guidance of the French; whom, the Senecas "have not yet been able to bring to Terms of Peace.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Extract from the Answer of Sir William Johnson to the aforesaid "Nations, at Fort Johnson, 16th: June 1757. P.M.:

"Brethren,

"I am well pleased that the Senecas, under "whose Directions the Delawares are, have, upon my Application, interpos'd "their Influence, upon those deluded People, to stop their Hostilities upon "this, and the Neighbouring Provinces; and I expect they will exert "their utmost to compleat this good Work, with the Ohio Delawares also.

"A Belt.

"Brethren,

"Last Winter the Governour of Pennsylvania had

"a

"a Meeting with Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares who live at
"Tiaogo; when Teedyuscung told the Governor that one of the chief
"Causes of the Delawares taking up the Ax, against the English, was,
"that they thought themselves defrauded, and injured, with regard to
"their Lands. The Governor answered, that he desired to know in what
"Instances, and by whom, these Frauds, and Injustice had been done to
"them; And that he was then ready, and willing to hear their Complaints,
"and redress them to the utmost of his Power, And heartily disposed to
"settle every thing to their Satisfaction. Teedyuscung answered, that
"he was not then empowered by, nor were the proper Persons present, to accommodate
"these Disputes, Therefore he proposed a Meeting with the Governor;
"this Spring, when he said he would come prepared to settle all these Matters.

" The Meeting was accordingly agreed on, And I sent our Brother
"Mr. Croghan, my Deputy, to Pennsylvania, to act there in my Name,
"And see Justice done to the Indians. I gave the Six Nations Notice hereof,
"and several of them attended there accordingly. They waited a great while
"for Teedyuscung's Arrival, but he never came; so that all the Expence,
"and Trouble of this Meeting did not produce the main Effects intended, by
"it. I Desire to know from Our Brothers the Senecas, the Reason of
"this strange Behaviour of Teedyuscung which appears to me very blameable,
"and unworthy the Character of a Chief Man; And I must desire that
"our Brothers the Senecas will talk to him, and, if he is in Fault, make him
"sensible of it. The Governour of Pennsylvania hath spoke & acted
"like a wise, and honest Man; And appears sincerely disposed to do Justice,
"with Impartiality of Heart: The Affair is of great Consequence, and Teedyuscung's
"Conduct doth not appear fair and candid, by not fulfilling his
"own Proposals, and Promises.

"Gave several large Strings of Wampum.

Extract from the Reply of the Senecas, Cayouges, & Onondagaes "to Sir William Johnson, at Fort Johnson, 19th June 1757. P.M.

"Brother,

"You told us you were pleased to hear, that the Senecas
"had interposed, and prevailed on the Delawares to lay down the Hatchet
"against the English; And that you expected we would continue our Endeavours
"to bring the Delawares who live on the Ohio, to do the same.

"Brother,

"We have sent to those Delawares on the Ohio, who
"are about One Hundred & Thirty in Number, and we expect, on our Return,
"to receive an Answer, which, when we get, we will transmit to You.

"Brother,

"You desire to know from the Senecas, if they knew the
"Reason why Teedyuscung did not attend the late Meeting at Lancaster,
"according to his Promise. The Senecas here present say, They
"do not know; but that they shortly expect a great Meeting with the

"Delawares, And if Teedyuscung comes with them, they will examine "him upon his Conduct herein.

"Gave 4 Strings of Wampum.

"True Extracts from
"the Original Records
"examined by Me
"Peter Wraxall,
Secry."

Copy of the Minutes of a Conference with the 6 Nation Indians at Fort Johnson 20th June

"Fort Johnson 20th June 1757.

"At a Meeting of the Senecas, Cayuga's, & Onondago Indians.

"Present.

"Sir William Johnson, Baronett.
"Lieutent. Claas, "Captain Peter Wraxall Secretary.
"Mr. Robert Adams, "Mr. Arent Stephens, Interpreter.
"Several Oneido Indians.

"Brethren of Seneca, Cayuga, & Onondago,

"This Meeting is now upon the Point of breaking up, "And You, in Consequence thereof, of returning to your respective Habitations.

"Before You go away I think it Necessary to say a few Words more to You, "which I desire you will listen to, remember, and faithfully report to all your "People, on your Arrival at your Castles.

"You have declared to Me, that the Resolutions, of your Three Nations, are, to act a Neutral Part in the present Hostilities between the English & French.

"I have told You, and I now again repeat it, that this Declaration "is contrary to the many Promises and Engagements You have bound yourselves by, "at the General Public Meetings and Treaties You have held with Me, since The "King, your Father, was pleased to appoint me to the Management of His Indian "Service, in this Part of America: How He will receive this Breach of Faith, "Notwithstanding the great Expence he hath been at In Cloathing, Arming, and "Feeding You, and your Families, And Building Forts in your Towns, at yr Request "and for your Defence, — Time will shew.

"As You have now declared yourselves Neutrals, I think it proper "to tell you what is expected from You, under that Character.

First.

"That None of your People do, either by themselves, or in "Conjunction with any of His Majesty's Enemies, commit any Hostilities upon "the Persons, or Property of any of His Subjects.

Secondly

"That you do not permit, either the French or their Indians "to pass thro' your Settlements to come and make War upon the English.

"Thirdly.

"That you do not, directly, or indirectly, give our Enemies or "their Indians, any Intelligence, to our Prejudice; or which may enable them to do Us "Mischief.

"And Lastly.

"As you have now assured me You are determined to hold fast the "Covenant Chain; we shall expect you give Us, without delay, all such Intelligence as "may be in your Power, which any Way relates to our Welfare.

"Brethren,

"I give you this Belt of Wampum as a Testimony, that if you "do not keep up to these Rules of Behaviour, We shall look upon the Covenant Chain "as absolutely broke between Us. And You among the Number of those Enemies whom His "Majesty is now at War with.

"Gave a large Belt of Wampum, with the Seal of "Office, on a piece of Parchment, tied to it.

"They made Answer, that they would take all the Care in their Power "to comply with what Sir William had insisted on.

"A true Copy from the original
"Records, examined by Me
"Peter Wraxall Secy."

Copy of A Letter from Sir William Johnson, to Edmund Atkin, Esquire.

"Fort Johnson 21st. June 1757.

"Sir,

"I have delayed answering your Favour of the 12th. March last, "from New York, in order that I might acquaint You with the Result of the Meeting at "Onondago, at which the Six Nations promised what was laid before them here, last "November, should be taken into Consideration, and that I should know their Resolution "in Consequence of the same.

"They have kept Me in waiting much longer than I expected; 'Tis "but a few Days ago their Delegates arrived here. There came Deputies from the "Senecas, both from the further (or Chinosia) and the Neither Castle, from the "Cayougas, and Onondagos, They called upon the Oneidos, who, they say, "refused to come, and the Tuscarora's, (who are as it were under the Oneido's) I "suppose followed their Example. Some of the Sachems of each of the Mohawk "Castles were present at the Meeting.

"The above Three Nations, to wit, the Senecas, the Cayougas "and Onondago's, say that they find themselves to be in a dangerous Situation. That "the Messages, who lay the Loss of some of their People to the Onondago's, have "threatned Revenge; And that an Indian of the latter Nation narrowly escaped, a "little while ago, from being killed by a Party of the former, who met him in "the Woods.

"They say they are threatned from several Quarters, and expect to be attacked in a few Months, tho' they cannot yet positively learn by what Enemy it will be. Thus Circumstanced they say, their own Welfare, and Preservation, require them to stay at Home; and be on their Guard. Those three Nations have therefore determined, at least for the present, to be Neutral, in the present Hostilities between the English and French.

"Herewith I send you a Copy of the concluding Speech I made to them in Consequence of this Resolution. They have given me the strongest Assurances that they are, notwithstanding, determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain wth. their Brethren the English, and will not quit their old Friendship, and Alliance with them. I apprehend part of the Oneido, and Tuscarora Nations (who are divided amongst themselves) will embrace this Neutral System. Most of the Fighters of the two Mohawk Castles, are now out against Canada, Crown Point and Ticonderoga, in different Parties, and others of them daily making ready to follow, and, unless we meet with some signal Misfortune this Campaign, the Mohawks will not I believe enter into this Neutrality.

"Tho' there may be some Foundation for the Fears the Upper Nations have expressed for their own Safety, yet I am far from believing the Reasons they assign for their Neutrality to be the true Ones. Our Ill Success hitherto, hath intimidated them. Our Methods, of Carrying on the War, is not according to their Method. And the present Prospect of Our Affairs doth not seem to please them. Hence they are not prejudiced in our Favour, but seem to think We are going wrong, and therefore will not go with Us. In short, without some Striking Success on our Side, I believe they will not join us.

"They told me in a private Conference, that by the Time the Indian Corn is Knee high, they expect a grand Council will assemble at Onondago, at which they expect Deputies from all their Allies to the Southward, & Westward. That Matters, of the highest Moment, are then to be deliberated on, and when all is concluded on, That I shall know their Determinations. But I expect, that as the Neighbouring Governments to the Southward are employing, and pushing on the Catawbo's and Cherokees, to make War, towards the Ohio, that they will be embroiled with some of the upper Nations, particularly the Senecas, some of whom I suspect will go out, and aid the French, that Way; some of them have been out, and some I believe are still out. And thus an Indian War be kindled between the upper Nations, and perhaps all the Six Nations, and our Indian Allies to the Southward & Westward. 'Tis what the French have been always, and are now more warmly promoting. I have constantly warned the Six Nations of it, and against it. I have done so now, but I fear neither your Influence, and Management, or mine will prevent it. We cannot help it, and it must take its Course.

"The Senecas are drawing all the Indians they can to settle near them; most of the Mohickander's or River Indians, who used to be dispersed thro' this and the Neighbouring Provinces, are removed, and removing to Otsaningo on one of the West Branches of the Sasquehannah River, near to where the Cayougas, & Seneca's live.

"A meer Indian War may be no essential Prejudice to the British Interest, but if the Southern Governments become Parties in it, and

so

"It seems at present they will be, or will be so Considered, then how it may turn out, with regard to the Safety and Welfare of these Governments, I will not take on me to judge; but unless those Provinces exert themselves with more Vigour and Unanimity than former Experience justifies, I fear an Indian War will be a very distressing One to them.

"Pennsylvania have for some time been pursuing pacific Measures with their Neighbours the Delawares & Shawonese, and matters seem to be in promising Way. If they will keep up to that System, I think they may succeed, at least with those Indians, and probably carry it further. But if they push Peace with one Hand, and War with another, they will have a ticklish & hazardous Part to act. I have cooperated with them in their pacific Measures, and not without Success.

"Thus, Sir, I have given you in as short a Compass as I could, the present Situation of Indian Politics this way, I shall continue to do the same, as Subjects may offer. Both in a Public, and private Capacity, I shall be proud of your Correspondence; and do sincerely wish you Health, Success, and Honour. I am, with great Esteem,

"Dear Sir,
"Your most obedient
"humble Servant.
Wm Johnson."

"To the Honourable
"Edmund Atkin Esqr.

"Captain Wraxall is with me and desires I will present his respectful Salutations, & best Wishes to you.

A Letter from Governor De Lancey to Governor Denny, enclosing the above.

"New York 30th June 1757.

"Sir,

"I had the favour of your Letter of the 24th Instant with the Intelligence you received from Col: Stanwix; Copies of which I sent this Morn: by the Albany Post to General Webb; and shall by the first Opportunity send other Copies to my Lord Loudoun. The Embargo was observed in this Province with the utmost exactness, but I am told not with equal Strictness, nor so long in the Governments to the Eastward of this, nor in those to the Southward of Yours. You are in the Right to keep your Assembly together till you have certain Accounts of the Number of the Enemy, and where they intend an Attack, that in such an Event they may be ready to enable you to act with Vigour. I wish you had a good Militia Law in your Government; surely the dangerous Situation of these Colonies calls aloud upon us all to contribute whatever we can for General Safety.

"By the Albany Post I received from Sir William Johnson the enclosed to you, and the open Letter to Mr. Atkins, and am sorry to find Sir William has not been able to engage the Senecas, Cayougas, & Onondagos to declare for us. I wish they may observe the Neutrality wch they promise to keep. I am,
"with great Regard,
Sir,
"Your most obedt &
"most humble Servt.
James De Lancey."

"The Honble
"William Denny Esqr.

The following Letter from Colonell Stanwix with the Papers enclosed, Towit, Copy of a Letter from Captain Dagworthy of the 17th June, and Copy of a Letter from Mr. Croghan to Colo. Armstrong dated 28th Ultimo were read, and are as follow.

A Letter from Colonel Stanwix to Governor Denny.

"June 28th 1757 Camp at Carlisle

"Dear Sir,

"I am favoured with your obliging Letters of the 23d & 24th.
"And had just recd. the Letter a Copy of which I inclose to You from Captain
"Dagworthy Commander at Fort Cumberland; shoud have marched the Day
"I proposed: Am of Opinion that a large Party of French and Indians did leave
"Fort Du Quesne the 10th Instant, but without Artillery or Waggons; but
"what is become of them I can not yet learn: As it was probable they might
"appear towards Rays Town I augmented the Garrison at Fort Lyttleton 150
"Men: And ordered Scouts out towards Rays Town, but no Intelligence of
"them; tho' now 18 Days since the Enemy was supposed to be in Motion. I have
"had Four Spies out over the North Mountains, some are returned, but without
"seeing any Enemy. I march a Captain's Piquet Two or Three Times a Week
"as Scouting Parties, but as yet have found the Coast all clear. Where
"Captain Croghan is I cannot realy say but have got Colonel Armstrong to
"send your Letter and find him out, The last I had from him, he told me, he
"was coming this Way with some Indians, so believe I shall see him very soon,
"And shall advise him to come to You as soon as possible.

"Your settling a Post once a Week will be very usefull, and shall
"as often as any thing material happens, trouble you with particulars.

"I am throwing up some Works round our Camp, and if it may have
"no other Use it keeps our Soldiers properly employed; tho' I apprehend I have
"undertaken too much, but as it is supposed to be a Camp of Continuance
"either now or hereafter, I cou'd not make the Lines less.

"I answer'd Sr. John St. Clair's Letter, and sent it this Morning to
"York Town. Your ordering your Lower County Militia to march on any
"Emergency, may be very usefull, as it will allow the Provincials to join me
"more forceably. I am concern'd the Province will not come into such Measures
"as I am sure the Exigency of Affairs requires. And shou'd Lord Loudoun meet
"with any Check, they will be found much wanting to themselves. beg you
"will believe that I am, with great Truth,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most obedt.
"humble Servant
"John Stanwix"

"P.S.

"I was much surprized, when I ordered, on this Allarm, Colonel Armstrong
"to march with part of his Provincials, that he told me he had no Money
"for Waggons or other Contingencies; so that I was obliged to find them
"Waggons, Ammunition, Provisions, Blanketts, Kettles &c. And find
"that

"That the Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds promised by the Comissionrs.
"was a Promise only, and tho' trusted with the Command of a Battalion
"not to be trusted with a single Shilling of ready Money: a New Doctrine
"in Service.

"I send you the enclosd from Mr. Croghan for your Perusal
"and to take a Copy if you chuse it.

"Governor Denny."

A Letter from Mr. Croghan to Col: John Armstrong.

"Fort Loudoun June the 28th 1757.

"Sir,

"Last Night I got here from Winchester with 55 Cherokees,
"all Warriors, and this Day I am to deliver them the Present from this Government.

"You will see by Mr. Smith the Interpreters Instructions, that they can
"not be sent out on any Service without your Directions, as Mr. Atkin prohibits every
"One from speaking to them, even myself, tho' I am employed, by Sir William Johnson
"in the same Service and Duty, that he himself is.

"These Indians have been above Four Months in the Service in
"Virginia, and were going home dissatisfied, having received but a very trifling
"Present from Mr. Atkin, which indeed was all he had to give, and he tells me
"he has no Power to give the Indians any Presents from the Crown, but such as the
"Southern Colonies will enable him to do. He says he will send Parties of
"Indians to you, provided those Two Governments, Pennsylvania & Maryland
"will put their Quotas into his Hands, to pay them for their Services. I told
"him in Answer to that, I was of Opinion, as those Two Provinces were in the
"Northern Department, that if those Governments would purchase a Quantity of
"Goods, and put into my Hands to pay the Indians for their Services, with Your
"Approbation, agreable to his Contracts with such Parties of Indians as he shod.
"send, It might answer the same End, or a better: Their sending the Presents
"of those Provinces to him, to give them, as I know Indians always expect to be
"paid for their Services in the Places where they do their Duty, and as soon as they
"return off Duty. But Mr. Atkin seems very tenacious of his Power, tho' I can't see,
"as I am appointed by Sir William Johnson for the Northern District, that my
"speaking, Treating, or paying the Southern Indians, for any Services done in
"this District, can be looked upon as interfering with him, or prejudicial to His Majes-
"ty's Service, of this you will be a Judge, for tho he prohibits me from talking to
"the Indians, he desires his Interpreter to apply to your Honour or me, for a
"Reward for them. These are the Indians that took the French Ensign, and
"think their Services have not been sufficiently rewarded by the Government of Virginia
" I will do every thing in my Power to give them Satisfaction. There is a fresh Party
"of Twenty Seven Men come to Winchester, which I am certain will be soon in this
"Province, and offer their Service to you: And those here I think will go out, if
"You desire them; And, if you think it not interfering with Mr. Atkin to employ
"Parties of Indians here, I am convinced You may soon have Two or Three Hundred
"on these Frontiers, and make no doubt, if you desire the Governments of

"Pennsylvania and Maryland to enable me to pay those Indians for their Services agreable to Mr. Atkin's Contract with them; they will readily comply. I think it my Duty to inform You, that the Indians shoud be paid where they do the Services, and I think the sooner you order those Governments to provide for the paying the Indians to be employed the better, and they shoud consult me on the Things to be purchased, that there may be nothing bought but such Things as are suitable, and of real Service to them.

"This Morning a Man came from Fort Lyttleton, and brought a Letter from Lieutn. Potter to his Father here, he writes, that Ensign Hays was return'd from Juniata, where he had been to see if he coud discover any of the Enemy, he says he discover'd a great many Indian Tracks, and heard several Guns fired there: Another Party return'd who say, they saw Two Indians fishing in Juniata, at the Ford; He writes the Troops were to march from Fort Lyttleton, this Morning, in Quest of the Enemy.

"Thursday last there were three young Lads taken by the Indians from a Settlement about 15 Miles this Side of Winchester, and 6 Miles North of the Great Waggon Road; And Friday Evening, there was one Miller killed, near Henry Paulins, and Two of his Children taken away; The same Evening, there was a Young Lad fired on by 7 Indians, from whom he made his Escape, wounded in Three Places; the same Day, a Daughter of Gerrard Pendergrass was killed, and scalped, in Sight of Fort Lyttleton.

"I have seen some of Both Parties of Indians that brought the Intelligence of the March of the French Army; and upon examining them, I find that Captain Dagworthy has been at a Loss for an Interpreter. The Accounts of the Indians are these; the first Party say, that they saw the French a Week before the Fort, mounting their Cannon upon Wheels; And that they saw a large Body of French and Indians march from the Fort, with a great many Baggage Horses; And, that when they got to where General Braddock was defeated, they heard the Cannon fired at the Fort. The last Party say, that they saw about 80 Indians in one Company, and a Body of French; a great Number of Baggage Horses, and large Tracks of several Parties of Indians on both Sides the Road, the Number they think cannot be less than between Five and Seven Hundred; They took the old Pennsylvania Trading Road, but they saw no Carriages or Tracks of Carriages the Road they went, I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humb. Servt.

"Colonel Armstrong."

Geo: Croghan."

A Letter from Captain Dagworthy, Comander at Fort Cumberland of the 17th June inclosed in Colonel Stanwix's was read in these Words:

"Fort Cumberland June 17th
1757.

"Sir,

"Yesterday in the Evening Six Indians from Fort Du Quesne who left that Place last Sunday, and brought with them two Scalps, which they took within a Hundred Yards of the Fort. I learn from them, that the Firing of the Cannon and small Arms, which I mentioned in my last, was occasioned by a large scouting

"Party leaving that Place to come this Way. They say the Indians who came in before made a false Report as to their bringing Waggons & Artillery, and account for it by their being Young Warriors, and much frightned; this last Party lay some time in Sight of the Fort, but cou'd not discover either Waggons or Horses, and but few Men.

"I have enclosed a Return of our Strength by which You will see We have had no Reinforcement.

"I am, Sir Y.rs &ca.

"John Dagworthy."

To
Colonel Stanwix."

And likewise a Letter from Captain Dagworthy of the 29th June to Colonel Stanwix, in these Words. viz.t

"Fort Cumberland June 29th. 1757.

"Sir,

"I am favour'd with Yours of the 10th and 22d. And shall do my Endeavour to give you all possible Intelligence, tho' it will be attended with Difficulty, as I have it not in my Power to give proper Encouragement to Men that must run such Risque and undergo such Fatigue. Mr. Kidd Ensign of my Company has been out with Two Men as far as the Great Crossing of Yoxhiogeni, which Place he left yesterday Morning, and cou'd discover no Signs of the Enemies.

"I heard from Captain Hamilton this Day from Rays Town, who has made no Discoveries that Way as yet. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient
"humble Servant.
Jno. Dagworthy."

Col: Stanwix."

The Governor observed to the Council that Matters of Government grew worse every Day, and it appearing to him that they cou'd not be carried on without the Presence of one of the Proprietors, he desired the Members wou'd consider if it was not proper immediately to address them to come over. Some of the Members were of Opinion that the Affairs now depending between the Proprietary and the Assembly wou'd require their Presence and personal Attendance in England at least this Year; And that, if it was at all proper for Council to give them their Advice, it might without any Inconvenience be deferred to the Fall, or till such Time as it shou'd be seen what wou'd be the End of the Matters now in Dispute between them and the Assembly. Mr. Shoemaker was of Opinion that it wo: be better to let the Proprietaries know immediately the Sentiments of the Governor and Council on this Point, and they wou'd the better judge at what Time their affairs wou'd let one of them come over: The Members observed, that it might be inconvenient for the Proprietaries, at this Juncture, to come over, and perhaps, wou'd they consent to relax their Instructions, the Presence of One of them might not be so immediately Necessary, but as it was a Matter of Importance, and required to be well considered, they thought it wou'd be best to take further Time. The Governor said he cou'd not but think it wou'd be the better, the sooner the Proprietaries were told, that the Presence of one of them was absolutely necessary; And that therefore he wou'd immediately let them know, that these were his Sentiments. And likewise the Secretary of State, to whom he proposed to write by a Ship that was ready to sail for Ireland.

It was recommended to the Governor to write to Governor Belcher, on Account of the Behaviour of the People of Jersey opposite to Easton, at the last Treaty there: And to desire an Order, on the Commanding Officer of the Militia, to post a Number of them in Philipsburgh, to keep their own People in Order, and likewise to be subject to the orders of Governor Denny, if wanted wch was done — accordingly.

And the following Letter was wrote to inform Mr. Croghan of Teedyuscung's Arrival at Fort Allen.

A Letter from the Governor to George Croghan Esquire.

Philadelphia 7th July 1767.

Sir,

"This Morning arrived an Expreſs from Bethlehem with "a Letter acquainting me that Teedyuscung is arrived at Fort Allen where are now "Two Hundred Indians old and Young; and One Hundred Senecas are still "expected: When these arrive Teedyuscung will proceed to Easton; and there it "seems I must meet him and hold the Treaty. This Expreſs is sent on "Purpose to hasten your Coming; I leave it to you either to go to Easton, or come "here, as You incline.

"I have some late Accounts from Sir William Johnson, with "a Letter from him which I shall communicate to you, when I have the pleasure to "see you. I am, Sir,

"Your most humble Servant.

William Denny."

The Governor inform'd the Council, that he had receiv'd a Letter from the Proprietaries of the 10th March, purporting, "that the Earl of Halifax had communicated to them, with very strong Expreſsions of Diſsatisfaction, a Treaty, held with Indians at Philadelphia, by the People called Quakers, which his Lordship was pleased to think the most extraordinary Procedure he had ever seen; in Persons, who were on the same Footing only with all others of the King's private Subjects, to presume to Treat with Foreign Princes. And further, that as the Suffering any One Part of the King's Subjects, whether of a different Profeſsion of Religion, or however else distinguished, to Treat as Mediators, between a Province in which they live, and any Independent People, is the highest Invasion of His Majesty's Prerogative Royal, and of the worst Consequence; As It must tend to divide the King's Subjects into different Parties and Interests; And by how much more, These, or any other Body of People, are suffered to attach the Indians to their own particular Interest, By so much leſs, must their Regard to People of other Profeſsions be. &c That the Proprietaries had therefore directed him not to suffer those People; or any other particular Body, or Society, in Pennsylvania, to concern themselves in any Treaty, with the Indians; Or, on any Pretence, to suffer Presents from such Persons to be given to the Indians; or to be joined with the Public Present; At any such Treaty." And that, as He expected the Quakers would incline to make Presents to the Indians, at the ensuing Treaty w.th Tedyuscung and would apply to have them joined with the Publick Present, and deliver'd in the same Manner as was done by Governor Morris, and himself; At the late Treaties at Easton, and Lancaster, He thought it proper to consult the Council on the Proprietaries Letter, that he might be prepared with an Answer in Case of their renewing their Application.

The Matter was taken into Consideration; And it was the unanimous Opinion of the Council, that if Application shou'd be made by them as heretofore; their Offers shou'd be refused; And such an Answer given to them as is directed by the Proprietaries in their Letter.

At a Council held at Philadelphia On Wednesday the 13.th of July 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire; Lieuten.t Governour.

James Hamilton;	Benjamin Chew;	Esquires.
William Logan;	and	
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters	

Mr. Peters informed the Governor and Council, that Mr. Galloway, Mr. Masters, Mr. Leech; Mr. Fox; Mr. York; and Mr. West, came to his House, and said they waited on him as a Committee of Assembly, in Pursuance of an Order of the House, to inspect the Minutes of Council, relating to Indian Purchases, particularly, those made, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred, of the Tohiccon Lands, And the Minutes about the confirming Purchase of those Lands, In the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Seven; Those relating to the Purchase of the BrandyWine Lands, Juniata, Conedogwainet, and Albany: And to demand Copies of them. That Mr. Chew happened to be with Mr. Peters when these Gentlemen came; And that He gave them for Answer, that the Minutes of the Council were at the Governor's, and subject to his Order; And that he wou'd acquaint the Governor with their Application, and deliver them His Honour's Answer." Mr. Galloway replied that, had they known the Minutes of Council were with the Governor, They would have applied to him directly."

The Board not inclining to consider the Thing, till their Application was reduced to writing; at Mr. Peters's Request, Mr. Galloway, and Mr. Fox, gave him the Application of the Committee in Writing, as follows; viz.

A Letter from the Committe of Assembly to Richard Peters Esq.r

"Sir, "The Application of the Committee of Assembly to You Yesterday

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Thursday the 7th July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	And	
Benjamin Chew,	Richard Peters,	

A Letter from Justice Horsfield of the 6th Instant was read, acquainting the Governor with the arrival of Teedyuscung at Fort Allen.

It was considered by the Council what answer to give to Major Burd and Captain Thomas McKee with respect to fixing a Store of Goods at Fort Augusta agreable to what was said at Lancaster; but as Teedyuscung was already come to Fort Allen and expected a Number of Senecas, and this was a Matter that ought to be well explained and settled in the most public Manner with the Indians, the Governor was advised to have it mentioned at the ensuing Treaty, and to let Major Burd and Captain McKee know this.

A Letter from Sir William Johnson to the Governor, dated the 22nd June, and the Papers enclosed, viz$^{t.}$: An Extract from Indian Proceedings at Fort Johnson the 14th June; a Letter from Sir William to Edmund Atkins, Esquire, dated the 20th June; and Copy of the Minutes of a Conference with the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondago Indians held at Fort Johnson the 20th Ultimo, were read, and follow in these Words, to wit:

A Letter from Sir William Johnson to Governor Denny.

"Fort Johnson, 22nd June, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have just concluded a Meeting with the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagoes, and herewith I transmit You Extracts of what passed relative to the Delawares and Shawonese. I did intend myself the Honour of writing more at large, in Consequence of this Congress, but I am still so surrounded and my Time so wholly and so unavoidably taken up with Indians, that it is not in my Power to do it. As I am unwilling to delay acquainting You with Particulars, I hope you will excuse my referring You to my Letter to Mr. Atkins, which Governor De Lancey will transmit You herewith, and you will please to Seal it, and forward it, with the Papers inclosed, to Mr. Atkins by the first good Opportunity. I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Esteem, Sir,

"Your most Obedient & most humble Servant,

"W$^{M.}$ JOHNSON.

"To the Honourable William Denny, Esq$^{r.}$ &ca.

"P. S.—In reading over my Letter to Mr. Atkins, I think it proper to explain myself to You more explicitly on that part of it, wherein I say, 'that if the Government of Pennsylvania push on War with One Hand, and Peace with the other, they will have a ticklish and hazardous Part to act,' by which I do not intend a Censure upon encouraging the Catabaws and Cherokees to act in our Favour, but that if we do not properly support them and that System, in the Consequences which may flow from it, the Scheme may be attended with Effects very much to the Disadvantage of Your's and the Neighbouring Southern Governments.

"I am Your most Obedient,

"W$^{M.}$ JOHNSON."

—

"*Extract from the Speech of the Senecas, Cayougas, and Onondagas, to Sir William Johnson, at Fort Johnson, the 14th June,* 1757, *P. M.*

"'Brother:

"'As you desired the Six Nations wou'd mediate between the English and the Delawares, and prevail on those Indians to cease their Hostilities, The Senecas, under whose more immediate Direction those Indians are, did, according to your Request, interpose; and they have brought them to a Cessation of Arms, except those Indians who live on the Ohio, and are under the Guidance of the French, whom the Senecas have not yet been able to bring to Terms of Peace.'

"Gave a Belt of Wampum."

—

"*Extract from the Answer of Sir William Johnson to the abovesaid Nations, at Fort Johnson,* 16*th June,* 1757, *P. M.*

"'Brethren:

"'I am well pleased that the Senecas, under whose Directions the Delawares are, have, upon my application, interpos'd their Influence, upon those deluded People, to stop their Hostilities upon this and the Neighbouring Provinces; and I expect they will exert their utmost to compleat this good Work, with the Ohio Delawares also.'

"A Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'Last Winter the Governour of Pennsylvania had a Meeting with Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, who live at Tiaogo, when Teedyuscung told the Governor that one of the chief Causes of the Delawares taking up the Ax against the English was that they thought themselves defrauded and injured with regard to their

Lands. The Governor answered, that he desired to know in what Instances, and by whom these Frauds and Injustice had been done to them; and that he was then ready and willing to hear their complaints, and redress them to the utmost of his Power; And heartily dispos'd to settle every thing to their Satisfaction. Teedyuscung answered that he was not then empowered by, nor were the proper Persons present, to accommodate these Disputes, therefore he proposed a Meeting with the Governor this Spring, when he said he wou'd come prepared to settle all these Matters.

"'The Meeting was accordingly agreed on, And I sent our Brother Mr. Croghan, my Deputy, to Pennsylvania, to act there in my Name, and see Justice done to the Indians. I gave the Six Nations Notice hereof, and several of them attended there accordingly. They waited a great while for Teedyuscung's Arrival, but he never came; so that all the Expence and Trouble of this Meeting did not produce the main Effects intended by it. I desire to know from Our Brothers, the Senecas, the Reason of this Strange Behaviour of Teedyuscung, which appears to me very blameable, and unworthy the Character of a Chief Man; And I must desire that our Brothers, the Senecas, will talk to him, and, if he is in Fault, make him sensible of it. The Governour of Pennsylvania hath spoke and acted like a wise and honest man; And appears sincerely disposed to do Justice with Impartiality of Heart. The Affair is of great Consequence, and Teedyuscung's Conduct doth not appear fair and candid by not fulfilling his own Proposals and Promises.'

"Gave Several large Strings of Wampum."

"*Extract from the Reply of the Senecas, Cayougas, & Onondagas to Sir William Johnson, at Fort Johnson, 19th June,* 1757. *P. M.*

"'Brother:

"'You told us you were pleased to hear that the Senecas had interpos'd, and prevailed on the Delawares to lay down the Hatchet against the English, and that you expected we wou'd continue our Endeavours to bring the Delawares who live on the Ohio to do the same.

"'Brother:

"'We have sent to those Delawares on the Ohio, who are about One Hundred & Thirty in Number, and we expect on our return to receive an Answer, which, when we get, we will transmit to You.

"'Brother:

"'You desire to know from the Senecas if they know the Reason why Teedyuscung did not attend the late Meeting at Lancaster, according to his Promise. The Senecas here present say They do not know, but that they shortly expect a great Meeting with the Delawares, And if Teedyuscung comes with them they will examine him upon his Conduct herein.'

"Gave 4 Strings of Wampum.

"True Extracts from the Original Records examin'd by Me.

"PETER WRAXALL, Secʳʸ."

"*Copy of the Minutes of a Conference with the* 6 *Nation Indians at Fort Johnson*, 20*th June.*

"FORT JOHNSON, 20th June, 1757.

"At a Meeting of the Senecas, Cayugas, & Onondago Indians.

"PRESENT:

"Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronett.

"Lieutenᵗ Claas.

"Mr. Robert Adams.

"Captain Peter Wraxall, Secretary.

"Mr. Arent Stephens, Interpreter.

"Several Oneido Indians.

"'Brethren of Seneca, Cayuga, & Onondago:

"'This Meeting is now upon the Point of breaking up, And you, in Consequence thereof, of returning to your respective Habitations.

"'Before you go away I think it Necessary to say a few Words more to You, which I desire you will listen to, remember, and faithfully report to all your People on your Arrival at your Castles.

"'You have declared to Me that the Resolutions of your Three Nations are to act a Neutral Part in the present Hostilities between the English & French.

"'I have told You, and I now again repeat it, that this Declaration is contrary to the many Promises and Engagements You have bound yourselves by At the several Public Meetings and Treaties You have held with Me since the King, your Father, was pleased to appoint me to the Management of His Indian Service in this Part of America. How He will receive this Breach of Faith, Notwithstanding the great Expence he hath been at In Cloathing, Arming, and ffeeding You and your Families, And Building Forts in your Towns, at yʳ Request and for your Defence, Time will shew.

"'As you have now declared yourselves Neutrals, I think it proper to tell you what is expected from you under that Character.

"'First. That None of your People do, either by themselves or in Conjunction with any of His Majesty's Enemies, commit any Hostilities upon the Persons or Property of any of His Subjects.

"'Secondly. That you do not permit either the French or their

Indians to pass thro' your Settlements to come and make War upon the English.

"'Thirdly. That you do not, directly or indirectly, give our Enemies, or their Indians, any Intelligence to our Prejudice, or which may enable them to do us Mischief.

"'And Lastly. As you have now assured me You are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, we shall expect you give us, without delay, all such Intelligence as may be in your Power, which any way relates to our Wellfare.

"'Brethren:

"'I give you this Belt of Wampum as a Testimony, that if you do not keep up to these Rules of Behaviour, We shall look upon the Covenant Chain as absolutely broke between us, And You among the Number of those Enemies whom His Majesty is now at War with.'

"Gave a large Belt of Wampum, with the Seal of Office, on a piece of Parchment, tied to it.

"They made Answer, that they wou'd take all the Care in their Power to comply with what Sir William had insisted on.

"A True Copy from the original Records, examined by Me.

"PETER WRAXALL, $Sec^{ry.}$"

Copy of A Letter from Sir William Johnson to Edmund Atkin, Esquire.

"FORT JOHNSON, 21st June, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have delayed answering your Favour of the 12th March last, from New York, in order that I might acquaint You with the Result of the Meeting at Onondago, at which the Six Nations promised what was laid before them here, last November, shou'd be taken into Consideration, and that I shou'd know their resolutions in Consequence of the same.

"They have kept Me in waiting much longer than I expected; 'Tis but a few Days ago their Delegates arrived here. There came Deputies from the Senecas, both from the further (or Chinosia) and the Neither Castle, from the Cayougas, and Onondagos. They called upon the Oneidas, who, they say, refused to come; and the Tuscaroras (who are, as it were, under the Oneidas), I suppose, followed their Example. Some of the Sachems of each of the Mohawk Castles were present at the Meeting.

"The above Three Nations, to wit: the Senecas, the Cayougas, and Onondagos, say, that they find themselves to be in a dangerous Situation. That the Messages, who lay the Loss of some of their

People to the Onondagos, have threat'ned Revenge; And that an Indian of the Latter Nation narrowly escaped, a little while ago, from being killed by a Party of the former, who met him in the Woods.

"They say they are threat'ned from several Quarters, and expect to be attacked in a few Months, tho' they cannot yet positively learn by what Enemy it will be. Thus Circumstanced, they say, their own Welfare and Preservation require them to stay at Home, and be on their Guard. Those three Nations have, therefore, determined, at least for the present, to be Neutral in the present Hostilities between the English and y^e French.

"Herewith I send you a Copy of the concluding Speech I made to them in Consequence of this Resolution. They have given me the strongest Assurances that they are, Notwithstanding, determined to hold ffast the Covenant Chain w$^{th.}$ their Brethren, the English, and will not quit their old Friendship and Alliance with them. I apprehend part of the Oneido and Tuscarora Nations (who are divided amongst themselves) will embrace this Neutral System. Most of the ffighters of the two Mohawk Castles are now out against Canada, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga, in different Parties, and others of them daily making ready to follow, and unless we meet with some signal Misfortune this Campaign, the Mohawks will not, I believe, enter into the Neutrality.

"Tho' there may be some Foundation for the Fears the Upper Nations have expressed for their own Safety, Yet I am far from believing the Reasons they assign for their Neutrality to be the true Ones. Our Ill Success hitherto hath intimidated them. Our Methods of Carrying on the War is not according to their Methods, And the present Prospect of Our Affairs doth not seem to please them. Hence they are not prejudiced in our Favour, but seem to think We are going wrong, and therefore will not go with Us. In short, without some striking Success on our Side, I believe they will not join us.

"They told me in a private Conference, that by the Time the Indian Corn is Knee high, they expect a grand Council will assemble at Onondago, at which they expect Deputies from all their Allies to the Southward & Westward. That Matters of the highest Moment are then to be deliberated on, and when all is concluded on, that I shall know their Determinations. But I expect, that as the Neighbouring Governments to the Southward are employing and pushing on the Catawbos and Cherokees to make War towards the Ohio, that they will be embroiled with some of the upper Nations, particularly the Senecas, some of whom, I suspect, will go out and aid the French that Way; some of them have been out, and some, I believe, are still out; And thus an Indian War be kindled between the upper Nations and perhaps all the Six Nations and our Indian Allies to the Southward and Westward. 'Tis what the French have been always, and are now more warmly promoting. I have constantly warned the Six Nations of it and against it. I have done so now, but I fear neither your Influence and Management, or mine, will prevent it. We cannot help it, and it must take its Course.

"The Senecas are drawing all the Indians they can to settle near them; most of the Mohickanders, or River Indians, who used to be dispersed thro' this and the Neighbouring Provinces are removed and removing to Otsaningo, on one of the West Branches of the Sasquehannah River, near to where the Cayougas & Senecas live.

"A meer Indian War may be no essential Prejudice to the British Interest, but if the Southern Governments become Parties in it, and It seems at present they will be, or will be so Considered, then how it may turn out with regard to the Safety and Welfare of these Governments, I will not take on me to judge; but unless those Provinces exert themselves with more Vigour and Unanimity than former Experience justifies, I fear an Indian War will be a very distressing One to them.

"Pennsylvania have for some time been pursuing pacific Measures with their Neighbours, the Delawares & Shawonese, and matters seem to be in a promising Way. If they will keep up to that System I think they may succeed, at least with those Indians, and probably carry it further. But if they push Peace with one hand and War with another they will have a ticklish & hazardous Part to act. I have co-operated with them in their Pacific Measures, and not without Success.

"Thus, Sir, I have given you in as short a Compass as I cou'd the present Situation of Indian Politics this way. I shall continue to do the same as Subjects may offer. Both in a Public and Private Capacity I shall be proud of your Correspondence, and do sincerely wish you Health, Success, and Honour.

"I am, with great Esteem, Dear Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"WM. JOHNSON.

"To The Honourable EDMUND ATKINS, Esqr.

"Captain Wraxall is with me, and desires I will present his respectful Salutations and best wishes to you."

A Letter from Governor De Lancy to Governor Denny, enclosing the above.

"NEW YORK, 30th June, 1757.

"Sir:

"I had the favour of your Letter of the 24th Instant with the Intelligence you received from Col. Stanwix, Copies of which I sent this Morn$^{g.}$ by the Albany Post to General Webb, and shall by the first Opportunity send other Copies to my Lord Loudoun. The Embargo was observed in this Province with the utmost exactness; but I am told not with equal Strictness nor so long in the Governments to the Eastward of this, nor in those to the Southward of Yours. You are in the right to keep your Assembly together till you have certain Accounts of the Number of the Enemy, and where they intend an Attack, that in such an Event they may be ready to enable you to act with Vigour. I wish you had a good Militia Law in your Government; Surely the dangerous Situation of these Colonies calls aloud upon us all to contribute whatever we can for General Safety.

"By the Albany Post I received from Sir William Johnson the enclosed to you, and the open Letter to Mr. Atkins, and am sorry to find Sir William has not been able to engage the Senecas, Cayougas, & Onondagos to declare for us.

"I wish they may observe the Neutrality w$^{ch.}$ they promised to keep.

"I am, With great regard, Sir,
"Your most obed$^{t.}$ & most humble Servant.
"JAMES DE LANCY.

"The Honble. William Denny, Esq."

The following Letter from Colonel Stanwix, with the Papers enclosed, to wit: Copy of a Letter from Captain Dagworthy of the 17th June, and a Copy of a Letter from Mr Croghan to Col. Armstrong, dated 28th Ultim$^{o.}$, were read, and are as follows:

A Letter from Colonel Stanwix to Governor Denny.

"Camp at Carlisle, June 28th, 1757.

"Dear Sir:

"I am favoured with your obliging Letters of the 23d & 24th, And had just rec^{d}. the Letter, a Copy of which I enclose to you, from Captain Dagworthy, Commander at Fort Cumberland; shou'd have marched the Day I proposed. Am of Opinion that a large Party of French and Indians did leave Fort Duquesne the 10th Instant, but without Artillery or Waggons; but what is become of them I cannot yet learn. As it was probable they might appear towards Ray's Town, I augmented the Garrison at Fort Lyttleton 150 Men, And ordered Scouts out towards Ray's Town, but no Intelligence of them, tho' now 18 Days since the Enemy was supposed to be in Motion. I have had ffour Spys out over the North Mountains; some are returned, but without seeing any Enemy. I march a Captain's Piquet Two or Three Times a Week as scouting Parties, but as yet have found the Coast all clear. Where Captain Croghan is I cannot realy say, but have got Colonel Armstrong to send your Letter and find him out; the last I had from him, he told me he was coming this Way with some Indians, so believe I shall see him very soon, And shall advise him to come to you as soon as possible.

"Your settling a Post once a Week will be very usefull, and shall, as often as anything material happens, trouble you with particulars.

"I am throwing up some Works round our Camp, and if it may have no other Use, it keeps our Soldiers properly employed, tho' I apprehend I have undertaken too much; but as it is supposed to be a Camp of Continuance, either now or hereafter, I cou'd not make the Lines less.

"I answer'd S^r. John S^t. Clair's Letter and sent it this Morning to York Town. Your ordering your Lower County Militia to march on any Emergency, may be very usefull, as it will allow the Provincials to joyn Me more forceably. Am concern'd the Province will not come into such Measures as I am sure the Exigency of affairs requires. And shou'd Lord Loudoun meet with any Check, they will be found much wanting to themselves. Beg you will believe that I am, with great Truth,

"Dear Sir, Your most obed^t. humble Servant,

"JOHN STANWIX.

"P. S.—I was much surprized when ordered on this Allarm, Colon^l. Armstrong to march with part of his Provincials, that he told me he had no Money for Waggons or other Contingencies, so that I was obliged to find him Waggons, Ammunition, Provisions, Blanketts, Kettles, &c^a. and find that the Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds promised by the Commission^rs. was a promise only; and tho' trusted with the Command of a Battalion, not to be trusted with a single Shilling of ready Money, a New Doctrine in Service.

"I send you the enclos^d. from Mr. Croghan, for your Perusal, and to take a Copy if you chuse it.

"Governor DENNY."

A Letter from Mr. Croghan to Col. John Armstrong.

FORT LOUDOUN, June the 28th, 1757.

"Sir:

"Last Night I got here from Winchester with 55 Cherokees, all Warriors, and this Day I am to deliver them the Present from this Government.

"You will see by Mr. Smith the Interpreter's Instructions, that they can not be sent out on any Service without your Directions, as Mr. Atkin prohibits every One from speaking to them, even myself, tho' I am employed by Sir William Johnson, in the same Service and Duty that he himself is.

"These Indians have been above Four Months in the Service in Virginia, and were going home dissatisfied, having received but a very trifling Present from Mr. Atkin, which indeed was all he had to give, and he tells me he has no Power to give the Indians any Presents from the Crown, but such as the Southern Colonies will enable him to do. He says he will send Parties of Indians to you, provided those Two Governments, Pennsylvania & Maryland, will put their Quotas into his Hands, to pay them for their Services. I told him in Answer to that, I was of Opinion, as those Two Provinces were in the Northern Department, that if those Governments wou'd purchase a Quantity of Goods, and put it into my Hands to pay the Indians for their Services, with Your Approbation, agreable to his Contracts with such Parties of Indians as he sho$^{d.}$ send, It might answer the same End or a better. Their sending the Presents of those Provinces to him to give them, as I know Indians always expect to be paid for their Services, in the Places where they do their Duty, and as soon as they return off Duty. But Mr. Atkin seems very tenacious of his Power, tho' I can't see, as I am appointed by Sir William Johnson, for the Northern District, that my speaking, Treating, or paying the Southern Indians for any Services done in this District, can be looked upon as interfering with him, or predjudicial to His Majesty's Service; of this you will be a Judge, for tho' he prohibits me from talking w$^{th.}$ the Indians, he desires his Interpreter to apply to your Honour or me, for a Reward for them (these are the Indians that took the French Ensign, and think their Services have not been sufficiently rewarded by the Government of Virginia). I will do every thing in my Power to give them Satisfaction. There is a fresh Party of Twenty-Seven Men come to Winchester, which I am certain will be soon in this Province, and offer their Service to you; And those here, I think will go out if You desire them; And if you think it not interfering with Mr. Atkin to employ Parties of Indians here, I am convinced You may soon have Two or Three Hundred on these Frontiers, and make no doubt, if you desire the Governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to enable me to pay those Indians for their Services, agreable to Mr. Atkin's Contract with them, they will readily comply. I think it my Duty to inform You that the Indians should be paid where they do the Services; and I think the sooner you order those Governments to provide for the paying the Indians to be employed, the better; and they shou'd consult me on the things to be purchased, that there may be nothing bought, but such Things as are suitable and of real Service to them.

"This Morning a Man came from Fort Lyttleton, and brought a Letter from Lieuten$^{t.}$ Potter to his Father here. He writes that Ensign Hays was return'd from Juniata, where he had been to see if he cou'd discover any of the Enemy; he says he discover'd a great many Indian Tracks, and heard several Guns fired there. Another Party return'd, who say they saw Two Indians fishing in Juniata at the Ford; He writes the Troops were to march from Fort Lyttleton this Morning, in Quest of the Enemy.

"Thursday last, there were three young Lads taken by the Indians, from a Settlement about 15 Miles this Side of Winchester, and 4 Miles North of the Great Waggon Road; And Friday Evening, there was one Miller killed Near Henry Paulins, and Two of his Children taken away. The same Evening there was a Young Lad fired on by 7 Indians, from whom he made his Escape, wounded in Th'ee Places; the same Day, a Daughter of Gerrard Pendergrass was killed and scalped, in sight of Fort Lyttleton.

"I have seen some of both Parties of Indians that brought the Intelligence of the March of the French Army, and upon examining them, I find that Captain Dagworthy has been at a Loss for an Interpreter. The Accounts of the Indians are these, the first Party say that they saw the French a Work before the Fort mounting their Cannon upon Wheels, And that they saw a large Body of French and Indians march from the Fort, with a great many Baggage Horses; And that when they got to where General Braddock was defeated, They heard the Cannon fired at the Fort. The last Party say that they saw about 80 Indians in one Company, and a Body of French, a great Number of Baggage Horses, and large Tracks of several Parties of Indians on both Sides the Road, the Number they think cannot be less than between Five and Seven Hundred; They took the old Pennsylvania Trading Road, but they saw no Carriages, or Tracks of Carriages, the Road they went. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humb. Serv$^{t.}$

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"Colonel ARMSTRONG."

A Letter from Captain Dagworthy, Comander at Fort Cumberland, of the 17th June, enclosed in Colonel Stanwix', was read in these Words:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, June 17th, 1757.

"Sir:

"Yesterday in the Evening, Six Indians from Fort DuQuesne who left that Place last Sunday, and brought with them two Scalps which they took within a Hundred Yards of the Fort. I learn from them that the ffiring of the Canon and small Arms, which I mentioned in my last, was occasion'd by a large scouting Party leaving that Place to come this Way; They say the Indians who came in before made a false Report as to their bringing Waggons & Artillery, and account for it by their being Young Warriors and much frightened; this last Party lay some time in Sight of the Fort, but cou'd not discover either Waggons or Horses, and but few Men.

"I have enclosed a Return of our Strength, by which You will see we have had no reinforcement.

"I am, Sir, Y$^{rs.}$ &ca.,

"JOHN DAGWORTHY.

"To Colonel STANWIX."

And likewise a Letter from Captain Dagworthy of the 29th June, to Colonel Stanwix, in these Words, viz$^{t.}$:

"FORT CUMBERLAND, June 29th, 1757.

"Sir:

"I am favour'd with Your's of the 18th and 22nd, And shall do my Endeavours to give you all possible Intelligence, tho' it will be attended with Difficulty, as I have it not in my Power to give proper Encouragement to Men that must run such risque and undergo such Fatigue. Mr. Kidd, Ensign of my Company, has been out with Two Men as far as the Great Crossing of Yoxhiogeni, which Place he left Yesterday Morning, and cou'd discover no Signs of the Enemy.

"I heard from Captain Hamilton this Day from Ray's Town, who has made no Discoveries that Way as yet. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"JN$^{o.}$ DAGWORTHY.

"Col. STANWIX."

The Governor observed to the Council that Matters of Government grew worse every Day, and it appearing to him that they cou'd not be carried on without the Presence of one of the Proprietors, he desired the Members wou'd consider if it was not proper immediately to address them to come over. Some of the Members were of Opinion that the Affairs now depending between the Proprietaries and the Assembly wou'd require their Presence and personal Attendance in England, at least this Year; And that if it was at all proper for y^{e} Council to give them their Advice, it might without any Inconvenience be deferred to the Fall, or till such Time as it shou'd be seen what wou'd be the End of the Matters now in Dispute between them and the Assembly. Mr. Shoemaker was of opinion that it wo$^{d.}$ be better to let the Proprietaries know immediately the Sentiments of the Governor and Council on this Point, and they wou'd the better judge at what Time their Affairs wou'd let one of them come over. The Members observed that it might be inconvenient for the Proprietaries at this Juncture to come over, and perhaps wou'd they consent to relax their Instructions, the Presence of One of them might not be so immediately Necessary, but as it was a Matter of Importance, and required to be well considered, they thought it wou'd be best to take further Time. The Governor said he cou'd not but think it wou'd be the better the sooner the Proprietaries were told that the Presence of one of them was absolutely necessary; And that therefore he wou'd immediately let them know that these were his Sentiments; And likewise the Secretary of State, to whom he proposed to write by a Ship that was ready to sail for Ireland.

It was recommended to the Governor to write to Governor Belcher, on Account of the Behaviour of the People of Jersey, opposite to Easton, at the last Treaty there; And to desire an Order on the Commanding Officer of the Militia to post a Number of them in Philipsburgh to keep their own People in Order, and likewise to be subject to the order of Governor Denny if wanted, w$^{ch.}$ was done accordingly.

And the following Letter was wrote to inform Mr. Croghan of Teedyuscung's Arrival at Fort Allen:

A Lre. from the Governor to George Croghan, Esquire.

"PHILADELPHIA, 7th July, 1757.

"Sir:

"This Morning, arrived an Express from Bethlehem, with a Letter, acquainting me that Teedyuscung is arrived at Fort Allen, where are now Two Hundred Indians, old and Young; and One Hundred Senecas are still expected. When these arrive, Teedyuscung will proceed to Easton; and there, it seems, I must meet him and hold the Treaty. This Express is sent on Purpose to hasten your Coming. I leave it to you, either to go to Easton, or come here, as You incline.

"I have some late Accounts from Sir William Johnson, with a Letter from him, which I shall communicate to you when I have the pleasure to see you.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The Governor inform'd the Council, that he had receiv'd a Letter from the Proprietaries, of the 10th March, purporting, "that the Earl of Halifax had communicated to them, with very strong Expressions of Dissatisfaction, a Treaty held with Indians at Philadelphia by the People called Quakers; which his Lordship was pleased to think the most extraordinary Procedure he had ever seen, In Persons, who were on the same Footing, only, with all others of the King's private Subjects, to presume to Treat with Foreign Princes; And further, that as the Suffering any One Part of the King's Subjects, whether of a different Profession of Religion, or however else distinguished, to Treat as Mediators between a Province, in which they live, and any Independent People, is the highest Invasion of His Majesty's Prerogative Royal, and of the worst Consequence, as It must tend to divide the King's Subjects into different Parties and Interests; And by how much more These, or any other Body of People, are suffer'd to attack the Indians to their own particular Interest, By so much less must their Regard to People of other Professions be; & That the Proprietaries had, therefore, directed him not to suffer those People, or any other particular Body or Society, in Pennsylvania, to concern themselves in any Treaty with the Indians; Or, on any Pretence, to suffer Presents from such Persons to be given to the Indians, or to be joined with the Public Present at any such Treaty;" And that, as he expected the Quakers wou'd incline to make Presents to the Indians at the ensuing Treaty w$^{\text{th.}}$ Teedyuscung, and wou'd apply to have them joined with the Public Present, and deliver'd in the same Manner as was done by Governor Morris and himself At the late Treaties at Easton and Lancaster, he thought it proper to consult the Council on the Proprietaries' Letter, that he might be prepared with an Answer in Case of their renewing their Application.

The Matter was taken into Consideration, And it was the unanimous Opinion of the Council that if Application shou'd be made by them as heretofore their offers shou'd be refused, And such an Answer given to them as is directed by the Proprietors in their Letter.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Wednesday the 13th of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieuten$^{\text{t.}}$ Governour.

James Hamilton, Benjamin Chew, } Esquires.
William Logan, and
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters,

Mr. Peters informed the Governor and Council that Mr. Galloway, Mr. Masters, Mr. Leech, Mr. Fox, Mr. York, and Mr. West, came to his House, and sayd they waited on him as a Committee of Assembly, in Pursuance of an Order of the House, to inspect the Minutes of Council relating to Indian Purchases, particularly those made in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred, of the Tohiccon Lands, And the Minutes about the confirming Purchase of those Lands, In the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Seven; Those relating to the Purchase of the Brandywine Lands, Juniata, Conedogwainet, and Albany, And to demand Copies of them; That Mr. Chew happened to be with Mr. Peters when these Gentlemen came, And that he gave them for Answer, "that the Minutes of the Council were at the Governor's and subject to his

1318

Lorette and that the [illegible] were ordered to keep at a distance least the Indians here should be dismayed at it & not fight. In [illegible] him they set it down a malicious false report propagated by some Indian who is an Enemy to the English, desired to know who it was, to no purpose, as they said the Man might be hanged.

[illegible] day with [illegible] Party returned from Crown Point with two scalps which they took, two Men coming with [illegible] near to the [illegible] were instantly killed & scalped, [illegible] were [illegible] to no purpose they saw 7 Canoes full of Indians going towards [illegible] but few men at Crown Point

[illegible] alias Nickus Corngjeraw Chief Warrior with [illegible] of the Mohocks & their Partys [illegible] with Scalps [illegible] in Canada amounting to 15 Men [illegible] in two Battoes as far [illegible]

[illegible] Party consisting of [illegible] nine were killed [illegible] thing [illegible] on Sunday the 8. they set off for [illegible] by way of Saraghtoga. &c

the same Day Nickus an Oneida Chief of a Party of the six Nations whom Sir William Johnson sent ten days ago to go to War against the French with another Indian & other [illegible] brought an account of the Brothers being murdered at the German Flatts a Mohock Indian by one Thomas Smith an Albany Trader who was up there with some goods to sell without Liberty. When he told Sir William the Affair he stripped off a Scarlet

Laced

said Coat, a Gorget, said that every thing Sir William had given him together with a Testi:monial of his Brotherly regard for the English w^ch he had from Sir William four years ago & threw them all down at his Feet & said he would not keep or wear them any longer as his regard for the English was now at an end having lost his Brother & friend by them for which he expected to take Revenge.

Then an Onondaga told Sir William he was charged by all the Sachems of the Six Nations who were still at the German Flatts to tell him how the Affair was & desired to know by him what he intended to do therein as soon as possible it being then late Sir William told them he would talk to them in the morning.

Satturday 9 July 1757. A.M.

Sir William sent for Nickus & the rest who came yesterday to attend, when met Sir William spoke to them by the Belt, & Gaghwasaghtaniunt a Seneca Chief as follows

Brethren I am very sorry to hear of the loss of your two Young Men & more so as you say they have been killed by one of our People. On my first hearing of it I immediately wrote to the Mayor of Albany to have the Man whom you suspect secured in order to have his Trial and if found guilty he will suffer Death accord:ing to our Laws, as that is the only satisfaction can be had or expected in this case, and therewith I expect you will rest contented. Then cleared away the Tears from their Eyes according to their laced Coat, a Gorget, Saddle & every thing Sir William had given him together with a Testimonial of his Brotherly regard for the English w^ch^ he had from Sir William four years ago & threw them all down at his Feet & said he would not keep or wear them any longer as his regard for the English was now at an end having lost his Brother a friend by them for which he expected to take Revenge.

Then an Onondaga told Sir William he was charged by all the Sachems of the Six Nations who was still at the German Flatts to tell him how the Affair was & desired to know by him what he intended to do therein as soon as possible. It being then late Sir William told them he would talk to them in the morning.

Saturday 9 July 1757. A. M.

Sir William sent for Nickus & the rest who came yesterday & others, when met Sir William spoke to them by the Belt, a Cay. Gayhwasaghtaniunt & a Seneca Chief as follows

Brethren I am very sorry to hear of the loss of your two Young Men & more so as you say they have been killed by one of our People. On my first hearing of it I immediately wrote to the Mayor of Albany to have the Man whom you suspect secured in order to have his Trial and if found guilty he will suffer death according to our Laws as that is the only satisfaction can be had or expected in this case, and therewith I expect you will rest contented. Then cleared away the tears from their Eyes according to

their

then taken with six strings of Wampum.

Brethren   Six Strings of Wampum

Agreeable to the Custom & Rules laid down by your Forefathers, by this Belt of Wampum take the Hatchet out of your Heads & throw it down the Stream so that it may never more be seen or found by either of us.

gave a large Belt of
black Wampum

Brother Nickus

I was surprized me to see you whom I considered as one of my sincerest friends cast away all the Marks of Distinction & regard wh. I had given you heretofore, on this occasion you you must not judge of all your Brethren by the behaviour of One worthless Fellow. I must tell too that your People are often seen wearing in their Cups & not to be live with which may have been the Case now. however as likewise the English man has also been to blame, I [illegible] with these goods cover the Graves of the Deceased so as to hide them from your sight.

Here gave 10. black Strouds
10 Shirts
6. Silk handkerchiefs

Sir William returned him all his Clothes & Jewelly & had again desired he would rest easy in his Mind as the thing could not be helped now wh: would be the best prudent way.

Gave a Belt

He went out of the Council Room sent his Mother & an Indian to get the things who promised Sir William they would do all in their power to settle the Matter in the best manner Possible

9 ½

In the Evening Nickus came into Sir William who had a long Discourse with him & settled his Mind so that he parted in a better Temper than was expected at parting Sir William gave him a Letter to Capt. Williams commanding at fort Harkemar to let him & the Six Nations who were there have some Provisions to carry them home as he could not send any up time enough for that purpose. he also gave him a Present of a sum of Money & so parted.

Tuesday 11. Sir William set off from his own House for the German Flatts in order to meet the Indians of the Six Nations & settle the Affair of the 2. Oneidas killed by Thomas Smith which made a great Alarm among them. He also sent up Two Battoes loaded with Corn goods &c. for the Indians of Connojoharry which he proposed to divide among them equally that is to the old People & Children their Young men being all gone to War.

Wednesday he had a Meeting of the Connojoharys, when he told them what steps he had taken to settle the Minds of the Relations of the two Indians who were murdered at the German Flatts by Thomas Smith a Trader. also let them know that he proposed to send a Couple of his Officers with a Belt of Wampum to settle the Minds of the Six Nations then at the German Flatts & desired their Opinion on the whole. They withdrew for about an hour, and then told Sir William they approved much of the Method he had pursued as it was

In the Evening Nickus came into Sir William who had a long Discourse with him & settled his Mind so that he parted in a better Temper than was expected at parting Sir William gave him a Letter to Capt. Williams commanding at [illegible] Harkemar to let him & the Six Nations who were there have some Provisions to carry them home as he could not send any up time enough for that purpose. he also gave him a Present of a sum of Money & so parted.

Tuesday 11. Sir William set off from his own House for the German Flatts in order to meet the Indians of the Six Nations & settle the affair of the 2. Oneidas killed by Thomas Smith which made a great Alarm among them. He also sent up two Battoes loaded with Corn goods &c. for the Indians of Conajoharey which he ordered to be divided among them equally that is to the old People & Children, their young men being all gone to War.

Wednesday he held a Meeting of the Conajoharey, when he told them what steps he had taken to settle the Minds of the Relations of the two Indians who were murdered at the German Flatts by Thomas Smith a Trader. also let them know that he proposed to send a Couple of his Officers with a Belt of Wampum to settle the Minds of the Six Nations then at the German Flatts & desired their Opinion on the whole. They withdrew for about an hour, and then told Sir William they approved much of the Method he had pursued as it was

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Tuesday 11. Sir William set off from his own House for the German Flats in order to meet the Sachems of the Six Nations & settle the Affair of the 2. Oneidas killed by Thomas Smith which made a great Alarm among them. He also sent up two Battoes loaded with Corn goods &c. for the Indians of Connojohary which he ordered to divide among them equally that is to the old People & Children their Young men being all gone to War.

Wednesday he had a Meeting of the Connojoharys, when he told them what steps he had taken to settle the Minds of the Relations of the two Indians who were murdered at the German Flatts by Thomas Smith a Trader. also let them know that he proposed to send a Couple of his Officers with a Belt of Wampum to settle the Minds of the Six Nations then at the German Flatts & desired their Opinion on the whole. They withdrew for about an hour, and then told Sir William they approved much of the Method he had proposed as it

was

as he only walked [illegible] would have taken [illegible] according to the Custom of the Six Nations went a talk to them. He then sent [illegible] together with his Belt to the German Flatts, where finding but four Indians they delivered the Belt with the Message to them desiring they would forward it [illegible] which they promised.

[illegible] Day [illegible] Sir William received a Letter from [illegible] that [illegible] to my [illegible] endeavoured to surprise [illegible] at [illegible] after [illegible] at [illegible] among [illegible] the [illegible] disappeared.

[illegible] this Day Sir William [illegible] by [illegible] Canajoharie [illegible] arrived at [illegible] about 12 o'Clock at night, [illegible] counted 247 Indians at Canajoharie great & small.

The same Day a Party of Mohawks & Canajoharys returned from Crown Point with a French Sergt Prisoner whom they took opposite to Crown Point on the other side of the River.

July 18. Sir William sent a long String of black Wampum to acquaint the Aughquaga Indians of the French & their Indians being always busy about the Lake, [illegible] our People and that he expected according to their Promises made [illegible] that they would come & assist the Mohawks & Oneidas who were now heartily engaged & determined to revenge the Injuries done to their Brethren as far as in their Power, assuring them that he would provide such as would come with

that

directed him not to suffer those People, or any other particular Body, or Society, in Pennsylvania, to concern themselves in any Treaty, with the Indians; Or, on any Pretence, to suffer Presents from such Persons to be given to the Indians; or to be joined with the Public Present; At any such Treaty;" And that, as He expected the Quakers woud incline to make Presents to the Indians, at the ensuing Treaty wth Tedyuscung, and woud apply to have them joined with the Publick Present, and deliver'd in the same Manner as was done by Governor Morris, and himself, At the late Treaties at Easton, and Lancaster, He thought it proper to consult the Council on the Proprietaries Letter, that he might be prepared with an Answer in Case of their renewing their Application:

The Matter was taken into Consideration; And it was the unanimous Opinion of the Council, that if Application shoud be made by them as heretofore; their Offers shoud be refused; And such an Answer given to them as is directed by the Proprietors in their Letter:

At a Council held at Philadelphia On Wednesday the 13th of July 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieuten.t Governour!

James Hamilton, Benjamin Chew,
William Logan, and
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters } Esquires.

Mr. Peters informed the Governor and Council, that Mr. Galloway, Mr. Masters, Mr. Leech, Mr. Fox, Mr. York, and Mr. West came to his House, and said they waited on him as a Committee of Assembly, in Pursuance of an Order of the House, to inspect the Minutes of Council, relating to Indian Purchases, particularly, those made, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred, of the Tohiccon Lands, And the Minutes about the confirming Purchase of those Lands, In the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Seven; Those relating to the Purchase of the Brandywine Lands, Juniata, Conedogwainet, and Albany: And to demand Copies of them. That Mr. Chew happened to be with Mr. Peters when these Gentlemen came; And that He gave them for Answer, "that the Minutes of the Council were at the Governor's, and subject to his Order; And that he woud acquaint the Governor with their Application, and deliver them His Honour's Answer." Mr. Galloway replied, "that had they known the Minutes of Council were with the Governor, they woud have applied to him directly."

The Board not inclining to consider the Thing till their Application was reduced to writing; at Mr. Peters's Request, Mr. Galloway, and Mr. Fox, gave him the Application of the Committee in Writing, as follows, viz.

A Letter from the Committe of Assembly to Richard Peters Esq.

"Sir, "The Application of the Committee of Assembly to You

"Yesterday, was made in Pursuance of an Order of the House, which was to
"inspect the Minutes of Council, respecting Indian Purchases. They are
"desirous of seeing, and having fair Transcripts of all the Minutes that
"relate to the Purchase made by William Penn, about the Year 1700, —
"of the Lands on Tohiccon, Neshaminey, the Lehigh, and the —
"Forks of Delaware; or any of them: The Minutes relating to the con-
"firmatory Purchase of the same Lands in 1737: The Minutes relating
"to the Purchase of the Lands on Brandywine: The Minutes relating
"to the Purchase of the Juniata, and Conedaguinet Lands; And —
"Those relating to the Purchase made at Albany. We are,

"Sir,

"Your humble Servants,

"July 13th. 1757."

"Joseph Fox, "William Masters,
"Thos. Leech, "William West,
"Joseph Galloway, "Thos. Yorke, &c.

After some Time spent in deliberating upon the Demand, —
Mr. Peters was directed to give the following Answer, Towit,

"Mr. Peters's Lre to the Comittee

"Gentlemen,

"I have laid before His Honour the Governor your
"Application for an Inspection and fair Transcripts of the Minutes of —
"Council, respecting the several Indian Purchases mention'd in your —
"Letter of this Date. In Answer to which His Honour has ordered me —
"to let You know, That he will not permit you to inspect the Council Books:
"That he is now too much engaged in Publick Business, and in prepa-
"ring for his Journey to Easton, to admit of Time for my searching the
"Council Books for the Minutes you apply for; but that on his Return, he
"will take Care you shall be furnished with fair Transcripts of them.

"This he presumes will not be attended with any Inconvenience to
"You as a Committee of Assembly, as the House does not meet by their
"Adjournment till the Eighth Day of August next. I am,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most humble Servant,

"Philadelphia, July 13th. 1757.

"Richard Peters" —

The Resignation of the Justices of Cumberland County
was ~~again~~ considered; And the following List of Persons agreed to, as —
proper to be put into a New Commission.

A List of the Justices for Cumberland County.

"James Hamilton, "William Till, "Robert Strettell,
"Benjamin Shoemaker, "Lawrence Growden, "Joseph Turner,
"William Logan, "Richard Peters, "Lynford Lardner,
Esqrs.

"Benjamin Chew, "John Mifflin, & Thomas Cadwallader, Members of the Proprietary and Governor's Council, Esquires. And
"Francis West, "John Armstrong, "Joseph Armstrong,
"John Smith, "John Potter, "Hugh Mercer,
"William Smith, "John McNaught, "John Byards,
"David Wilson, "James Carlithers, & "Hermanus Alrick's of the County of Cumberland, Esquires ....

New Commiſsions of the Peace are to be considered, and made out, for All the Counties, in which they have not been renewed by the present Governor.

At a Council held at Philadelphia On Friday the 15th July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieuten^t Governor.
Benjamin Chew, and
Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwallader, Esquires.

The Governor inform'd the Members that On Monday Mr. Israel Pemberton, William Callender, Joseph Morris and Jeremiah Warder, had waited On him, in the Name of the Friendly Aſsociation, desiring they might be allowed, as in some former Treaties, to make Presents to the Indians and to attend the ensuing Treaty at Easton. And that he had given them such an Answer as was agreed to in Council after considering the Proprietaries Letter of the 10th March, and follows in these Words, to wit,

"The Governor's Answer to a Deputation of the Friendly Society.

"Gentlemen,

"The Proprietaries have acquainted me that the Earl "of Halifax has communicated to them, with very strong Expreſsions of Diſsatis"faction a Treaty held with Indians at Philadelphia by the People call'd "Quakers which His Lordship was pleased to think the most extraordinary pro"cedure he had ever seen, in Persons, who were on the same Footing only with all "others of the King's private Subjects, to presume to treat with Foreign Princes. "And further that as the suffering any one Part of the King's Subjects, whether "of a different Profeſsion of Religion, or however else distinguished, to treat, as "Mediators, between a Province in which they live and any Independent People "is the highest Invasion of his Majesty's Prerogative Royal, and of the worst "Consequence; as it must tend to divide the King's Subjects into different Parties "and Interests, and by how much more These or any other Body of People are "suffered to attach the Indians to their own particular Interest, by so much leſs "must their Regard to People of other Profeſsions be. The Proprietors have

"therefore

dent People, is the highest Invasion of His Majesty's Prerogative Royal, and of the worst Consequence, as It must tend to divide the King's Subjects into different Parties and Interests; And by how much more These, or any other Body of People, are suffer'd to attack the Indians to their own particular Interest, By so much less must their Regard to People of other Professions be; & That the Proprietaries had, therefore, directed him not to suffer those People, or any other particular Body or Society, in Pennsylvania, to concern themselves in any Treaty with the Indians; Or, on any Pretence, to suffer Presents from such Persons to be given to the Indians, or to be joined with the Public Present at any such Treaty;" And that, as he expected the Quakers wou'd incline to make Presents to the Indians at the ensuing Treaty w$^{th.}$ Teedyuscung, and wou'd apply to have them joined with the Public Present, and deliver'd in the same Manner as was done by Governor Morris and himself At the late Treaties at Easton and Lancaster, he thought it proper to consult the Council on the Proprietaries' Letter, that he might be prepared with an Answer in Case of their renewing their Application.

The Matter was taken into Consideration, And it was the unanimous Opinion of the Council that if Application shou'd be made by them as heretofore their offers shou'd be refused, And such an Answer given to them as is directed by the Proprietors in their Letter.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Wednesday the 13th of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieuten$^{t.}$ Governour.

James Hamilton,	Benjamin Chew,	Esquires.
William Logan,	and	
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters,	

Mr. Peters informed the Governor and Council that Mr. Galloway, Mr. Masters, Mr. Leech, Mr. Fox, Mr. York, and Mr. West, came to his House, and sayd they waited on him as a Committee of Assembly, in Pursuance of an Order of the House, to inspect the Minutes of Council relating to Indian Purchases, particularly those made in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred, of the Tohiccon Lands, And the Minutes about the confirming Purchase of those Lands, In the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Seven; Those relating to the Purchase of the Brandywine Lands, Juniata, Conedogwainet, and Albany, And to demand Copies of them; That Mr. Chew happened to be with Mr. Peters when these Gentlemen came, And that he gave them for Answer, "that the Minutes of the Council were at the Governor's and subject to his

Order, And that he wou'd acquaint the Governor with their Application and deliver them His Honour's Answer." Mr. Galloway replied, "that had they known the Minutes of Council were with the Governor they wou'd have applied to him directly."

The Board not inclining to consider the Thing till their Application was reduced to writing, At Mr. Peters' Request Mr. Galloway and Mr. Fox gave him the Application of the Committee in Writing, as follows, viz$^{t.}$:

A Letter from the Committee of Assembly to Richard Peters, Esq$^{r.}$

"Sir:

"The Application of the Committee of Assembly to You Yesterday was made in Pursuance of an Order of the House, which was to inspect the Minutes of Council respecting Indian Purchases. They are desirous of seeing and having fair Transcripts of all the Minutes that relate to the Purchase made by William Penn about the Year 1700, of the Lands on Tohiccon, Neshaminey, the Lehigh, and the Forks of Delaware, or any of them, The Minutes relating to the confirmatory Purchase of the same Lands in 1737, The Minutes relating to the Purchase of the Lands on Brandywine, The Minutes relating to the Purchase of the Juniata and Conedaguinet Lands, And Those relating to the Purchase made at Albany.

"We are, Sir, Your humble Servants,

"JOSEPH FOX,
"WILLIAM MASTERS,
"THO$^{s.}$ LEECH,
"WILLIAM WEST,
"JOSEPH GALLOWAY,
"THO$^{s.}$ YORKE.

"July 13th, 1757."

After some Time spent in deliberating upon the Demand, Mr. Peters was directed to give the following Answer, to wit:

Mr. Peters' Lre. to the Committee:

"Gentlemen:

"I have laid before His Honour the Governor your Application for an Inspection and fair Transcripts of the Minutes of Council, respecting the several Indian Purchases mentioned in your Letter of this Date. In Answer to which His Honour has ordered me to let you know That he will not permit you to inspect the Council Books; That he is now too much engaged in Publick Business, and in preparing for his Journey to Easton, to admit of Time for my searching the Council Books for the minutes you apply for, but that on his Return he will take Care you shall be furnished with fair Transcripts of them.

"This he presumes will not be attended with any Inconvenience to You, as a Committee of Assembly, as the House does not meet by their Adjournment till the Eighth Day of August next.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

"RICHARD PETERS.

"Philadelphia, July 13th, 1757."

The Resignation of the Justices of Cumberland County was again considered, And the following List of Persons agreed to as proper to be put into a New Commission:

A List of the Justices for Cumberland County.

James Hamilton,
Benjamin Shoemaker,
William Logan,
Benjamin Chew,
William Till,
Lawrence Growden,
Richard Peters,
John Mifflin,
Robert Strettell,
Joseph Turner,
Lynford Lardner, &
Thomas Cadwallader,

Members of the Proprietary and Governor's Council, Esquires, And

Francis West,
John Smith,
William Smith,
David Wilson,
John Armstrong,
John Potter,
John McNaught,
James Caruthers,
Joseph Armstrong,
Hugh Mercer,
John Byards, &
Hermanus Alricks,

Of the County of Cumberland, Esquires.

New Commissions of the Peace are to be considered and made out for All the Counties in which they have not been renewed by the present Governor.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Friday the 15th July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutent Governor.

Benjamin Chew, and Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwallader, } Esquires.

The Governor inform'd the Members that On Monday Mr. Israel Pemberton, William Callender, Joseph Morris, and Jeremiah Warder had waited on him, in the Name of the ffriendly Association, desiring they might be allowed, as in some former Treaties, to make Presents to the Indians, and to attend the ensuing Treaty at Easton; and that he had given them such an Answer as was agreed to in Council, after considering the Proprietaries' Letter of the 10th March, and follows in these Words, to wit:

"*The Governor's Answer to a Deputation of the ffriendly Society.*

"Gentlemen:

"The Proprietaries have acquainted me 'that the Earl of Halifax

Gentlemen Philada 13 July 1757

2 I have lay'd befor his Honour the Govr your Application for an Inspection, & fair Transcripts of the Minutes of Council, respecting the several Indian purchases mention'd in your Letter of this Date. In ansr to which, his Honour has order'd Me to let you know, that he will not permitt You to inspect the Council Books. that he is now too much engaged in publick Business, & in preparing for his Journey to Easton to admitt of Time for my searching the Council Books for the Minutes you apply for; but that on his Return, he will take Care You shall be furnish'd with fair Transcripts of them.

This he presumes will not be attended with any Inconvenience to You, as a Committee of Assembly, as the House does not meet by their Adjournment till the Eighth day of August next.

I am
Gentlemen Your most
humble Servt
Richd Peters

Sir Philada 14 July 1757

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& the forks of Delaware or on any of them. The Minutes relating to the Confirmatory Purchase of the same Lands in 1737. The Minutes relating to the Purchase of the Lands on Brandywine; the Minutes relating to the Purchase of Juniata & Conedaguinet Lands & those relating to the Purchase made at Albany.

We are Sir &c
hum: Servts
J. Galloway
Jos: Fox

Application of the Comittee of
Aſsembly to the Secretary for
Minutes of Indian Purchaſes
& the Secretary's Ansr 13 July 1757

as the only [illegible] would have taken in Language agreeable to the Customs of the Six Nations & most suitable to them. He then sent Capt. Montour's Brother with his Belt to the German Flatts, where finding but few Indians they delivered the Belt & Message to them desiring they would forward it immediately which they promised.

Sunday about ten o'Clock Sir William received a Letter from Capt. Williams letting him know that [illegible] to my [illegible] endeavoured to surprize his Centinel about half after Eight & that after several Shot he exchanged & some ammun[illegible] fired the Enemy disappeared.

On receiving this News Sir William by [illegible] sent Connojoharys [illegible] at his own House about the Clock at night, upon which he counted 247 Indians at Connojoharry great & small.

The same Day a Party of Mohawks & Connojoharys returned from Crown Point with a French Serg.t Prisoner whom they took opposite to Crown Point on the other side of the River.

July 18. Sir William sent a long String of Black Wampum to acquaint the Susquahana Indians of the French & their Indians being always hovering about the Lake, Fort Edward &c scalping our People, and that he expected according to their Promises made when last here that they would come & assist the Mohawks & Oneidas who were now heartily engaged & determined to revenge the Injuries done to their Brethren as far as in their power assuring them that he would provide such as would come with

that

TO
WILLIAM DENNY, Eſquire
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Cheif of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, &c.

The ADDRESS *of the Truſtees and Treaſurer of the Friendly Aſſociation for regaining and preſerving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Meaſures.*

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT on Conſideration of the Anſwer given by the Governor to our Offer of contributing towards the Expence of the enſuing Treaty with the *Indians*, we apprehend it to be neceſſary to lay before him a true State of the Motives, which induced us to uſe our Endeavours to promote a Reconciliation with them, of the Manner in which we proceeded before and ſince the Governors Arrival in this Province, and of ſome Reaſons we have for deſiring to ſee that the Grounds of their complaints are carefully and impartially enquired into and conſidered, and ſuch Meaſures purſued for ſatisfying them, as the preſent melancholy Circumſtances of this Province immediately require; and we doubt not if the Governor will be pleaſed to attend to and impartially conſider what we ſhall offer, He will be fully convinced, that our Conduct hath been conſiſtent with the Profeſſion we make of acting on thoſe Principles, of fearing God, honouring the King and promoting Peace among Men. We therefore beg Leave to inform the Governor, that ſoon after the firſt Accounts were brought of the Miſchief done by the *Indians*, on the Frontiers of *Virginia*, ſome of the People called *Quakers* reſiding in *Philadelphia*, ſeriouſly conſidering the fatal Conſequences of loſing that Intereſt and Friendſhip our Predeceſſors had obtained by their upright dealing and hoſpitable Treatment of the *Indians*, in the firſt Settlement of this Province; and apprehending the general Neglect of them, which had for ſome time been obvious, would terminate to the publick Diſadvantage, determined to improve every future Opportunity of manifeſting ſome Regard to them; and ſeveral Companies of *Indians*, of different Tribes coming to this City on divers Occaſions, they were viſited by ſome of us, invited to our Houſes, and on their going away preſented with ſome ſmall Matters, neceſſary for them in their Way of living; and the grateful Manner in which they received their Inſtances of Regard, and the lively [illegible] ſubſiſted between their Anceſtors and the firſt Settlers of this Province, afforded us real Satisfaction, and ſome Grounds to hope our good Intentions would not be diſappointed.

DURING the following Winter the frequent melancholy Accounts of the barbarous Murders committed by the Indians on the *Weſtern* and *Northern* Frontiers of this Province, fill'd the Minds of People in general with a Spirit of Indignation and Reſentment againſt them, and no Opportunity preſented of publickly manifeſting the earneſt Concern we had, to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours, in a Manner conſiſtent with our peaceable Principles, to prevent the impending Deſolation; the Calamity became general and every one was deeply intereſted in the Meaſures taken for enquiring into the Cauſes which induc'd our antient ſteady Friends to become our Enemies: Yet this being the proper Buſineſs of thoſe then concern'd in the Adminiſtration of the Government, We waited the Event of their Proceedings, having juſt Grounds to hope that the Knowledge ſome of them had of ſeveral Matters which might probably have contributed to this unhappy Rupture, § together with the repeated Applications of the Aſſembly of the Province, would have excited them to purſue every rational Method of making ſuch an Enquiry, and obtaining an amicable Adjuſtment of all Differences with theſe *Indians*, and of thereby averting the melancholy Conſequences of continuing to expoſe them immediately to the Artifices of the *French*, who would not fail to take Advantage of our Miſunderſtanding with them: But the Spring of another Year return'd, and the Publick remain'd unacquainted with ſuch Meaſures being purſued: Great Military Preparations were indeed made and Forts erected in many Parts of the Frontiers, but the Deſolation and Diſtreſs of the Province increas'd, and the ſanguine Expectations of the People, who had at firſt hoped by theſe Means to defend themſelves, were remarkably diſappointed. Governor MORRIS neverthelеſs, determining to iſſue a Declaration of War againſt the *Delawares* and *Shawneſe*, many of the People called *Quakers* reſiding in *Philadelphia*, met together and preſented an Addreſs to him, earneſtly beſeeching "that every Meaſure which had been purſued and whatever remain'd poſſible to be done, "to prevent ſo lamentable an Extremity, might be ſtrictly and impartially reviewed and conſidered; that full "enquiry might be made, whether ſome Apprehenſions theſe *Indians* had conceived of a Deviation from the "Integrity of Conduct towards them, conſpicuous in the firſt Eſtabliſhment, might not unhappily have con"tributed in ſome Degree to the Alteration of their Conduct towards us; that full time might be allow'd for "theſe *Indians*, who remain'd well affected towards us, to uſe and report the Effect of their Endeavours to "reconcile our Enemies to us, and that by the Governor's Care, to guard againſt involving the Innocent with "the Guilty, ſuch clear Demonſtrations of Chriſtian Tenderneſs might be given, as might tend to the engaging "other Neighbouring Indians in the deſirable Work of reſtoring Peace and Tranquility; and at the ſame "Time offering, tho' a much larger Part of their Eſtates ſhould be neceſſary than the heavieſt Taxes of a "War could be expected to require, by voluntary Grants chearfully to contribute towards the obtaining

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§ **Theſe were printed both in the Gazettes and in their Minutes.**

Peace in the ſame Manner as the unhappy Experience of ſeveral of the moſt martial Neighbouring Colonies, had after long and bloody Wars, teſtified it muſt at laſt, if ever, be obtain'd."

GOVERNOR MORRIS was pleaſed to give a civil Anſwer to this Addreſs; but thought it neceſſary to proceed immediately to a Declaration of War: A few Days after which, ſome of us having the Opportunity of a free Conference with *Conrad Weiſer*, who had, as Provincial Interpreter, been long concern'd in publick Tranſactions with the *Indians*, we were thereby confirm'd in our Apprehenſions, that ſome Diſſatisfaction reſpecting their Lands, had tended to the alienating their Friendſhip from us; and that he thought the only Method, to ſave the Province from Ruin, was to endeavour for a Peace with them by pacific Meaſures; and the next Day, a *Delaware* Indian from the *Jerſeys* was ſent to one of us, with a Letter from *Conrad Weiſer*, recommending him as a Perſon, worthy of ſome Notice from us and fit to be employ'd on a Meſſage to the *Delawares*, when an Opportunity of ſending one could be obtain'd; and there being at that Time a Number of *the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians* in Town, ſome of us thought it neceſſary to take ſome friendly Notice [illegible] to avoid giving any Occaſion of Offence, before we had any Converſation with them, two of us waited on Governor MORRIS, and inform'd him "that as he had iſſued his Declaration of War, we thought it our Duty to acquieſce therein, but, as there were ſome friendly Indians in Town, we were diſpoſed to take ſome Notice of them, and to endeavour by a friendly Converſation to manifeſt our good Diſpoſition towards them, and engage their good Offices on any Occaſion, which might be improv'd for the publick Welfare; and we at the ſame Time, aſſured the Governor if any Thing ſhould occur which had a Proſpect of tending to the publick Intereſt, or might be worthy of his Notice, he ſhould be fully acquainted therewith." The Governor expreſs'd his Approbation of our Deſign, and gave us full Liberty to proſecute our Intentions, and the next Day ſome of theſe *Indian Chiefs*, with *Conrad Weiſer*, and *Andrew Montour* the Provincial Interpreters, and *D. Claus*, General *Johnſon's* Secretary, dined at one of our Houſes; and after Dinner, had ſome Converſation on the happy State of the firſt Settlers of this Province, and the unhappy Rupture which had lately happen'd.

THE free and hearty Acknowledgements of Pleaſure and Gratitude from theſe *Indians*, fully evidenced their good Diſpoſition towards us, and induc'd *Conrad Weiſer* to declare, he had not lately heard them expreſs themſelves with ſo much Oppenneſs, and earneſtly to urge our improving this Opportunity; and in Order to it he adviſed the calling together, as many of our antient Men of the Survivors of the firſt Settlers as we could collect, and to give the Indians another Meeting, in which the Subſtance of that Converſation, might be repeated and enforced on their Minds, by preſenting them with a Belt of Wampum. Governor MORRIS was immediately inform'd of what had paſſed, and as there appeared ſome Proſpect of improving this Diſpoſition of the *Indians* to the publick Benefit, he was aſſur'd, that if he would adviſe and direct the Manner of proceeding, [illegible] than under his Direction to proceed therein in ſuch Manner as would be moſt agreeable to him, moſt effectually anſwer the Purpoſe intended, and demonſtrate that we did not act from views of private Advantage thereby: And leaſt the Differences then ſubſiſting between him and the Aſſembly, about the raiſing Money for the publick Services, ſhould diſcourage or retard his engaging therein, he was told, that whatever Sum of Money ſhould be wanting even to the amount of £ 5000, he ſhould be immediately ſupplied with, and by every part of our Conduct, ſhould find our hearty Concern for the publick Welfare, to be our principal Motive. Our Purpoſes appearing acceptable to the Governor, about Twenty of us with the ſame Interpreters, had two Conferences with the Indians, and the moſt material parts of what they ſaid, were immediately communicated to the Governor, and the§ Propoſal of ſending three Meſſengers to the *Delawares* and *Shawneſe*, being approved of by him, the neceſſary Proviſion was made for their ſetting out, and proper Company provided for their ſafe Conduct thro' the improved Part of the Province; and when they were ready to proceed on their Journey, the Governor being waited on for the Paſſes, and requeſted to direct what Signal they ſhould give on their Return to diſtinguiſh them from Enemies; while the Paſſes lay before him ready to be ſigned, he ſuddenly appeared to change his Intentions, and ſignified his Reſolution to conſult his Council on the Occaſion. The Minutes of our Converſation with theſe Indians being examined, and ſigned by the three Interpreters, were immediately after this delivered to the Governor; and his Council being ſummon'd, we were inform'd, they ſoon agreed, that as he had ſo lately declared War, any Offers of Peace from him, would be unſeaſonable, and that the Method firſt propoſed of the Meſſengers going with ſuch Inſtructions as they had received from their own Chiefs, was moſt fit to be purſued. The next Day the *Indian Cheifs* ſetting out in the Stage-Boat for *New-York*, after they were gone, the Meſſengers refuſed to perform the Service they had undertaken, and the Day following, the Governor, in Conſequence of ſome Intelligence received from the Governor of *New-York*, concluded to ſend the Meſſengers in his own Name.

To prevent any Miſrepreſentations of our Conduct, as well as to engage the Friendſhip of Gentlemen from whom we hoped to receive more hearty Aſſiſtance than we had from thoſe on whom we had hitherto depended, Copies of the Minutes of our Converſations with the Indians, and of their Anſwers, were immediately ſent to the Governor of *New-York* and to General *Johnſon*, and an earneſt Application for their Aſſiſtance, in engaging the *Indians of the Six Nations* to promote the Reſtoration of Peace, with an Offer of chearfully defraying the Expences thereof. Governor *Hardy* was ſo kind as to ſend ſuch an Anſwer, as evidenced his hearty Concern for the publick Welfare, and laid us under ſenſible Obligations; and we never received the leaſt Hint from General *Johnſon*, of his Diſapprobation of any part of our Conduct therein: Under theſe Circumſtances, we had Reaſon to apprehend that our Intention was approved of, and the ſpeedy Return of the Meſſengers with an agreeable Anſwer, confirm'd us in a Reſolution to continue our Endeavours to engage as many of our Fellow Subjects as poſſible, to concur with us therein.

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§ This was made by the *Indian Cheifs*, and the Meſſage to be from them to the *Delawares*, &c.

The Meſſengers being ſent the ſecond Time, on their Return brought with them the Indian King *Teedyuſcung*, and ſome of his People, to *Eaſton*; and repeatedly inform'd us of the Neceſſity of our Perſonal Attendance there, and maniſeſting thereby, and by contributing towards the Expences of a ſuitable Preſent, the Sincerity of our Profeſſions of Regard to them, and they were not willing to go back to the Indians without us.

We therefore being inform'd that Governor Morris had reſolv'd to meet them at *Eaſton*, † that the Provincial Treaſury was exhauſted, and that the Proprietaries Agents refuſed to contribute towards the neceſſary Expences, and appear'd averſe to the Promotion of theſe pacific Meaſures, a conſiderable Number of us thought it neceſſary to enter into a Subſcription, towards raiſing a Fund to ſupply the Deficiency of what ought in Juſtice to be contributed by the Proprietaries on this Occaſion, and a conſiderable Sum was immediately ſubſcribed, and Governor Morris inform'd of our Inclination to attend the Treaty, and to make ſome Addition to the Preſent provided at the publick Expence. From the Time of the firſt Meſſengers arriving at *Teaogon*, the Hoſtilities on our *Northern* Frontiers ceaſed, and a Stop being put to the cruel Devaſtations that had been committed, an acceptable Reſpite was obtained for our diſtreſſed Fellow Subjects, which afforded us real Pleaſure and Satisfaction, ſo that all the malicious Calumnies and Aſperſions, (which then were utter'd) were not ſufficient to divert us from the ſteady Proſecution of our Purpoſe. Governor Morris being at *Eaſton* ſometime before us, immediately after our Arrival there, ſome of us waited on him, to repeat our Deſires of promoting the publick Intereſt, and contributing any Aſſiſtance in our Power, in ſuch Manner as might be moſt agreeable to him; he received us civilly, and expreſs'd his Approbation of our Deſign. At the Governor's Lodgings we firſt ſaw *Teedyuſcung* the *Delaware* Chief, to whom we were before utterly Strangers; * on our coming in, he immediately expreſs'd his Regard for and Confidence in the *Quakers*, and declared, *he would not proceed to any Buſineſs, unleſs we were preſent*; and confirm'd it ſo evidently by his ſubſequent Conduct at that and the enſuing Treaty, that we could not without an unjuſtifiable Neglect of our Duty, decline contributing our utmoſt Endeavours to improve this Diſpoſition, to the Intereſt of our Country, ſo far as we might be able to do it, conſiſtent with our reſpective Stations in Life.

Governor Morris was afterwards pleaſed to accept of the Preſent provided by us, and to deliver it in our Name, to the Indians.

After the Concluſion of this Treaty, Governor Morris thought it neceſſary, to ſend Capt: *Newcaſtle* on a Meſſage to the Indians at or near Fort *Johnſon*: But before he was ſet out, Governor DENNY arriv'd, and ſucceeded in the Government of this Province, and we always apprehended, that in his Name, and by his Authority, Capt. *Newcaſtle* went on that Meſſage, as we never interfer'd therein in any Manner whatever, and were not inform'd the particular Buſineſs he was charg'd with. On Capt. *Newcaſtle's* Return we found by converſing with him, he had given ſome Offence to General *Johnſon*, and we have ſince had Cauſe to apprehend § that ſome Gentlemen in higher Stations, have been inform'd, that we had ſent *Newcaſtle* on this Meſſage, and given him Matters in Charge, to be privately tranſacted with the Indians, after it was known to us, that the King had by a ſpecial Commiſſion authoriz'd Sir *William Johnſon*, to negociate all Matters of a publick Concern with them; but as we had not given any Occaſion for ſuch a Charge, nor were any way concern'd in ſending that Meſſage, *it affords us a particular Pleaſure, that the Governor has given us ſo favourable an Opportunity of clearing ourſelves from this unjuſt Cenſure*, and we hope that this ingenuous Account of our Conduct, in the Courſe of this Buſineſs before the Governor's Arrival, will fully evince that we proceeded therein on juſt Motives, and with the Regard due from us to the Governor of this Province.

It is well known to the Governor that on his Arrival here, ſome of us waited on him, and one of us aſſur'd him, of our ſincere Deſire to proceed in contributing our Aſſiſtance towards the Reſtoration of Peace, in a Manner moſt agreeable to him, and conſiſtent with our Characters and Stations. He was then pleaſed to declare his Approbation of our Purpoſe; and when we waited on him with our Addreſs before the ſecond Treaty at *Eaſton*, the Governor by his Anſwer,** declared his Approbation of our Proceedings, and his being willing to receive the Preſent we prepar'd, and invited us to attend the Treaty: We had Reaſon to conclude, that our Conduct there had given the Governor no Occaſion of Offence, as after the Buſineſs was finiſhed on our acknowledging his Integrity and Candour in the publick Tranſactions there; ¶ He gave us ſuch an Anſwer, as fully expreſs'd his being well pleaſed with us: and the Secretary and Provincial Interpreter very liberally declared their Satisfaction and Approbation of our Conduct; and the latter fully teſtifyed that we had thereby evidently promoted the publick Intereſt, and been inſtrumental in bringing the Buſineſs ſo far towards the deſired Iſſue.

From that Time till the late Treaty at *Lancaſter*, we know of no Part of our Proceedings which could diſpleaſe the Governor, unleſs our Application to the Secretary for an Inſpection of the Records in his Office had that unexpected Effect. Leaſt that ſhould be the Caſe, and the Intention and Manner of that Application, be miſrepreſented by any of the Proprietaries Agents, and others engaged with them in the Meaſures which have contributed to the preſent unhappy Circumſtances of this Province, we think it neceſſary to inform the Governor, that this Province was ſettled on Terms very different from moſt of the other Colonies; the firſt Adventurers were Men of Subſtance and Reputation, who purchaſed the Lands of the Proprietor, and as he

obliǵd

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† The Votes of the Aſſembly prove it. * This was in the Hearing of Governor Morris.

§ From the Account given by General *Johnſon* to the Earl of *Loudoun* of this Journey of *Newcaſtle's*, it is tho't the Earl was induc'd to expreſs himſelf in the Manner Governor *Denny* has publiſhed in his late Meſſages to the Aſſembly.

** This Anſwer was in writing. ¶ He thank'd us for our Company, and ſaid he was glad we were there, and that his Conduct was ſatisfactory to us, and ſhould endeavour to act ſo upon all Occaſions, as to deſerve our Eſteem, &c.

oblig'd himſelf and his Heirs, by an expreſs Covenant contain'd in their Original Deeds "to clear the Land "from all Titles, Claims or Demands of the Indian Natives, or any other Perſons whatſoever;" they agreed to pay an annual Quitrent, more than ſufficient to enable him to ſatisfy the Indians, and obtain a peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Land; and during the Lives of our firſt Proprietor and the firſt Settlers, we believe this was faithfully perform'd, and ſo large a Ballance remained towards making further Purchaſes, as the Settlement of the Country increaſed, that any Attempt to elude the original Intention and Agreement of honeſtly purchaſing the Land of the People, who had a Native Right in it, will be ever condemned by all impartial and honeſt Men.

At the ſecond Treaty at *Eaſton*, the Governor by his candid and ingenuous Treatment of the Indians (as the *Mohawks* ſince aptly expreſs'd it) "put his Hand into *Teedyuſcung's* Boſom, and was ſo ſucceſsful as to draw "out the Secret (which neither Sir *William Johnſon* nor the Six Nations could do.") From that Time it was generally known, that one Cauſe of the Alienation of their Friendſhip, was ſome Injuſtice they had received or ſuppoſed to be done them in the Purchaſes and running out of their Lands. They complained of divers kinds of Frauds, which had been committed, repeatedly urg'd that an impartial Enquiry ſhould be made into the Grounds of their Complaints, by ſearching all our Records, and by the ſtrong Motives of a Regard to our temporal and eternal Intereſt, urg'd the Governor to give Liberty to all Perſons and Friends, to ſearch into thoſe Matters. Thus we thought ourſelves under the ſtrongeſt Obligations, to make all the Enquiry in our Power, into the true State of the Indian Claims, whether or not ſuch Care had been taken to purchaſe and pay them for the Lands, as the Proprietaries Agents had conſtantly aſſerted. The Right many of us who hold large Tracts of Land under the firſt Settlers, the Governor's repeated Declarations, both in publick and private, that thoſe Matters ſhould be honeſtly and fully enquired into, and the *Indians* Injunctions, that this ſhould be done not only by the Perſons thus complained of, or their Agents, but by others likewiſe intereſted therein, united in engaging our particular Attention, and gave us a reaſonable Proſpect of meeting with the Governor's Approbation; and tho' the Secretary refus'd to permit us to proceed therein, by inſpecting the Records in his Office, we ſtill had Cauſe to think our farther Application, to the neceſſary and important Concern of regaining Peace, was not contrary to the Governor's Inclination, as on our informing him of our Intention to attend the Treaty at *Lancaſter*, and our Willingneſs to contribute towards the Expences of the Preſent to be given to the Indians there, the Governor with the utmoſt readineſs expreſs'd his Approbation of our Propoſal; and we are not conſcious of having at that Treaty or ſince, given the leaſt Occaſion for the Alteration of his Conduct towards us; which from the Anſwer now received, and the Converſation conſequent thereon, we have Occaſion to obſerve.

We have no Views inconſiſtent with the Honour of our gracious King, and the Intereſt of our Country, both which we ſincerely endeavour to promote; we have heartily deſired that People of every Denomination in the Province, would unite in the ſame good Purpoſe, and particularly in this Buſineſs, that the ſame Harmony and good Underſtanding, which ſubſiſted between the firſt Settlers of the Province and the Natives, might be revived and maintained, and *we have happily ſucceeded with ſeveral religious Societies, who have raiſed Funds, and are ready to apply them towards reſtoring Peace:* And if the Complaints of the Indians appear to be juſt, and the Proprietaries and their Agents, ſhould refuſe to make them ſuch Satisfaction as in Juſtice they ought to have, rather than the Lives of our Fellow Subjects ſhould be ſacrificed, their Properties deſtroy'd, and ſo large a Part of the King's Dominions laid waſte, they will freely join with us, in contributing towards the ſatisfying ſuch juſt Claims of the Indians, or *at leaſt to pacify them, till the immediate Authority of the King, of whoſe Juſtice and paternal Care we have not the leaſt Doubt, can be interpoſed*, and Juſtice, Equity, and Mercy be again reſtored and maintained amongſt us.

And if we are now ſo happy, as to convince the Governor of the Integrity of our Intentions and Conduct, we ſhall have Reaſon to hope, he will concur with us, in taking the firſt Opportunity of convincing the Nobleman he has named, that it muſt be from ſome unjuſt Repreſentations, that he was induced to think, "we "had preſumed to treat with Foreign Princes, or by acting as Mediators, between the Government and an in"dependent People, invaded the King's Prerogative Royal." We apprehend our Duty to God and the King, have engag'd us in this Buſineſs and ſome of the good Effects thereof have already appear'd; we therefore now again offer the Governor, to contribute ſomething conſiderable towards the Preſent neceſſary to be made to the *Indians* at the enſuing Treaty, and by our perſonal Attendance to improve the Confidence and good Opinion theſe People have of us, to the publick Benefit.

Should the Governor perſiſt in refuſing to accept our Preſent; we aſſure him, we ſhall not by any Part of our Conduct, give any juſt Occaſion to charge us with a diſreſpectful Conduct towards him, and we deſire our Attendance at the Treaty may not be conſider'd as ſuch. The Buſineſs to be tranſacted there, is of ſo much Conſequence to the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the People of this Province, that ſhould we omit to attend there, and depend on the Governor and the King's Agent, receiving all their Information on this important Occaſion, from the Proprietaries Agents and others, who have for ſome Years paſt been concern'd in the tranſacting Indian Affairs, we ſhould be deficient of our Duty as Chriſtians and *Engliſhmen*, Denominations we hold more dear to us, than any other Titles or Appellations whatſoever.

Signed on Behalf and by Appointment of the ſaid Truſtees and Treaſurer, by

ABEL JAMES, Clerk.

Philadelphia, the 14th of the Seventh Month, 1757.

y^r Honour may appoint for conducting the Indians to New York, the sum Necessary.

We are, Sir,
Your humble Servants,
Jos. Galloway.
Jon. Hughes,
John Baynton,
Jos. Fox.

Directed.
To the hon^ble William Denny, Esquire.

Conrad Weiser's Memorandum of Conference at Easton, 1757.

July 14, 1757.

King Teedyuscung being met in Council, with John Pumpshire and Moses Tedeemy, Interpreters, and Seven or Eight Elderly men.

After Conrad Weiser bid Teedyuscung and his People Wellcome in the name of the Governor, and Shook Hands with him, &c.

King Teedyuscung took out a Belt of Wampum, and thanked the Governor for his Kindness, and all his People, as well as himself, signify'd a great Deal of Satisfaction to hear from the Governor. And the King said: It pleased the Hand of Providence to bring me once more to the Place where our Council Fire was kindled. It is a great Pleasure to me to hear from my Brother the Governor, and hope I shall See him Soon here at our Council Fire, where we will Smoak the best Tobaccoe with one another that can be found, and the best Understanding restored that ever was. By this Belt of Wampum I take you by the Hand and lead you up to our Council Fire, and desire you will not listen to the singing of Birds in the Woods. But come with Pleasure, and be as expeditious this Time as ever you can. Gave the Belt.

M^r. Pumpshire, in delivering the Belt, observed to me that, as there was a great deal of Black Wampum in the Belt, It was to distinguish the Ten white Spots, signyfying ten Nations that came with Teedyuscung, and desired I might explain it so to his Honour the Governor.

Conrad Weiser's

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Conrad Weiser

Thu· ay 14 July 17

Dyulcing t Apsaw the

ablements of Governor

C. Louder.

To William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſilvania &c

The Addreſs of the Trustees and Treasurer of Friendly Aſsociation for regaining and preserving Peace with the Indians by pacific measures,

Respectfully sheweth.

That on Consideration of the Answer given by the Governor to our offer of contributing towards the Expence of the Ensuing Treaty with the Indians, We apprehend it to be neceſsary to lay before Him a true State of the Motives which induced us to use our Endeavours to promote a Reconciliation with Them, of the manner in which we proceeded before and ſince the Governor's arrival in this Province and of some Reasons we have for desiring to ſee that the Grounds of their Complaints are carefully and impartially enquired into and considered and such measures pursued for satisfying them, as the present melan=choly Circumstances of this Province immediately require; and We doubt not if the Governor will be pleased to attend to and impartially consider what we shall offer, He will be fully convinced our Conduct hath been consistent with the profeſsion we make of acting on these principles, of fearing God, honouring the King and promoting Peace among men. — We therefore beg leave to inform the Governor that ſoon after the first Accounts were brought of the mischief done by the Indians on the Frontiers of Virginia, some of the people called Quakers residing in Philadelphia seriously considering the fatal Consequences of loſing that Interest and Friendſhip our Predeceſsors had obtained by their upright dealing and Hospitable Treatment of the Indians in the first Settlement of this Province, & apprehending the too general neglect of them which had for some time been obvious would terminate to the Publick Diſadvantage; determined to improve every future Opportunity of manifesting some Regard to them; & several Companies of Indians of different Tribes coming to this City on divers Occaſions, They were visited by some of us & invited to our Houses, & on their going away presented with some small Matters neceſsary for them in their way of living, and the grateful manner in which they received these Instances of Regard and the lively remembrance they appeared to retain of the Friendship which subſiſted between their Ancestors and the first Settlers of this Province afforded us real Satisfaction and some Grounds to hope

our

good Intentions would not be diſappointed.

During the following Winter the frequent Melancholy Accots of the Barbarous Murthers committed by the Indians on the Western & Northern Frontiers of this Province fill'd the Minds of People in general with a Spirit of Indignation & Reſentment against them, & no Opportunity preſented of publickly manifeſting the earneſt Concern We had to use our Utmoſt Endeavours in a manner conſiſtent with our peaceable Principles to prevent the Impending Deſolation; The Calamity became general & every One was deeply Intereſted in the Meaſures taken for enquiring into the Cauſes which induc'd our Antient Steady Friends to become our Enemies; Yet this being the Proper Buſineſs of thoſe then concern'd in the Adminiſtration of the Government, we waited the Event of their Proceedings, having Just Grounds to hope that the Knowledge some of them had of several Matters which might probably have contributed to this unhappy Rupture+ together with the repeated Applications of the Aſsembly of the Province would have excited them to purſue every Rational Method of making such an Enquiry & obtaining an Amicable Adjustment of all Differences with theſe Indians & of thereby averting the Melancholy Conſequences of continuing to expoſe them immediately to the Artifices of the French who would not fail to take Advantage of our Miſunderſtanding with them; But the Spring of another Year return'd & the Publick remain'd unacquainted with such Meaſures being purſued. Great Military Preparations were indeed made & Forts erected in many Parts of the Frontiers, but the Deſolation & Diſtreſs of the Province increaſed & the Sanguine Expectation of the People who had at first hoped by theſe Means to defend themſelves were remarkably diſappointed. Governor Morris nevertheleſs determin'd to iſsue a Declaration of Warr against the Delawares & Shawneſe, many of the People call'd Quakers reſiding in Philadelphia met together & preſented an Addreſs to him, earneſtly beseeching that every Meaſure which had

+ these were printed both in the Gazette & in their Minutes.

been purſued & whatever remain'd poſsible to be done to prevent so lamentable an Extremity, might be strictly & impartially reviewed & Consider'd, that full Enquiry might be made whether ſome — Apprehenſions theſe Indians had conceiv'd of a Deviation from the Integrity of Conduct towards them Conſpicuous in the first Establiſhment might not unhappily have contributed in some Degree to the Alteration of their Conduct towards Us that full Time might be allow'd for thoſe Indians who remain'd well affected towards Us to uſe & report the Effect of their Endeavours to reconcile our Enemies to Us, & that by the Governor's Care to guard againſt involving the Innocent with the Guilty, such clear Demonſtrations of Christian Tenderneſs might be given as might tend to the engaging other neighbouring Indians to aſsist in the Desireable Work of restoring Peace & Tranquility & at the same time offering tho' a much larger Part of their — Estates should be neceſsary than the heavieſt Taxes of a War could be expected to require by voluntary Grants chearfully to contribute towards the Obtaining Peace "in the same Manner as the unhappy Experience of several of the moſt Martial Neighbouring Colonies had after long & bloody Wars testifyed it must at laſt if ever be obtained.

Govr. Morris was pleaſ'd to give a Civil Anſwr. to this Address; but thought it neceſsary to proceed immediately to a Declaration of Warr; A few days after which some of Us having the Opportunity of a free Conference with Conrad Weiſer who had as Provincial Interpreter been long concern'd in Publick Tranſactions with the Indians, We were thereby confirm'd in our Apprehenſions that ſome Diſsatisfaction reſpecting their Lands, had tended to the alienating their Friendſhip from Us, & that he thought the only Method to ſave the Province from Ruin was to endeavour for a Peace with them by Pacific Meaſures, & the next Day a Delaware Indian from the Jerſeys was ſent to One of Us with a Letter from C. Weiſer recommending him as a Person worthy of ſome Notice from Us & fitt to be employ'd on a Meſsage to the Delawares, when an Opportunity of —

ſending One could be obtain'd; & there being at that time a Number of the Chiefs of the 6 Nation Indians in town; ſome of Us thought it neceſsary to take ſome Friendly Notice of them, but being deter-min'd to avoid giving any ~~way~~ Occaſion of Offence, before We had any Converſation with them two of Us waited on Gov.^r Morris, and inform'd him that as he had iſsued his Declaration of War, We tho't it our Duty to acquieſce therewith, but as there were ſome Friendly Indians in town; We were diſpoſ'd to take ſome Notice of them & to endeavour by a Friendly Converſation to manifeſt our good Diſpo-ſition towards them & engage their good Offices On any Occaſion — which might be improv'd for the Publick Welfare; & We at the ſame time aſsur'd the Gov.^r if any thing ſhould occur which had a Proſpect of tending to the Publick Intereſt, or might be worthy of his Notice he ſhould be fully acquainted therewith, the Governor expreſs'd his Approbation of our Deſign & gave Us full Liberty to proſecute — our Intentions & the next day ſome of theſe Indian Chiefs with C. Weiser & Andrew Montour the Provincial Interpreters & D.^r Claus Gen.^l Johnſon's Secretary, dined at one of our Houſes; & after dinner had ſome Converſation on the happy State of the firſt Settlers of this Province & the unhappy Rupture which had lately happen'd —

The free & hearty acknowledgements of Pleaſure & Gra-titude from theſe Indians fully evidenced their good Diſpoſition — towards Us & induc'd Conrad Weiser to declare he had not lately — heard them expreſs themſelves with ſo much Openneſs, & earneſtly to urge our improving this Opportunity; in Order to it he adviſ'd the calling together as many of our Antient Men of the Survivors of — the firſt Settlers as we could collect & to give the Indians another Meeting, in which the Subſtance of that Converſation might be re-peated & enforc'd on their Minds, by preſenting them with a Belt of Wampum — Gov.^r Morris was immediately inform'd of what had paſs'd & as there appear'd some Proſpect of improving — this Diſpoſition of the Indians to the Publick Benefit he was aſsur'd that if he would adviſe & direct the Manner of proceeding, nothing more was deſir'd by Us than Under his Direction to proceed therein in ſuch Manner as would be moſt agreeable to him moſt effectually answer the Purpoſe intended & demonſtrate that We did not act from Views of private Advantage thereby & leaſt the Differences then subsisting between him & the Aſſembly about the raiſing Money for the Publick Services ſhould diſcourage or retard his engaging therein; He was told that whatever Sum of Money ſhould be wanting even to the amo.t of £5000, he ſhould be immediately ſupply'd with & by every Part of our Conduct ſhould find our hearty Concern for the Publick Welfare to be our Principal Motives. Our Purpoſes appearing acceptable to the Governor about 20 of Us with the ſame Interpreters had two Conferences with the Indians & the moſt Material Parts of what they ſaid were immediately communicated to the Governor & the Propoſal of ſending three Meſſengers to the Delawares & Shawaneſe being approv'd of by him, the neceſſary Proviſion was made for their ſetting out & Proper Company provided for their ſafe Conduct thro' the Improved Part of the Province & when they were ready to proceed on their Journey, the Governor being waited On for the Paſſes & requested to direct what Signal they ſhould give on their Return to distinguiſh them from Enemies while the Paſſes lay before him ready to be ſign'd he ſuddenly appear'd to change his Intentions & ſignifyed his Reſolution to conſult his Council on the Occaſion. The Minutes of our Converſation with theſe Indians being examin'd & ſign'd by the three Interpreters were immediately after this deliver'd to the Governor & his Council being ſummoned We were inform'd they ſoon agree that as he had ſo lately declar'd War, any Offers of Peace from him would be unſeaſonable, & that the Method firſt propoſ'd of the Meſſengers going with ſuch Instructions as they had rec'd from their own Chiefs was moſt fit to be purſued.

The next day the Indian Chiefs setting out in the Stage Boat for New York after they were gone the Meſsengers refus'd to perform the Service they had undertaken & the day following the Governor in Conſequence of ſome Intelligence rec'd from the Governor of New York concluded to ſend the Meſsengers in his own Name—

To prevent any Miſrepreſentations of our Conduct as well as to engage the Friendſhip of Gentlemen from whom we hop'd to receive more hearty Aſsistance than We had from thoſe on whom We had hitherto depended, Copies of the Minutes of our Converſation with the Indians & of their Anſwers were immediately sent to the Governor of New York & to General Johnſon & an earneſt Application for their Aſsistance in engaging the Indians of the Six Nations to promote the Reſtoration of Peace with an Offer of chearfully defraying the Expences thereof Gov.^r Hardy was so kind as to ſend such an Anſw.^r as evidenc'd his hearty Concern for the Publick Welfare, & lay'd Us under Senſible Obligations; And We have never rec'd the leaſt Hint from Gen.^l Johnſon of his Diſapprobation of any Part of our Conduct therein; Under theſe Circumſtances; We had Reaſon to apprehend that our Intention was approv'd of, & the Speedy Return of the Meſsengers with an Agreeable Anſw.^r confirm'd Us in a Reſolution to continue our Endeavours to engage as many of our fellow Subjects as poſsible to concurr with Us therein.

The Meſsengers being sent the 2.^d time on their Return brought with them the Indian King Teedyuscung & some of his People to Easton & repeatedly inform'd Us of the Neceſsity of our Perſonal Attendance there & manifesting thereby & by Contributing towards the Expences of a suitable Preſent the Sincerity of our Profeſsions, of Regard to them & ^they were not willing to go back to the Indians without Us.

We therefore being inform'd that Gov.^r Morris had reſolv'd to meet them at Easton × that the Provincial Treasury—

× the Votes of the Aſsembly proves it—

was exhauſted & that the Proprietaries Agents refuſ'd to contribute towards the neceſsary Expences & appear'd Averſe to — the Promotion of theſe Pacific Meaſures, a Conſiderable Number of Us thought it neceſsary to enter into a Subſcription towards raiſing a Fund to supply the Deficiency of what ought in Justice to be contributed by the Proprietaries on this Occaſion & a Conſiderable Sum was immediately ſubſcrib'd & Gov.r Morris inform'd of our Inclination to attend the Treaty & to make ſome Addition to the Preſent provided at the Publick Expence. From the Time of the firſt Meſsengers arriving at Teaogon; the Hoſtilities on our Northern Frontiers ceaſ'd & a Stop being put to the cruel Devaſtations — that had been committed an Acceptable Reſpite was obtain'd — for our Diſtreſsd fellow Subjects which afforded Us real Pleaſure & Satisfaction so that the Malicious Calumnies & Aſperſions which then were utter'd were not ſufficient to divert Us from the ſteady — Proſecution of our Purpoſe. Gov.r Morris being at Easton ſometime before Us, immediately after our Arrival there ſome of Us waited on him to repeat Our Deſires of promoting the Publick Intereſt & contributing any Aſsistance in Our Power in ſuch Manner as — might be moſt agreeable to him; He rec'd Us civilly & expreſs'd his — Approbation of our Deſign. —— At the Governors Lodgings We firſt saw Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief to whom We were — before utterly Strangers;+ on our coming in he immediately expreſsd his Regard for & Confidence in the Quakers & declar'd he would not proceed to any Buſineſs unleſs We were preſent, & confirm'd it ſo evidently by his Subſequent Conduct at that & the enſuing — Treaty that We could not without an unjustifiable Neglect of our Duty decline contributing our utmoſt endeavours to improve this Diſpoſition to the Intereſt of our Country, so farr as We might be able to do it, conſiſtent with our Reſpective Stations in Life.

Gov.r Morris was afterwards pleaſ'd

+ & this in the hearing of Gov.r Morris.

to accept of the Preſent provided by Us & to deliver it in our Name to the Indians.

After the Concluſion of this Treaty Govr. Morris thought it neceſsary to ſend Capt. Newcaſtle on a Meſsage to the Indians at or near Fort Johnſon; But before he was set out Govr. Denny arriv'd & ſucceded in the Government of this Province & We always apprehended that in his Name & by his Authority Capt. Newcaſtle went on that Meſsage as We never interfer'd therein in any Manner whatever, & were not inform'd the Particular Buſineſs he was charg'd with; on Capt. Newcaſtle's Return We found by converſing with him, he had given ſome Offence to General Johnſon & We have ſince had Cauſe to apprehend× that ſome Gentlemen in higher Stations have been inform'd that We had ſent Newcaſtle on this Meſsage & given him Matters in Charge to be privately tranſacted with the Indians after it was known to Us that the King had by a Special Commiſsion authoriz'd Sir Willm. Johnſon to negociate all Matters of a publick Concern with them; But as We have not given any Occaſion for ſuch a Charge, nor were any Way concern'd in ſending that Meſsage it affords Us a Particular Pleaſure that the Governor has given Us ſo favourable an Opportunity of clearing ourſelves from this unjuſt Cenſure & We hope that this ingenuous Acct. of our Conduct in the Courſe of this Buſineſs before the Governor's Arrival will fully convince that We proceeded therein on juſt Motives & with the Regard due from Us to the Govr. of this Province.

It is well known to the Govr. [illegible]t on his Arrival here ſome of Us waited on him & one of Us aſsur'd him of our Sincere deſire to proceed in contributing our Aſsiſtance towards the Reſtoration of Peace in a Manner moſt agreeable to him & conſiſtent with our Characters & Stations. He was then pleas'd to declare his Approbation of our Purpoſe & when We

× from the Acct. given by Genl. Johnson to ye Earl of Loudoun of this Journey of Newcastle it is thought the Earl was induc'd to express himself in the manner Govr. Denny has publish'd in his last message to the Assembly & thereby the Governor hath both in publick & private endeavour'd to throw on his Friends the Blame of his own misconduct.

waited on him with our Addreſs before the second Treaty at Easton. The Governor by his Anſwer declar'd his Approbation of our Proceedings & his being willing to receive the Preſent We prepar'd & invited Us to attend the Treaty; We had Reaſon to conclude that our Conduct there had given the Governor no Occaſion of Offence, as after the Buſineſs was finiſh'd on our acknowledging his Integrity & Candour in the publick Tranſactions there, +He gave Us such an Anſwer as fully expreſs'd his being well pleaſ'd with Us & the Secretary & Provincial Interpreter very liberally declar'd their Satisfaction & Approbation of our Conduct & the latter fully testifyed that We had thereby evidently promoted the Publick Intereſt & been Instrumental in bringing the Buſineſs so far towards the deſir'd Iſsue.

From that time till the late Treaty at Lancaster We know of no Part of our Proceedings, which could displeaſe the Governor; unleſs our Application to the Secretary for an Inspection of the Records in his Office had that unexpected Effect; leaſt that should be the Caſe & the Intention & Manner of that Application be misrepreſented by any of the Proprietaries Agents & Others engag'd with them in the Meaſures which have contributed to the present unhappy Circumſtances of this Province; We think it neceſsary to inform the Governor that this Province was settled on Terms very different from moſt of the Other Colonies; The first Adventurers were Men of Subſtance & Reputation; who purchas'd the Lands of the Proprietor & as he oblig'd himſelf & his Heirs by an expreſs Covenant contain'd in their Original Deeds to clear the Land from all Titles, Claims or Demands of the Indian Natives or any other Perſons whatſoever; they agreed to pay an annual Quitrent more than sufficient to enable him to satisfy the Indians & obtain a Peaceable Poſseſsion of the Land & during the Lives of our first Proprietor & the first Settlers; We believe this was faithfully perform'd & so long a Ball.ce remain'd towards making further Purchaſes as the Settlement of the Country increas'd that any attempt to elude the Original Intention &—

+He thank'd us for our Company & said He was glad we were there & that his Conduct was satisfactory to us & sh.d endeavour to act so upon all occasions, as to

+the purchase made by Jos.h Hamilton [illegible] of [illegible] for £500 Curr.cy was of the lands belonging to [illegible] of the Indians of y.e Six Nations, & no proper [illegible]

Agreement of honeſtly purchaſing the Land of the People who had a Native Right in it, will be ever condemn'd by all Impartial and honeſt Men.

At the ſecond Treaty at Easton the Governor by his Candid & ingenuous Treatment of the Indians (as the Mohawk ſince aptly expreſs'd it) put his Hand into Teedyuscung's Boſom & was ſo ſucceſsful as to draw out the Secret (which Neither Sr. Willm. Johnſon nor the Six Nations could do) from that Time it was generally known that One Cauſe of the Alienation of their Friendſhip was ſome Injuſtice they had rec'd or ſuppoſ'd to be done them in the Purchaſes & running out of their Lands they complain'd of divers kinds of Frauds which had been committed; repeatedly urg'd that an Impartial Enquiry ſhould be made into the Grounds of their Complaints by ſearching all our Records & by the Strong Motives of a Regard to our Temporal & Eternal Intereſt urg'd the Governor to give Liberty to all Perſons & Friends to ſearch into theſe Matters. Thus We thought ourſelves under the ſtrongest Obligations to make all the Enquiry in our Power into the true State of the Indian Claims whether or not ſuch Care had been taken to purchaſe & pay them for the Lands, as the Proprietary Agents had conſtantly aſserted. The Right many of Us who hold large Tracts of Land under the first Settlers, the Governors repeated Declarations both in Publick & Private that thoſe Matters ſhould be honeſtly & fully enquir'd into & the Indians Injunctions, that this ſhould be done not only by the Perſons thus complain'd of or their Agents but by Others likewiſe Intereſted therein united in engaging our Particular Attention & gave Us a Reaſonable Proſpect of meeting with the Governor's Approbation & tho' the Secretary refus'd to permit Us to proceed therein, by inspecting the Records in his Office we still had Cauſe to think our further Application to the neceſsary & Important Concern of regaining Peace was not Contrary to the Governor's Inclination, as on our informing him of our Intention to attend the Treaty at Lancaſter & our Willingneſs to contribute towards the Expences of the Preſents to be given to the Indians there; The Governor with the utmoſt Readineſs expreſs'd his Approbation of our Propoſal; & We are not Conſcious of having at that Treaty or Since given the leaſt Occaſion for the Alteration of his Conduct towards Us; which from the Anſwr. now receiv'd & the Converſation conſequent thereon We have Occaſion to Obſerve

We have no Views inconſiſtent with the Honour of our Gracious King & the Intereſt of our Country, both which We sincerely endeavour to promote; We have heartily deſir'd that People of every Denomination in the Province would Unite in the ſame good Purpoſe & particularly on this Buſineſs, that the ſame Harmony & good Underſtanding which ſubſiſted between the firſt Settlers of the Province & the Natives might be reviv'd & maintain'd & We have happily ſucceeded with ſeveral Religious Societies, who have rais'd Funds & are ready to apply them towards reſtoring Peace, & if the Complaints of the Indians appear to be just & the Proprietaries & their Agents should refuse to make them such Satisfaction as in Justice they ought to have rather than the Lives of our diſtreſs'd fellow Subjects should be ſacrific'd their Properties deſtroy'd & ſo large a Part of the Kings Dominions be lay'd Waſte they will freely join with Us in Contributg. towards the ſatisfying such just Claims of the Indians or at leaſt to pacify them till the Immediate Authority of the King of whoſe Justice & paternal Care We have not the leaſt Doubt, can be interpoſed & Justice Equity & Mercy be again restored & maintained among Us. And if We are now ſo happy as to convince the Governor of the Integrity of our Intentions & Conduct; We shall have Reaſon to hope he will concurr with Us in taking the firſt Opportunity of convincing the Nobleman he has named that it muſt be from ſome unjust Repreſentations that he was induc'd to think We had preſumed "to treat with foreign Princes or by acting as Mediators between the Government & an Independent People invaded the Kings Prerogative Royal;" We apprehend our Duty to God & the King have engaged Us in this Business & some of the good Effects thereof have already appeared; We therefore now again offer the Governor to contribute something considerable towards the Present necessary to be made the Indians at the Ensuing Treaty & by our Personal Attendance to improve the Confidence & good Opinion these People have of Us to the Publick Benefit; should the Governor persist in refusing to accept our Present, We assure him We shall not by any Part of our Conduct give any just Occasion to charge Us with a Disrespectful Conduct towards him & We desire our Attendance at the Treaty may not be consider'd as such. The Business to be transacted there is of so much Consequence to the Lives Liberties & Properties of the People of this Province, that should We omit to attend there & depend on the Governor & the Kings Agent receiving all their Information on this Important Occasion from the Proprietors Agents & Others, who have for some Years past been concern'd in the transacting Indian Affairs; We should be deficient of our Duty as Christians & Englishmen; Denominations We hold more dear to Us than any other Titles or Appellations whatsoever.

Signed on behalf & by Appointment of the said Trustees & Treasurers of

Abel James Clerk

[illegible]: 1757

On the [illegible] Committee, as delivered the [illegible] waited on the Governor who [illegible] in Council, & they [illegible] by the Secretary inform[illegible], they intended to print the Address [illegible] the Govr. to acquaint them, [illegible] had any objection to the printing [illegible] to their first application to him [illegible] time [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] Answers C & D [illegible] [illegible] of which [illegible] [illegible] &c

B

Address to the Governor

14: 7 mo: 1757

"Benjamin Chew, "John Mifflin, & Thomas Cadwallader, Members of the Proprietary and Governor's Council, Esquires. And "Francis West, "John Armstrong, "Joseph Armstrong, "John Smith, "John Potter, "Hugh Mercer, "William Smith, "John McNaught, "John Byards, "David Wilson, "James Carruthers, & "Hermanus Alrick's of the County of Cumberland, Esquires ....

New Commiſsions of the Peace are to be considered, and made out, for all the Counties, in which they have not been renewed by the present Governor.

At a Council held at Philadelphia On Friday the 15th July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutent Governor.

Benjamin Chew, And
Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwallader. } Esquires.

The Governor inform'd the Members that On Monday Mr. Israel Pemberton, William Callender, Joseph Morris and Jeremiah Warder, had waited On him, in the Name of the Friendly Aſsociation, desiring they might be allowed, as in some former Treaties, to make Presents to the Indians and to attend the ensuing Treaty at Easton. And that he had given them such an Answer as was agreed to in Council, after considering the Proprietaries Letter of the 10th March, and follows in these Words, to wit.

"The Governor's Answer to a Deputation of the Friendly Society.

"Gentlemen,

"The Proprietaries have acquainted me that the Earl "of Halifax has communicated to them, with very strong Expreſsions of Diſsatis"faction a Treaty held with Indians at Philadelphia by the People call'd "Quakers which His Lordship was pleased to think the most extraordinary pro"cedure he had ever seen, in Persons who were on the same Footing only with all "others of the Kings private Subjects, to presume to treat with Foreign Princes. "And further that as the suffering any one Part of the King's Subjects, whether "of a different Profeſsion of Religion, or however else distinguished, to treat, as "Mediators, between a Province in which they live and any Independent People "is the highest Invasion of his Majesty's Prerogative Royal, and of the worst "Consequence; as it must tend to divide the King's Subjects into different Parties "and Interests, and by how much more These or any other Body of People are "suffered to attach the Indians to their own particular Interest, by so much leſs "must their Regard to People of other Profeſsions be. The Proprietors have "therefore directed Me, not to suffer those People, or any other particular Body or Society in Pennsylvania, to concern themselves in any Treaty with the Indians, or any Pretence; to suffer Presents from such Persons to be given to the Indians— or to be joined with the Public Present, at any such Treaty. These Directions I shall conform to, and my Regard for You, as well as Mess.rs Penn's Instructions, lead me to observe, that your Attendance at Treaties, as a distinct Society,— having given great Offence to the Ministers, it would be prudent in You to decline going in a Body.

July 11th 1757. William Denny."

And that, on Wednesday in the Afternoon, he had received from the same Persons, Abel James being with them, a long Address, which was read in these Words, to wit,

"To William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and
"Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania &ca.

"The Address of the Trustees and Treasurer of the Friendly Association for regaining and preserving Peace with the Indians by pacific Measures,

& "Respectfully sheweth

"That, on Consideration of the Answer given by the Governor to our Offer of contributing towards the Expences of the ensuing Treaty with the Indians, We apprehend it to be necessary to lay before Him a true State of the Motives which induced Us to use our Endeavours to promote a Reconciliation with them; of the Manner in which we proceeded ~~both~~ before and Since the Governor's Arrival in this Province, And of some Reasons we have for desiring to see that the Grounds of their Complaints are carefully and impartially enquired into and considered, and such Measures pursued for satisfying them, as the present melancholy Circumstances of this Province immediately require; and we doubt not, if the Governor will be pleased to attend to and impartially consider what we shall offer; He will be fully convinced our Conduct hath been consistent with the Profession we make of acting on those Principles, of fearing God, honouring the King, and promoting Peace among Men.

"We therefore beg leave to inform the Governor that soon after the first Accounts were brought of the Mischief done by the Indians on the Frontiers of Virginia, some of the People called Quakers residing in Philadelphia seriously considering the fatal Consequences of losing that Interest and Friendship, our Predecessors had obtained by their upright dealing and hospitable Treatment of the Indians, in the first Settlement of this Province, And apprehending the too general Neglect of them, which had for some time been obvious, would terminate to the public Disadvantage, determined to improve every future Opportunity of manifesting some Regard to them; And, several Companies of Indians of different Tribes, coming to this City, on divers Occasions, They were visited by some of Us, and invited to our Houses, And on their going away presented with some small Matters necessary "for them, in their way of living; And the gratefull Manner in which they received these Instances of Regard, and the lively Remembrance they appear'd to retain, of the Friendship which subsisted between their Ancestors and the first Settlers of this Province, afforded us real Satisfaction, and some grounds to hope our good Intentions wou'd not be disappointed.

"During the following Winter, the frequent Melancholy Accounts of the barbarous Murders committed by the Indians on the Western, and Northern Frontiers of this Province, filled the Minds of People in general with a Spirit of Indignation and Resentment against them, and no Opportunity presented, of publickly manifesting the earnest Concern we had, to use our utmost Endeavours, in a Manner consistent with our peaceable Principles, to prevent the impending Desolation. The Calamity became general, and every one was deeply interested, in the Measures taken, for enquiring into the Causes which had induced our antient, steady Friends, to become our Enemies, Yet this being the proper Business of those then concerned in the Administration of the Government, we waited the Event of their proceedings, having just Grounds to hope, that the Knowledge, some of them had, of several Matters, which might probably have contributed to this unhappy Rupture; together with the repeated Applications of the Assembly of the Province, wou'd have incited them to pursue every rational Method of making such an Enquiry, and obtaining an amicable Adjustment, of all Differences with these Indians, and thereby averting the melancholy Consequences of continuing to expose them immediately to the Artifices of the French, who wou'd not fail to take Advantage of our Misunderstandings with them; But the Spring of another Year returned, and the Public remained unacquainted with such Measures being pursued. Great Military Preparations were indeed made, and Forts erected in many Parts of the Frontiers, but the Desolation and Distress of the Province increased, and the sanguine Expectations of the People, who had at first hoped by these Means to defend themselves, were remarkably disappointed.

"Governor Morris nevertheless determining to issue a Declaration of War against the Delawares and Shawnese; many of the People called Quakers residing in Philadelphia met together, and presented an Address to him earnestly beseeching "that every Measure which had been pursued, and what ever remained possible to be done to prevent so lamentable an Extremity, might be strictly, and impartially, reviewed and considered, that full Enquiry might be made, whether some Apprehensions these Indians had conceived of a Deviation from the Integrity of Conduct towards them, conspicuous in the first Establishment, might not unhappily have contributed in some Degree, to the alteration of their Conduct towards Us; that full Time might be allowed for those Indians who remained well affected towards us, to use, and report the Effect of their Endeavours to reconcile our Enemies to Us, And that by the Governor's Care, to guard against involving the Innocent with the guilty, such clear Demonstrations of Christian Tenderness might be given, as might tend to the engaging other Neighbouring Indians to assist in the desirable Work of restoring Peace and Tranquility," and at the same Time offering, tho' a much larger part of their Estates shou'd be necessary, than the heaviest Taxes of

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"a War coud be expected to require, by voluntary Grants, chearfully to contribute towards the obtaining Peace, in the same Manner, as the unhappy Experience of several of the most Martial Neighbouring Colonies had, after Long and bloody Wars, testified it must at last if ever, be obtained.

"Governor Morris was pleased to give a civil Answer to this Address, but thought it necessary to proceed immediately to a Declaration of War; a few days after which some of Us having the Opportunity of a free Conference with Conrad Weiser, who had as Provincial Interpreter, been long concerned in publick Transactions with the Indians, we were thereby confirmed in our Apprehensions that some Dissatisfaction respecting their Lands had tended to the alienating their Friendship from Us, and that he thought, the only Method, to save the Province from Ruin; was to endeavour for a Peace with them by pacific Measures; And the next Day a Delaware Indian from the Jerseys was sent to one of Us with a Letter from C: Weiser Recommending him as a Person worthy of some Notice from Us, and fit to be employed on a Message to the Delawares, when an Opportunity of sending one coud be obtained, And there being at that Time a Number of the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians in Town, some of Us thought it necessary to take some Friendly Notice of them, but being determined to avoid giving any Occasion of Offence, before we had any Conversation with them, Two of us waited on Governor Morris and informed him that as he had issued his Declaration of War, we thought it our Duty to acquiesce therewith, but as there were some Friendly Indians in Town, we were disposed to take some Notice of them, and to endeavour by a friendly Conversation to manifest our good Disposition towards them, and engage their good Offices on any Occasion which might be improved for the Public Welfare, and we at the same time assured the Governor, if any thing shoud occur which had a Prospect of tending to the Public Interest, or might be worthy of his Notice, he shoud be fully acquainted therewith. The Governor expressed his Approbation of our Design, and gave us full Liberty to prosecute our Intentions; and the next Day some of these Indian Chiefs, with C: Weiser, and Andrew Montour the Provincial Interpreters, and D: Claus, Genl. Johnson's Secretary, dined at one of our Houses, and after Dinner had some Conversation on the happy State of the first Settlers of this Province, and the unhappy Rupture which had lately happened.

"The free and hearty Acknowledgments of Pleasure and Gratitude from these Indians fully evidenced their good Disposition towards Us, and induced Conrad Weiser to declare he had not lately heard them express themselves with so much openness, and earnestness to urge our improving this Opportunity, and in Order to it, He advised the calling together as many of our antient Men, of the Survivors of the first Settlers, as we coud collect, and to give the Indians another Meeting, in which the Substance of that Conversation might be repeated, and enforced on their Minds, by presenting them with a Belt of Wampum.

"Governor Morris was immediately informed of what had passed; and as there appeared some Prospect of improving this Disposition of the

"Indians to the Public Benefit, he was aſsured that if he woud advise and direct
"the Manner of Proceeding, nothing more was desired by Us, than under his
"Direction to proceed therein, in such Manner as woud be most agreable to
"him, most effectually answer the Purpose intended, and demonstrate that we
"did not act from Views of private Advantage thereby; and least the Differences
"then subsisting between him and the Aſsembly about the raising Money for
"Publick Service, shoud discourage or retard his engaging therein, He was told
"that what ever Sum of Money should be wanting, even to the Amount of Five
"Thousand Pounds, he shoud be immediately supplied with, and by every part of
"our Conduct, shoud find, our hearty Concern for the public Welfare, to be our
"principal Motives.

"Our Purposes appearing acceptable to the Governor, about Twenty
"of Us, with the same Interpreters, had two Conferences with the Indians,
"And the most material Parts of what they said were immediately communicated
"to the Governor, and the Proposal, of sending Three Meſsengers to
"the Delawares, and Shawnese, being approved of by him, the neceſsary
"Provision was made for their setting out, and proper Company provided for
"their safe Conduct thro' the improved Part of the Province, and when they were
"ready to proceed on their Journey, the Governor being waited on for the Paſses,
"and requested to direct what Signal they shoud give, on their Return, to
"distinguish them from Enemies, while the Paſses lay before him ready to be
"signed he suddenly appeared to change his Intentions, and signified his Resolution
"to consult his Council on the Occasion.

"The Minutes of our Conversation with these Indians, being examined,
"and signed by the Three Interpreters, were, immediately after this, delivered to
"the Governor, and his Council being summoned, we were inform'd they soon
"agreed, that as he had so lately declared War, any Offers of Peace from Him
"woud be unseasonable, and that the Method first proposed of the Meſsengers
"going with such Instructions, as they had received from their own Chiefs, was
"most fit to be pursued.

"The next Day the Indian Chiefs setting out in the Stage Boat for New
"York, after they were gone the Meſsengers refused to perform the Service they
"had undertaken; and the Day following, the Governor, in Consequence of
"some Intelligence received from the Governor of New York, concluded to send
"the Meſsengers in his own Name.

"To prevent any Misrepresentations of our Conduct, as well as to engage
"the Friendship of Gentlemen, from whom we hoped to receive more hearty Aſsistance,
"than we had from those, on whom we had hitherto depended, Copies of the
"Minutes of our Conversation with the Indians, and of their Answer, were
"immediately sent to the Governor of New York and to General Johnson,
"And an earnest Application for their Aſsistance, in engaging the Indians of
"the Six Nations to promote the Restoration of Peace, with an Offer of
"chearfully defraying the Expences thereof. Governor Hardy was so kind
"as to send such an Answer, as evidenced his hearty Concern for the public
"Welfare, and lay'd us under sensible Obligations; And we have never received
"the least Hint from General Johnson, of his Disapprobation of any

"Part of our Conduct therein. Under these Circumstances, we had reason to "apprehend that our Intention was approved of, And the speedy return of the "Meſsengers, with an agreeable Answer confirmed us in a resolution to continue "our Endeavours to engage as many of our Fellow-subjects as poſsible to concur with Us therein.

"The Meſsengers being sent a Second Time, on their return, brought "with them, the Indian King, Teedyuscung, and some of his People, and repeatedly "inform'd Us of the Neceſsity of our personally attending there, and manifesting thereby, and by contributing towards the Expences of a suitable Present, "the Sincerity of our Profeſsions of our Regard to them, and were not willing "to go back to the Indians without Us.

"We therefore being informed, that Governor Morris had resolved "to meet them at Easton, That the Provincial Treasury was exhausted; And, "that the Proprietary's Agents refused to contribute towards the neceſsary Expences, and appeared averse to the Promotion of these pacific Measures, "a considerable Number of Us thought it neceſsary to enter into a Subscription towards raising a Fund, to supply the Deficiency of what ought, in Justice, to be contributed by the Proprietaries on this Occasion; and a considerable Sum was immediately subscribed, and Governor Morris informed of "our Inclination to attend the Treaty, and to make some Addition to the "Present provided at the public Expence.

"From the Time of the first Meſsengers arriving at Teaogon, the Hostilities on our Northern Frontiers ceased, and a Stop being put to the cruel Devastations that had been committed, an acceptable Respite was obtained "for our diſtreſsed Fellow Subjects, which afforded Us real Pleasure and "Satisfaction, so that the malicious Calumnies, and Aspersions, which then "were uttered, were not sufficient to divert us from the steady Prosecution of "our Purpose.

"Governor Morris being at Easton some time before Us, immediately "after our Arrival there, some of Us waited on him, to repeat our Desires "of promoting the Public Interest, and contributing any Aſsistance in "our Power, in such Manner as might be most agreeable to him; He received Us civilly, and expreſsed his Approbation of our Design.

"At the Governor's Lodgings we first saw Teedyuscung, the Delaware "Chief, to whom we were before utterly Strangers; on our coming in, he immediately expreſsed his regard for, and Confidence in the Quakers, and declared "he would not proceed to any Buſineſs, unleſs we were present; and confirmed "it so evidently by his subsequent Conduct, at that, and the ensuing Treaty, that "We could not, without an unjustifiable Neglect of our Duty, decline contributing "our utmost Endeavours to improve this Disposition to the Interest of our "Country, so far as we might be able to do it, consistent with our respective "Stations in Life.

"Governor Morris was afterwards pleased to accept of the Present "provided by Us, and to deliver it in our Name to the Indians.

"After the Conclusion of this Treaty, Gov.r Morris thought it "neceſsary to send Captain Newcastle, on a Meſsage to the Indians at, or "near Fort Johnson; But before he was set out, Governor Denny arrived, and succeeded in the Government of this Province, And we always apprehended that in His Name, and by his Authority, Captain Newcastle went on that Meſsage; as we never interfered therein, in any Manner whatever, and were not informed the particular Buſineſs he was charged with: On Captain Newcastles return, We found, by conversing with him, he had given some Offence to General Johnson; And we have since had Cause to apprehend, that some Gentlemen in higher Stations have been informed that "We had sent Newcastle on this Meſsage; and given him Matters in Charge to be privately transacted with the Indians, after it was known to Us that the King had by a special Commiſsion authorized Sir William Johnson to negotiate all Matters of a Public Concern with them"; But as we have not given any Occasion for such a Charge, nor were any Way concerned in sending that Meſsage; it affords us a particular Pleasure that the Governor has given Us so favourable an Opportunity of clearing ourselves from this unjust Censure; And we hope that this ingenuous Account, of our Conduct, in the Course of this Buſineſs, before the Governor's Arrival, will fully evince, that we proceeded therein on just Motives, and with the Regard due from Us to the Governor of this Province.

"It is well known to the Governor, that on his Arrival here, some of Us waited On him; and One of Us aſsured him of our sincere Desire to proceed in contributing our Aſsistance towards the Restoration of Peace, in a Manner most agreable to him, and consistent with our Characters and Stations. He was then pleased to declare his Approbation of our Purpose; and when we waited on him with our Addreſs, before the second Treaty at Easton; the Governor, by his Answer, declared his Approbation of our Proceedings, and his being willing to receive the Present we prepared; And invited Us to attend the Treaty; We had Reason to conclude, that our Conduct there had given the Governor no Occasion of Offence, As, after the Buſineſs was finished, on our acknowledging his Integrity and Candour in the Public Transactions there, He gave Us such an Answer as fully expreſsed his being well pleased with Us. And the Secretary, and Provincial Interpreter, very liberally declared their Satisfaction, and Approbation of our Conduct, and the latter fully testifyed, that We had thereby evidently promoted the Public Interest, and been Instrumental in bringing the Buſineſs so far towards the desired Iſsue.

"From that Time, till the late Treaty at Lancaster, We know of no Part of our Proceedings which cou'd displease the Governor, unleſs our Application to the Secretary for the Inspection of the Records in his Office had that unexpected Effect; Least that shou'd be the Case, And the Intention, and Manner of that Application be misrepresented, by any of the Proprietary's Agents, and others engaged with them in the Measures, which have contributed to the present unhappy Circumstances of this Province; We think it neceſsary to inform the Governor, That this Province was settled on Terms very different from most of the other Colonies; The first Adventurers were Men of Substance and Reputation, who purchased the Lands of the Proprietor, and as he obliged himself, and his Heirs, by an expreſs Covenant contained in their Original Deeds "to clear the Land from all Titles, Claims, or Demands of the Indian Natives or any other Persons whatsoever, they agreed to pay an annual Quit Rent, more than sufficient to enable him

"to satisfy the Indians, and obtain a peaceable Poſseſsion of the Land.
"And during the Lives of our first Proprietor, and the first Settlers, We believe
"this was faithfully performed, and so large a Ballance remained towards making
"further Purchases, as the Settlement of the Country increased, that any Attempt
"to elude the original Intention, and Agreement, of honestly purchasing the Land, of
"the People who had the Native Right in it, will be ever condemned by all Impartial
"and honest Men.

"At the second Treaty at Easton the Governor, by his candid and
"ingenuous Treatment of the Indians (as the Mohawks since aptly expreſsed it) "put
"His Hand into Teedyuscung's Bosom, and was so succeſsfull as to draw out the Secret
"(which neither Sir William Johnson nor the Six Nations could do") from that Time it
"was generally known, that one Cause of the Alienation of their Friendships, was some
"Injustice they had received, or supposed to be done them, in the Purchases, and running
"out, of their Lands; They complain'd of divers kinds of Frauds which had been com=
=mitted, repeatedly urged that an impartial Enquiry shou'd be made into the Grounds of
"their Complaints by searching all our Records, and, by the Strong Motives of a Regard
"to our Temporal and eternal Interest, urged the Governor to give Liberty to all Persons
"and Friends to search into these Matters." Thus we thought ourselves under the strongest
"Obligations to make all the Enquiry in our Power into the true State of the Indian Claims,
"whether or not such Care had been taken to purchase, and pay them for the Lands, as the
"Proprietary Agents had constantly aſserted. The Right many of Us, who hold large
"Tracts of Land, under the first Settlers; The Governors repeated Declarations, both in
"Public and Private, that those Matters shou'd be honestly and fully enquired into;
"And the Indians Injunctions that this shou'd be done, not only by the Persons thus
"complained of, or their Agents, but by others likewise, interested therein; united in
"engaging our particular attention, and gave us a reasonable Prospect of Meeting wth
"the Governor's Approbation; And tho' the Secretary refused to permit Us to proceed
"therein, by inspecting the Records in his Office, We still had Cause to think, our farther
"Application to the neceſsary, and important Concern, of regaining Peace, was not
"contrary to the Governor's Inclination; as, on our informing him of our Intention
"to attend the Treaty at Lancaster; and our Willingneſs to contribute, towards the
"Expences of the Present, to be given the Indians there, the Governor, with the utmost
"Readyneſs, expreſsed his Approbation of our Proposal. And we are not consci=
=ous of having, at that Treaty, or since, given the least Occasion for the Alteration
"of his Conduct towards Us; Which, from the Answer now receiv'd, and the Conversati-
-on consequent thereon, We have Occasion to observe. We have no Views, inconsistent
"with the Honour of our Gracious King, and the Interest of our Country, both wch
"we sincerely endeavour to promote. We have heartily desired that People, of every
"Denomination in the Province, wou'd unite in the same good Purpose, and parti=
=cularly on this Buſineſs, that the same Harmony, and good Understanding wch
"subsisted between the first Settlers of the Province, and the Natives, might be revi=
=ved, and maintai[illegible] And we have happily succeeded with several Religious Soci=
=eties, who have raised Funds, and are ready to apply them towards restoring Peace,
"and, if the Complaints of the Indians appear to be just, and the Proprietaries,
"and their Agents, shou'd refuse to make them such Satisfaction as, in Justice
"They ought to have, rather than the Lives of our diſtreſsed Fellow Subjects shou'd
be

"be sacrificed, their Properties destroyed; and so large a Part of the King's Domini-
=ons be laid waste, they will freely join with Us in contributing towards the satis-
"fying such just Claims of the Indians, or at least to pacify them till the imediate
"Authority of the King, of whose Justice, and Paternal Care, we have not the least
"Doubt, can be interposed; and Justice, Equity, and Mercy be again restored, & main=
=tained among Us. And if we are now so happy as to convince the Governor of the
"Integrity of our Intentions and Conduct, We shall have Reason to hope, he will con-
=curr with Us, in taking the first Opportunity of convincing the Nobleman he has
"named, that it must be from some unjust Representations, that he was induced to
"think we had presumed to treat with Foreign Princes, or, by acting as Mediators
"between the Government and an Independent People, invaded the King's Prerogative
"Royal". We apprehend our Duty to God and the King, have engaged us in this "
"Busineſs; And some of the good Effects thereof have already appeared. We therefore
"now again offer the Governor, to contribute something considerable, towards the Present
"neceſsary to be made the Indians at the ensuing Treaty; And, by our personal at-
=tendance, to improve the Confidence and good Opinion, these People have of Us,
"to the Public Benefit. Shou'd the Governor persist, in refusing to accept our Present;
"We aſsure him we shall not, by any part of our Conduct, give any just Occasion to
"charge us, with a disrespectfull Conduct towards him; And we desire our Attendance at
"the Treaty may not be considered as such. The Busineſs to be transacted there, is of so
"much Consequence to the Lives, Liberties, and Properties, of the People of this Pro-
=vince, that shou'd we omit to attend there; and depend on the Governor, and the
"King's Agent, receiving all their Information, on this important Occasion, from
"the Proprietary's Agents, and others, who have, for some Years past, been con=
=cern'd in the transacting Indian Affairs; We shou'd be deficient in our Duty,
"as Christians, and English Men, Denominations, We hold more dear to Us than
"any other Titles, or Appellations, whatsoever.

"Signed on Behalf, & by Appointment, of the said Trustees &
"Treasurer, the 13th 7mo 1757, by Abel James, Clerk."

ON Considering this long Addreſs, the Council were of Opinion that,
tho' several Things set forth therein were false, and many others misrepresented,
It was better, at this Time, for the Governor, to overlook all, and be content, with
repeating his Advice to them, and letting them know, that he cou'd not grant their
Request; And thereupon, Mr. Peters was desired to deliver the following Letter,
in Answer to the above Addreſs.

"A Letter from the Governor, to the Trustees & Treasurer, of the Friendly "
"Aſsociation &ca.

"Philadelphia 16th July 1757.
12 o'Clock.

"Gentlemen;

"As You know I am desired, and most strictly enjoined not to suffer
"any particular Body, or Society, to concern themselves in Treaties with Indians,
"or, on any Pretence, to give Presents to them: It is out of my Power to permit ye
"Presents to be given. I shall once more repeat my Advice; You would do
" well

"well to decline appearing at the ensuing Treaty in a Body; your Attendance
"at Treaties, as a distinct Society, having given great Offence to the Ministry."

"William Denny".

As Mr. Peters was going to deliver the above, He met Mr. Pemberton and the other Deputies at the Governor's Door, and gave it to them. After reading it, They desired the Secretary to acquaint the Governor, that "They purposed, "in Vindication of their Characters, to publish their Address, and shoud be "glad to know if it woud be agreable to him, that they shoud publish, at "the same Time, the Answer he was pleased to make to their Offer of contributing to the public Expence; which gave Occasion to their Address".

It was observed that they did not ask Leave to publish, but declared positively that they purposed to do it: which coud be done with no other Design, than that the Indians shoud be made acquainted with It, and their Minds thereby inflamed; And therefore the Governor sent them the following Letter, viz.

"A Letter from the Governor to Mr. Pemberton & the other Deputies of "the Friendly Association &c."

"Gentlemen, "Philadelphia 15th July 1757.
2 o'clock

"Your Address in some Parts of it, which relate to Transactions that "have passed since my Administration, misrepresents several important Facts; and "contains some Reflections, on the Conduct of the Proprietaries, and their Agents "here, In managing the Affairs of the Indians, which I hope will be found to be without "the least Foundation: I cannot therefore conceive it reasonable, or proper, at this "Time, for you to print it, especially when it is considered, that the publishing it "may tend to inflame the Minds of the Indians, and obstruct the Business of the "ensuing Treaty at Easton, where the Complaints made by them will be fully and "impartially heard, And I hope finally accommodated.

"William Denny".

And in the Evening His Honour received from them the following Paper.

"May it please the Governor,

"Nothing less than a Regard to the Public Interest, woud "engage Us to decline a full Compliance with the Governor's Advice, "not to attend the "ensuing Indian Treaty," tho' we have Reason to believe the Proprietary Instructions to the Governor, on this Occasion, are grounded on some false, and unjust Informations, sent from hence.

"Our Application this day was to desire the Governor, woud be "so kind as to inform Us whether He had any Objections to our printing his Answer in which the Earl of Hallifax is said to have called the Indians "Foreign "Princes, and an Independent People"; but the Answer the Governor has now been "pleased to send Us relates solely to our Address, and as it is contrary to our Intention to misrepresent any Transaction, before, or since the Governor's Administration, we shall esteem it a Favour to have those parts pointed out, which the Governor thinks in any Respect exceptionable:

"What we have said concerning the Proprietaries, and their Agents, is grounded on the public Records.

"The Governor's refusing to consent to accept of our Contribution, or of our Offer of attending the Treaty, has given much Encouragement, to the Adversaries of the Peace of the Province; to repeat their malevolent Aspersions and Calumnies against Us, But to manifest, our Regard to the Public Interest, to be greater than to our private Characters, we shall for a few Days suspend the printing our Address, that there may be no Possibility of charging Us, by the Publication, with inflaming the Minds of the Indians."

"Signed by Appointment, & in Behalfe of the Trustees, & Treasurer of the Friendly Association for regaining & preserving Peace with the Indians, by pacific Measures, the 15th of 7mo 1757.

"Abel James Clerk."

The Governor desired the Attendance of the Council at the ensuing Treaty.

Here follow the Minutes of Council & Conferences held at Easton during the Treaty with of the Indians. The Minutes of Council were taken by the Secretary. The Minutes of the Conferences by three persons seperately, namely Mr. Croghan as Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs under Sr. William Johnson by Mr. Duché for the Governor and by Mr. Charles Thompson as pretended Clerk to Teedyuscung. These several Minutes were all carefully compared together by Mr. Croghan, Mr. Duché, Mr. Thompson and myself Mr. Logan sometimes assisting

This I certify in testimony of the truth of the following Copy.

to You, as a Committee of Assembly, as the House does not meet by their Adjournment till the Eighth Day of August next.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

"RICHARD PETERS.

"Philadelphia, July 13th, 1757."

The Resignation of the Justices of Cumberland County was again considered, And the following List of Persons agreed to as proper to be put into a New Commission:

A List of the Justices for Cumberland County.

James Hamilton,
Benjamin Shoemaker,
William Logan,
Benjamin Chew,
William Till,
Lawrence Growden,
Richard Peters,
John Mifflin,
Robert Strettell,
Joseph Turner,
Lynford Lardner, &
Thomas Cadwallader,

Members of the Proprietary and Governor's Council, Esquires, And

Francis West,
John Smith,
William Smith,
David Wilson,
John Armstrong,
John Potter,
John McNaught,
James Caruthers,
Joseph Armstrong,
Hugh Mercer,
John Byards, &
Hermanus Alricks,

Of the County of Cumberland, Esquires.

New Commissions of the Peace are to be considered and made out for All the Counties in which they have not been renewed by the present Governor.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Friday the 15th July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutent Governor.

Benjamin Chew,
Richard Peters,
and
Thomas Cadwallader, } Esquires.

The Governor inform'd the Members that On Monday Mr. Israel Pemberton, William Callender, Joseph Morris, and Jeremiah Warder had waited on him, in the Name of the ffriendly Association, desiring they might be allowed, as in some former Treaties, to make Presents to the Indians, and to attend the ensuing Treaty at Easton; and that he had given them such an Answer as was agreed to in Council, after considering the Proprietaries' Letter of the 10th March, and follows in these Words, to wit:

"*The Governor's Answer to a Deputation of the ffriendly Society.*

"Gentlemen:

"The Proprietaries have acquainted me 'that the Earl of Halifax has communicated to them, with very strong Expressions of Dissatisfaction, a Treaty held with Indians at Philadelphia by the People call$^{d.}$ Quakers, which His Lordship was pleased to think the most extraordinary procedure he had ever seen in Persons who were on the same Footing only with all others of the King's private Subjects to presume to Treat with fforeign Princes. And, further, that as the suffering any one Part of the King's Subjects, whether of a different Profession of Religion, or however else distinguished, to treat as Mediators between a Province in which they live and any Independent People, is the highest Invasion of His Majesty's Prerogative Royal, and of the worst Consequence, as it must tend to divide the King's Subjects into different Parties and Interests; and by how much more These or any other Body of People are suffered to attach the Indians to their own particular Interests, by so much less must their regard to People of other Professions be.' The Proprietors have, therefore, directed Me not to suffer those People, or any other particulary Body or Society in Pennsylvania, to concern themselves in any Treaty with the Indians, or on any Pretence to suffer Presents from such persons to be given to the Indians, or to be joined with the Public Present at any such Treaty. These Directions I shall conform to, and my regard for you, as well as Mess$^{r.}$ Penn's Instructions, lead me to observe that your Attendance at Treaties, as a distinct Society, having given great Offence to the Ministers, it wou'd be prudent in You to decline going in a Body.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"July 11th, 1757."

And that on Wednesday, in the Afternoon, he had received from the same Persons, Abel James being with them, a long Address, which was read in these Words, to wit:

" *To WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &ca.,*

" *The Address of the Trustees and Treasurer of the ffriendly Association for regaining and preserving Peace with the Indians by pacific Measures:*

" *Respectfully sheweth:*

"That on Consideration of the Answer given by the Governor to our Offer of contributing towards the Expences of the ensuing Treaty with the Indians, We apprehend it to be necessary to lay before Him a true Statement of the Motives which induced Us to use our Endeavours to promote a Reconciliation with them, of the Manner in which we proceeded before and Since the Governor's Arrival in this Province, And of some Reasons we have for desiring to see that the Grounds of their Complaints are carefully and impartially enquired into and considered, and such Measures pursued for satisfying them, as the present melancholy Circumstances of this Province immediately require; and we doubt not, if the Governor will be pleased to attend to and impartially consider what we shall offer, He will be fully convinced our Conduct hath been consistent with the Profession we make of acting on these Principles, of fearing God, honouring the King, and promoting Peace among Men.

"We, therefore, beg leave to inform the Governor that soon after the first Accounts were brought of the Mischief done by the Indians on the Frontiers of Virginia, some of the People called Quakers, residing in Philadelphia, seriously considering the fatal Consequences of losing that Interest and Friendship our Predecessors had obtained by their upright dealing and hospitable Treatment of the Indians in the first Settlement of this Province, And apprehending the too general Neglect of them, which had for some time been obvious, wou'd terminate to the public Disadvantage, determined to improve every future Opportunity of manifesting some Regard to them; And several Companies of Indians of different Tribes, coming to this City on divers Occasions, They were visited by some of Us and invited to our Houses, And on their going away presented with some small Matters necessary for them in their way of living; And the gratefull Manner in which they received these Instances of regard, and the lively remembrance they appear'd to retain of the Friendship which subsisted between their Ancestors and the first Settlers of this Province, afforded us real Satisfaction, and some Grounds to hope our good Intentions wou'd not be disappointed.

"During the following Winter the frequent Melancholy Accounts of the barbarous Murders committed by the Indians on the Western and Northern Frontiers of this Province filled the Minds of the People in general with a Spirit of Indignation and resentment against them; and no Opportunity presented of publicly manifesting the earnest Concern we had to use our utmost Endeavours in a Manner consistent with our peaceable Principles to prevent the impending Desolation. The Calamity became general, and every one was deeply interested in the Measures taken for enquiring into the Causes which have induced our antient steady Friends to become our Enemies. Yet this being the proper Business of those then concerned in the Administration of the Government, we waited the Event of their proceedings, having just Grounds to hope that the Knowledge some of them had of several Matters which might probably have contributed to this unhappy Rupture, together with the repeated Applications of the Assembly of the Province wou'd have incited them to pursue every rational Method of making such an Enquiry, and obtaining an amicable Adjustment of all Differences with these Indians, and thereby averting the melancholy Consequences of continuing to expose them immediately to the Artifices of the French, who wou'd not fail to take Advantage of our Misunderstandings with them. But the Spring of another Year returned, and the Public remained unacquainted with such Measures being pursued. Great Military Preparations were indeed made, and Forts erected in many Parts of the Frontiers; but the Desolation and Distress of the Province increased, and the sanguine Expectations of the People, who had at first hoped by these Means to defend themselves, were remarkably disappointed.

"Governor Morris, Nevertheless, determining to issue a Declaration of War against the Delawares and Shawnese, many of the People called Quakers residing in Philadelphia met together and presented an Address to him, earnestly beseeching 'that every Measure which had been pursued, and whatever remained possible to be done to prevent so lamentable an Extremity, might be strictly and impartially reviewed and considered; that full Enquiry might be made whether some Apprehensions these Indians had conceived of a Deviation from the Integrity of Conduct towards them, conspicuous in the first Establishment, might not unhappily have contributed in some Degree to the alteration of their Conduct towards Us; that full Time might be allowed for those Indians who remained well affected towards us to use and report the Effect of their Endeavours to reconcile our Enemies to Us; and that by the Governor's Care to guard against involving the Innocent with the guilty such clear Demonstrations of Christian Tenderness might be given as might tend to the engaging other Neighbouring Indians to assist in the desirable Work of restoring Peace and Tranquility;' and at the same Time offering, tho' a much larger part of their Estates shou'd be necessary than the heaviest Taxes of a War cou'd be expected to require by voluntary Grants, chearfully to contribute towards the obtaining Peace in the same Manner as the unhappy Experience of several of the most Martial Neighbouring Colonies had, after long and bloody Wars, testified, it must at last if ever be obtained.

"Governor Morris was pleased to give a civil Answer to this Address, but thought it necessary to proceed immediately to a Declaration of War; a few days after which, some of Us having the Opportunity of a free Conference with Conrad Weiser, who had, as Provincial Interpreter, been long concern'd in Publick Transactions with the Indians, we were thereby confirmed in our Apprehensions that some Dissatisfaction respecting their Lands had tended to the alienating their Friendship from Us, and that he thought the only Method to save the Province from ruin, was to endeavour for a Peace with them by pacific Measures; And the next Day a Delaware Indian from the Jerseys, was sent to one of Us with a Letter from C. Weiser, recommending him as a Person worthy of some Notice from Us, and fit to be employed on a Message to the Delawares, when an Opportunity of sending one cou'd be obtained, and there being at that Time a Number of the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians in Town, some of Us thought it necessary to take some ffriendly Notice of them; but being determined to avoid giving any Occasion of Offence, before we had any Conversation with them, Two of us waited on Governor Morris and informed him that, as he had issued his Declaration of War, we thought it our Duty to acquiesce therewith, but as there were some ffriendly Indians in Town, we were disposed to take some Notice of them, and to endeavour, by a ffriendly Conversation, to manifest our good Disposition towards them, and engage their good Offices on any Occasion which might be improved for the Public Welfare; and we at the same time assured the Governor, if any thing shou'd occur which had a Prospect of tending to the Public Interest, or might be worthy of his Notice, he shou'd be fully acquainted therewith. The Governor expressed his Approbation of our Design, and gave us full Liberty to prosecute our Intentions; And the next Day some of these Indian Chiefs, with C. Weiser and Andrew Montour, the Provincial Interpreters, and D. Claus, Gen^{l.} Johnson's Secretary, dined at one of our Houses, and after Dinner had some Conversation on the happy State of the first Settlers of this Province and the unhappy rupture which had lately happened. The free and hearty Acknowledgements of Pleasure and Gratitude from these Indians, fully evidenced their good Disposition towards Us, and induced Conrad Weiser to declare he had not lately heard them express themselves with so much openness and earnestness; to urge our improving this Opportunity, and in Order to it, He advised the calling together as many of our antient Men of the Survivors of the first Settlers as we cou'd collect, and to give the Indians another Meeting, in which the Substance of that Conversation might be repeated, and enforced on their Minds by presenting them with a Belt of Wampum.

"Governor Morris was immediately informed of what had passed, and as there appeared some Prospect of improving this Disposition of the Indians to the Publick Benefit, he was assured that if he wou'd advise and direct the Manner of Proceeding, nothing more was desired by Us than under his Direction to proceed therein in such Manner as wou'd be most agreeable to him, most effectually answer the Purpose intended, and demonstrate that we did not act from Views of private Advantage thereby, and least the Differences then subsisting between him and the Assembly about the raising Money for Publick Services shou'd discourage or retard his engaging therein, He was told that whatever Sum of Money shou'd be wanting, even to the Amount of Five Thousand Pounds, he shou'd be immediately supplied with, and by every part of our Conduct shou'd find our hearty Concern for the public Welfare to be our principal Motives.

"Our Purposes appearing acceptable to the Governor, about Twenty of Us, with the same Interpreters, had two Conferences with the Indians, And the most material Parts of what they said were immediately communicated to the Governor, and the Proposal of sending Three Messengers to the Delawares and Shawnese being approved of by him, the necessary Provision was made for their setting out, and proper Company provided for their safe Conduct thro' the improved Part of the Province; and when they were ready to proceed on their Journey, the Governor being waited on for the Passes, and requested to direct what Signal they shou'd give on their Return, to distinguish them from Enemies, While the Passes lay before him ready to be signed, he suddenly appeared to change his Intentions, and signified his resolution to consult his Council on the Occasion.

"The Minutes of our Conversation with these Indians being examin'd and signed by the Three Interpreters, were, immediately after this, delivered to the Governor, and his Council being summoned, we were inform'd they soon agreed that as he had so lately declared War, any Offers of Peace from Him wou'd be unseasonable, and that the Method first proposed of the Messengers going with such Instructions as they had received from their own Chiefs, was most fit to be pursued.

"The next Day the Indian Chiefs setting out in the Stage Boat for New York, after they were gone the Messengers refused to perform the Service they had undertaken; and the Day following, the Governor, in Consequence of some Intelligence received from the Governor of New York, concluded to send the Messengers in his own Name.

"To prevent any Misrepresentations of our Conduct, as well as to engage the Friendship of Gentlemen from whom he hoped to receive more hearty Assistance than we had from those on whom we had hitherto depended, Copies of the Minutes of our Conversation with the Indians, and of their Answers, were immediately sent to the Governor of New York and to General Johnson, And an earnest Application for their Assistance, in engaging the Indians of the Six Nations to promote the restoration of Peace with an Offer of chearfully defraying the Expences thereof, Governor Hardy was so kind as to send such an Answer as evidenced his hearty Concern for the public Welfare, and layd us under sensible Obligations; And we have never received the least Hint from General Johnson of his Disapprobation of any Part of our Conduct therein. Under these Circumstances, we had reason to apprehend that our Intention was approved of, and the speedy return of the Messengers with an agreable Answer confirmed us in a resolution to continue our Endeavours to engage as many of our Fellow Subjects as possible to concur with Us therein.

"The Messengers being sent a Second Time, on their return brought with them the Indian King, Teedyuscung, and some of his People, and repeatedly inform'd Us of the Necessity of our personally attending there, and manifesting thereby, and by contributing towards the Expences of a suitable Present, the Sincerity of our Professions of our Regard to them, and were not willing to go back to the Indians without Us.

"We, therefore, being informed that Governor Morris had resolved to meet them at Easton, That the Provincial Treasury was exhausted, And that the Proprietarys' Agents refused to contribute towards the necessary Expences, and appeared averse to the Promotion of these pacific Measures, a considerable Number of Us thought it necessary to enter into a Subscription towards raising a Fund to supply the Deficiency of what ought in Justice to be contributed by the Proprietaries on this Occasion; and a considerable Sum was immediately subscribed, and Governor Morris informed of our Inclination to attend the Treaty, and to make some addition to the Present provided at the public Expence.

"From the Time of the first Messengers arriving at Teasgon the Hostilities on our Northern Frontiers ceased, and a stop being put to the cruel Devastations that had been committed, an acceptable Respite was obtained for our distressed Fellow Subjects, which afforded Us real Pleasure and Satisfaction, so that the malicious Calumnies and aspersions, which then were uttered, were not sufficient to divert us from the steady Prosecution of our Purpose.

"Governor Morris being At Easton some time before Us, immediately after our Arrival there, some of Us waited on him, to repeat our Desires of promoting the Public Interest, and contributing any assistance in Our Power, in such Manner as might be most agreable to him. He received Us civilly, and expressed his approbation of our Design.

"At the Governor's Lodgings we first saw Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, to whom we were before utterly strangers; on our coming in he immediately expressed his regard for and Confidence in the Quakers, and declared he wou'd not proceed to any Business unless we were present, and confirmed it so evidently by his subsequent conduct at that and the ensuing Treaty, that we cou'd not without an unjustifiable Neglect of our Duty, decline contributing our utmost Endeavors to improve this Disposition to the Interest of our Country, so far as we might be able to do it consistant, with our respective Stations in Life.

"Governor Morris was afterwards pleased to accept of the Present provided by Us, and to deliver it in our Name to the Indians.

"After the Conclusion of this Treaty, Gov$^{r.}$ Morris thought it Necessary to send Captain Newcastle on a Message to the Indians at or near Fort Johnson; But before he was set out Governor Denny arrived, and succeeded in the Government of this Province, and we always apprehended that in His Name, and by his Authority, Captain Newcastle went on that Message, as we never interfered therein, in any Manner whatever, and were not informed the particular Business he was charged with. On Captain Newcastle's return, we found by conversing with him, he had given some Offence to General Johnson, and we have since had Cause to apprehend that some Gentlemen in higher Stations, have been informed that 'We had sent Newcastle on this Message, and given him Matters in charge to be privately transacted with the Indians, after it was known to Us that the King had by a special Commission authorized Sir William Johnson to negotiate all Matters of a Public Concern with them;' But as we have not given any Occasion for such a charge, nor were any Way concerned in sending that Message, it affords us a particular Pleasure, that the Governor has given Us so favorable an Opportunity of clearing ourselves from this unjust Censure; and we hope that this ingenuous Account of our Conduct, in the Course of this Business before the Governor's Arrival, will fully evince that we proceeded therein on just Motives, and with the Regard due from Us to the Governor of this Province.

"It is well known to the Governor, that on his Arrival here, some of Us waited On him, and One of Us assured him of our sincere Desire to proceed in contributing our Assistance towards the restoration of Peace, in a Manner most agreable to him, and consistant with our Characters and Stations. He was then pleased to declare his Approbation of our Purpose; and when we waited on him with our Address before the second Treaty at Easton, The Governor by his Answer declared his Approbation of our Proceedings, and his being willing to receive the Present we prepared, And invited Us to attend the Treaty. We had reason to conclude, that our Conduct there, had given the Governor no Occasion of Offence; As after the Business was finished, on our acknowledging his Integrity and Candour in the Public Transactions there, He gave us such an Answer as fully expressed his being well pleased with Us. And the Secretary and Provincial Interpreter very liberally declared their Satisfaction and Approbation of our Conduct; and the latter fully testifyed, that We had thereby evidently promoted the Public Interest, and been Instrumental in bringing the Business so far towards the desired Issue.

"From that Time till the late Treaty at Lancaster, We know of no Part of our Proceedings which cou'd displease the Governor, Unless our Application to the Secretary for the Inspection of the Records in his Office had that unexpected Effect. Least that shou'd be the Case, And the Intention and Manner of that Application be misrepresented by any of the Proprietaries' Agents, and others engaged with them in the Measures which have contributed to the present unhappy Circumstances of this Province, We think it necessary to inform the Governor, that this Province was settled on Terms very different from most of the other Colonies; The first Adventurers were Men of Substance and Reputation, who purchased the Lands of the Proprietor, And, as he obliged himself and his Heirs, by an express Covenant contained in their Original

Deeds, 'to clear the Land from all Titles, Claims, or Demands of the Indian Natives, or any other Persons whatsoever,' they agreed to pay an Annual Quit Rent, more than sufficient to enable him to satisfy the Indians, and obtain a peaceable Possession of the Land. And during the Lives of our first Proprietor and the first Settlers, We believe this was faithfully performed; and so large a Ballance remained towards making further Purchases, as the Settlement of the Country increased, that any Attempt to elude the Original Intention and Agreement of honestly purchasing the Land of the People, who had a Native Right in it, will be ever condemned by all Impartial and honest Men.

"At the second Treaty at Easton, the Governor, by his candid and ingenious Treatment of the Indians (as the Mohawks since aptly expressed it), 'put his Hand into Teedyuscung's Bosom, and was so successfull as to draw out the Secret (which neither Sir William Johnson nor the Six Nations cou'd do);' from that Time it was generally known, that one Cause of the Alienation of their Friendship was some Injustice they had receiv'd, or supposed to be done them, in the Purchases and running out of their Lands; They complained of divers kinds of Frauds which had been committed; repeatedly urged that an impartial Enquiry shou'd be made into the Grounds of their Complaints by searching all our Records, and 'by the strong Motives of a Regard to our Temporal and eternal interest, urged the Governor to give Liberty to all Persons and Friends to search into these Matters.' Thus we thought ourselves under the strongest Obligations to make all the Enquiry in our Power into the true State of the Indian Claims, whether or not such Care had been taken to purchase and pay them for the Lands, as the Proprietary Agents had constantly asserted; The Right many of Us who hold large Tracts of Lands under the first Settlers; The Governor's repeated Declarations, both in Public and private, that those Matters shou'd be honestly and fully enquired into; and the Indians' Injunctions that this shou'd be done, not only by the Persons thus complained of, or their agents, but by others likewise interested therein; united in engaging our particular Attention, and gave us a reasonable Prospect of Meeting wth the Governor's Approbation; And tho' the Secretary refused to permit Us to proceed therein, by inspecting the Records in his Office, We still had Cause to think our farther Application to the necessary and important Concern of regaining Peace was not contrary to the Governor's Inclinations; as, on our informing him of our Intention to attend the Treaty at Lancaster, and our willingness to contribute towards the Expenses of the Present to be given the Indians there, the Governor, with the utmost Readyness, expressed his approbation of our Proposal; And we are not conscious of having, at that Treaty or since, given the least Occasion for the Alteration of his Conduct towards Us, Which, from the Answer now receiv'd and the Conversation consequent thereon, We have Occasion to observe. We have no Views inconsistent with the Honour of our Gracious King and the Interest of our Country, both $w^{ch.}$ we sincerely endeavour to promote. We have heartily desired that People of every Denomination in the Province wou'd unite in the same good Purpose, and particularly on this Business, that the same Harmony and good Understanding $w^{ch.}$ subsisted between the first Settlers of the Province and the Natives might be revived and maintained; And we have happily succeeded with several religious Societies, who have raised Funds and are ready to apply them towards restoring Peace; and if the Complaints of the Indians appear to be just, and the Proprietaries and their Agents shou'd refuse to make them such Satisfaction as in Justice They ought to have, rather than the Lives of our distressed ffellow-Subjects shou'd be sacrificed, their Properties destroyed, and so large a Part of the King's Dominions be laid waste, they will freely join with us in contributing towards the satisfying such just claims of the Indians, or at least to pacify them till the imediate Authority of the King, of whose Justice and Parental Care we have not the least Doubt can be interposed, and Justice, Equity, and Mercy be again restored & maintained among Us. And if we are now so happy as to convince the Governor of the Integrity of our Intentions and Conduct, We shall have Reason to hope he will concurr with us in taking the first Opportunity of convincing the Nobleman he has named, that it must be from some unjust Representations that he was induced to think we had 'presumed to treat with fforeign Princes, or by acting as Mediators between the Government and an Independent People, invaded the King's Prerogative royal.' We apprehend our Duty to God and the King have engaged us in this Business; And some of the good Effects thereof have already appeared. We, therefore, now again offer the Governor to contribute something considerable towards the Present necessary to be made the Indians at the ensuing Treaty; And, by our Personal attendance, to improve the Confidence and good Opinion these People have of us to the Public Benefit; shou'd the Governor persist in refusing to accept our Present, We assure him shall not, by any part of our Conduct, give any just Occasion to charge us with a disrespectfull Conduct towards him; And we desire our Attendance at the Treaty may not be considered as such. The Business to be transacted there is of so much Consequence to the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the People of this Province, that shou'd we omit to attend there, and depend on the Governor and the King's Agent receiving all their Information on this important Occasion from the Proprietarys' Agents and others who have, for some Years past, been concern'd in the transacting Indian Affairs, We shou'd be deficient in our Duty as Christians and English Men, Denominations We hold more dear to us than any other Titles or Appellations whatsoever.

"Signed on Behalf & by Appointment of the said Trustees & Treasurer, the 13th 7 mo., 1757, by

"ABEL JAMES, Clerk."

On Considering this long Address, the Council were of Opinion that (tho' several Things set forth therein were false, and many others misrepresented) It was better, at this Time, for the Governor to overlook all and be content with repeating his Advice to them, and letting them know that he cou'd not grant their Request; And thereupon Mr. Peters was desired to deliver the following Letter in Answer to the above Address:

"*A Letter from the Governor to the Trustees & Treasurer of the ffriendly Association, &ca.*

"PHILADELPHIA, 15th July, 1757, 12 O'Clock.

"Gentlemen:

"As you know, I am desired and most strictly enjoined not to suffer any particular Body or Society to concern themselves in Treaties with Indians or, on any Pretence, to give Presents to them. It is out of my Power to prevent y$^{r.}$ Presents to be given. I shall once more repeat my Advice: You wou'd do well to decline appearing at the ensuing Treaty in a Body; Your Attendance at Treaties, as a distinct Society, having given great Offence to the Ministry.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

As Mr. Peters was going to deliver the above He met Mr. Pemberton and the other Deputies at the Governor's Door and gave it to them. After reading it, they desired the Secretary to acquaint the Governor that "they purposed, in Vindication of their Characters, to publish their Address, and shou'd be glad to know if it wou'd be agreable to him that they shou'd publish, at the same Time, the Answer he was pleased to make to their Offer of contributing to the Public Expence, which gave Occasion to their Address."

It was observed that they did not ask Leave to publish, but declared positively that they purposed to do it, which cou'd be done with no other Design than that the Indians shou'd be made acquainted with It, and their minds thereby inflamed; and therefore the Governor sent them the following Letter, viz$^{t.}$:

"*A Letter from the Governor to Mr. Pemberton & the other Deputies of the Friendly Association, &ca.*

"PHILADELPHIA, 15th July, 1757, 2 o'Clock.

"Gentlemen:

"Your Address, in some Parts of it which relate to Transactions that have passed since my Administration, misrepresents several important Facts, and contains some Reflections on the Conduct of the Proprietaries, and their Agents here, In managing the Affairs of the Indians, which I hope will be found to be without the least Foundation. I cannot, therefore, conceive it seasonable or proper at this Time for you to print it, especially when it is considered that the Publishing it may tend to inflame the Minds of the Indians, and obstruct the Business of the ensuing Treaty at Easton, where the Complaints made by them will be fully and impartially heard, and I hope finally accommodated.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

And in the Evening His Honour received from them the following Paper:

"May it please the Governor:

"Nothing less than a regard to the Public Interest wou'd engage us to decline a full Compliance with the Governor's Advice, 'not to attend the ensuing Indian Treaty,' tho' we have Reason to believe the Proprietary Instructions to the Governor on this Occasion are grounded on some false and unjust Informations sent from hence.

"Our Application this day, was to desire the Governor wou'd be so kind as to inform Us whether He had any Objections to our printing his Answer, in which the Earl of Halifax is said to have called the Indians 'fforeign Princes, and an Independent People;' but the Answer the Governor has been pleased to send Us relates solely to our Address, and as it is contrary to our Intention to misrepresent any Transaction, before or since the Governor's Administration, we shall esteem it a Favour to have those parts pointed out which the Governor thinks in any Respect exceptionable.

"What we have said concerning the Proprietaries and their Agents, is grounded on the Public Records.

"The Governor's refusing to consent to accept of our Contribution, or of our offer of attending the Treaty, has given much Encouragement to the Adversaries of the Peace of the Province, to repeat their malevolent Aspersions and Calumnies against us; But to manifest our Regard to the Publick Interest to be greater than to our private Characters, we shall for a few Days suspend the Printing our Address, that there may be no Possibility of charging Us, by the Publication, 'with inflaming the Minds of the Indians.'

"Signed by Appointment, & in Behalfe of the Trustees & Treasurer of the Friendly Association for regaining & preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures, the 15th of 7 mo., 1757.

"ABEL JAMES, Clerk."

The Governor desired the Attendance of the Council at the ensuing Treaty.

Here follow the Minutes of Council & Conferences held at Easton during the Treaty with the Indians. The Minutes of the Council were taken by the Secretary. The Minutes of the Conferences by three persons separately, namely, Mr. Croghan as Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs under Sr. William Johnson, by Mr. Duche for the Governor, and by Mr. Charles Thompson as pretended Clerk to Teedyuscung. These several Minutes were all carefully compared together by Mr. Croghan, Mr. Duche, Mr. Thompson, and myself, Mr. Logan sometimes assisting.

This I certify in testimony of the Truth of the following Copy.

At a Council held at Easton, on Thursday, the 21st July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

The Governor arrived Yesterday and sent the Secretary with his compliments to Teedyuscung, who immediately waited on His Honour.

The Council coming to Town whilst the Chief was with the Governor, they were introduced to him, and very kind Expressions were made by both of their mutual Satisfaction in seeing one another. After which Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor that he intended himself the Pleasure of going out to meet him, with some of every Nation along with him, according to an antient Custom with the Indians, who always used to pay this Compliment to great Men when they knew of their coming near the Place where they were; But he was deceived by Mr. Weiser, who promised to give him Notice of his going and to call upon him, but he broke his Word with him, and if he cou'd do it in this Instance, he might do it in another, and seemed very much displeased with Mr. Weiser's Conduct on this Occasion.

The Governor sayd there must have been some Mistake, and desired the Chief to suspend his Judgment, till he shou'd speak to Mr. Weiser, who shou'd afterwards wait on him and set the Matter right, which was accordingly done, and no further Notice taken of it by Teedyuscung.

The Governor enquiring what Indians were in Town, was told 159 of Teedyuscung's Company, that is to say, 58 men, 37 Women and 64 Children; And there since came, 119 Senecas and others of the Six Nations, viz^{t}: 45 Men, 35 Women, and 39 Children, Two of these were Chiefs and principal Men, deputed by the Seneca Nation, and several others were of Esteem among their Tribes.

Teedyuscung this Morning acquainted the Governor by John Pumpshire, his Interpreter, That he and a few of his People wou'd wait on His Honour whenever he pleased to receive them, And the Governor saying they might come immediately, they accordingly did come, viz^{t}: Teedyuscung, James English, Abraham Locquis, Extracts of the Treaty held at Easton July 1757 — (Sent by Croghan the Deputy to Sir Wm. Johnson the sole Superintendant:)

On the 20th July 1757 } The Governor, his Council, the Speaker of the Aſsembly, the provincial Commiſsioners arrived in town and a great Number of Quakers

22d. In the Evening after the Conferences were over I met some of the provincial Commiſsioners in the Street who asked me if the Governor had allowed ~~Teedyuscung~~ the Indians a Clerk. I told them that Teedyuscung was well Satisfied that none but the Clerk I brought with me should take down the minutes. On which Mr. Galloway and Mr. Masters two of the provincial Commiſsioners said; if the Governor did not allow the Indians a Clerk they would set off home and take the provincial presents with them and not give a Single Shirt to the Indians. Now as I found Teedyuscung and his Council was well Satisfied without one both before those people came to town and in the Conferences this day I cannot help thinking that these people have insinuated to him that justice would not be done him, and put him on asking one to carry Something that might favour themselves in some of their views. And indeed I was the more Confirmed in this opinion when I found he had chosen a Quaker Schoolmaster for his Clerk. As to his having a Clerk or not having one, I think it a matter of little Consequence; but the having a Clerk was not the thing.

Those people besides having a Clerk had a Councellor for themselves to put Tedyuscung in Mind what they wanted him to say; and it appeared ~~to~~ very clearly one day when he had got his Speech drawn up in Writing and desired his Clerke to read it off as a lawyer would put in a plea at the bar, which I believe your honour will think very Extraordinary ~~and~~ the Most unpresedented procedure ever known at an Indian treaty. I was obliged to object to and oblige Tedyuscung to deliver his speech himself and I cannot help thinking, had not those people interfered that ever Tedyuscung would have thought of choosing Mr Norris for their Agent to send home their Complaints but the whole conduct of the Quakers seemed to me as if they wanted to make themselves popular with the Indians and carry the Management of Indian affairs out of the channel his Majesty has ordered them to go in. Indeed they took every step in their power to distinguish themselves as a Separate body of people from all his Majestys Subjects notwithstanding the Governour before he left Philadelphia let them know by letter that their former conduct had given great Offence to his Majestys Ministers and that my Lord Halifax had wrote to the Proprietaries, letting him know that the conduct of the Quakers in Pensylvania was very extraordinary in holding Con:ferences with the Indians, and taking upon them the making of peace with foreign Princes, or distinguishing themselves as a particular body of people who were only on the same footing with the rest of his Majestys Subjects that it was the highest invasion of his Majestys prerogative royal. This they paid no regard to but called the Indians together on the 6th of August and delivered them a considerable present from themselves, separate from the Governors; which conduct appeared to me no less than their endeavouring to alienate the affections of the Indians from the rest of his Majestys Subjects. How far such conduct may tend to the good of his Majestys Indian interest I leave you to Judge: And during the time the Governor and I were confirming the peace or treaty with Tedyuscung on behalf of the King and all his Subjects Israel Pemberton told the Governors Secretary that he would not handle the peace belt which appeared to me as if they had in view to make a separate peace for themselves only.

I believe the whole of the proceedings at that treaty will appear to your Honour very extraordinary: all parties in that Government seeming only to endeavour to carry their own private views and interest. This conduct of theirs has in a great measure destroyed his Majestys Indian interest to the Westward. It is very well known that during the late War all the western Nations of Indians were steady in the British interest and carried on a considerable trade with his Majestys Subjects no less advantageous to them than to us. But in the beginning of the troubles in America before the present War was declared, when these Indians called on the government of Pensylvania particularly to protect their trade and prevent the French from settling and building posts on Ohio they were deaf to all their Entreaties; their chief views seemed only to be making extensive purchases of land and settling the Indian country, which conduct drove the Indians into the Arms of the Enemy. After the defeat of Col. Washington that government rejected the Services of the western Indians when they offered them. What could these Indians do who had no trade with us at that time and the Enemy seated in their Country; they were obliged to go into into the Service of the Enemy in my opinion contrary to their inclination.

Quaker policy
as to the Indians
at the treaty of 1757.
Croghan to Johnson
official Report

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Council held at Easton On Thursday the 21st July 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan,
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, } Esquires
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin. }

The Governor arrived Yesterday, and sent the Secretary with his Compliments to Teedyuscung, who immediately waited on His Honour.

The Council coming to Town whilst the Chief was with the Governor, they were introduced to him, and very kind Expressions were made, by both, of their mutual Satisfaction in seeing one another. After which Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor, That he intended himself the Pleasure of going out to meet him, with some of every Nation along with him, according to an antient Custom with the Indians, who always used to pay this Compliment to great Men, when they knew of their coming near the Place where they were; But he was deceived by Mr. Weiser, who promised to give him Notice of his going, and to call upon him, but he broke his Word with him; and if he coud do it in this Instance, he might do it in another: and seemed very much displeased with Mr. Weiser's Conduct on this Occasion.

The Governor said there must have been some Mistake, and desired the Chief to suspend his Judgment till he shoud speak to Mr. Weiser, who shoud afterwards wait on him, and set the Matter right; which was accordingly done, and no further Notice taken of it by Teedyuscung.

The Governor inquiring what Indians were in Town, was told 159 of Teedyuscung's Company, that is to say, 58 Men, 37 Women, and 64 Children; And there since came 119 Senecas and others of the Six Nations, viz.t, 45 Men, 35 Women, and 39 Children: Two of these were Chiefs and principal Men deputed by the Seneca Nation, and several others were of Esteem among their Tribes.

Teedyuscung this Morning acquainted the Governor, by John Pumpshire his Interpreter, That he and a few of his People, woud wait on His Honour, whenever he pleased to receive them: And the Governor saying they might come immediately; they accordingly did come; viz.t, Teedyuscung, James English, Abraham Locquis, Moses Tattamy, John Pumpshire &ca. &ca. &ca. Mr. Croghan was informed of this Visit, but concluding it to be only a formal One, and personal to the Governor, He desired the Governor woud hear them first, and then send for him. After a short Conversation Teedyuscung delivered himself as follows,

Brother

You remember you invited me to come and treat with you; and to bring with Me the Ten Nations who have joined with Me; and I with them; In Consequence of what you may remember I promised, I have done my best Endeavours: Some of each of the Ten Nations are come. I have faithfully and distinctly told them all that you said to me; You said I must come to the Council Fire where we might all see one another, and hearken to what you shoud say to us. They are now ready to hearken to you, at the Time, which will best suit You.

A String.

Brother

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Brother,

"As you sat at home you looked this Way, and saw your Brethren the Indians coming; When they arrived, You took them by the Hand, You received them kindly, and also the Ten Nations who were with them; You was glad to see them: Observing them fatigued with their Journey, and their Faces covered with Sweat, You kindly wiped it off with an Handkerchief. Then looking at their Legs, and seeing them torn and bloody with Briars and Thorns, you picked the Briars out of their Legs, and anointed them with some of that good Oyl, as Your Forefathers were used to do with Ours, when they met together to renew their Leagues and make a lasting Peace. All of us now present are sensible of being used as our Ancestors were, and of receiving the same kind Treatment they did.

"A String

"Brother,

"I am now arrived at the Place appointed for the Council Fire, where We are to hold Conferences together: I am come just to the Door; I see a great deal of Dirt and Blood in it, which is grievous to us both; Seeing this, I take a Wing in my Hand, and I go into the House, and sweep the Dirt all into one Place; I wipe off all the Blood; I take up Dirt and Blood together, I throw it all the Leward, that it may be no more seen. I make the House quite clean, that we may come together as our Forefathers used to do, when they came to transact an Affair of so great Importance, as to brighten the Chain of Friendship, and make a firm and lasting Peace.

"Brother,

"When I looked at You, I saw Tears in your Eyes, Just the same Method to You, as you have done with Me; I now wipe them off with an Handkerchief; I likewise take that soft Feather, that we make use of to clean our Ears, with this I open your Ears that you may hear what I have to say. All those who are present join with me in these Things.

"Brother,

"I see some things that are not right may be in your Heart from flying Stories that are every where going about. Those that are present with me will use our Endeavours with one Accord to take them out of your Heart, that they may not obstruct our present Proceedings. Before I have done I open your Throat and clean it all within, that You may be able to speak to your Brethren with Freedom.

"Brother,

"A String

"The Great Being who created us made our Hearts alike at first, but of late they are divided, and have leaned different Ways; We who are now present will use our Endeavours to set them upright and unite them together as firmly as in the days of our Forefathers.

"The Cause why we differ at this Time from what we were at first is owing to the Conduct of our young foolish Boys, who have seperated Us from the good Agreement in which we lived before.

"Brother,

"A Belt

"I see you are wounded; You have a Sore within you, in your Heart. The great God who made us has provided Remedies on the Earth for all Diseases which can happen to Us, if they are properly applied.

"The Ten Nations now present who are joined with Me, They and I will take hold of this Remedy with the greatest Care; We will apply it to the Sore in your Heart: You shall feel it no more; You shall be perfectly cured from the inside to the outside, so that the Sore shall break out no more.

"Brother,

"It is our constant Usage, when we undertake to cure any Wound, to look often into it, and take Care that it does not fester. If we find any Appearance of Its festering We lose no time, but instantly apply the same good Medicine which we use at first, that it may be prevented in Time, and never come to an Head.

"Gave A Belt of 8 Rows.

"Brother. "We have in former Years often held Councils together: Let us look round us and behind Us, and observe what has been transacted in them. Let us not do as they did in several Respects, but be more carefull. Perhaps the evil Spirit was busy in former times, but he is busier now than he was then: Let us therefore be exceeding carefull in whatever we do. Let us try to exceed our Grandfathers in Care in our Proceedings. Let us look up to the supream Being, that we may now, by our faithfull Endeavours, have our End answered to the Good of both. In case my Endeavours shall be accepted, and my Faithfullness kindly received & believed, We may then live in lasting Peace, and our Posterity after Us.

"Gave A String."

Teedyuscung then acquainted the Governor that he had opened the Conference, and finished what he had to say; and now the Treaty might begin at any time the Governor should please to appoint, either Tomorrow, or next Day, as it would be most convenient to him.
He added, That he had something to mention by way of Discourse; His Memory he said was weak, and as he would have things done regularly, he desired he might have a Clerk to take Minutes along with the Governors Clerk. He further desired, that, when the Treaty was done, which he hoped by the Assistance of the Almighty would be to the Satisfaction of both, he might have a Copy of all the Proceedings; and that they might be put upon Record: Indian Cabbins being often made of Wood, Grass, and Straw, they are apt to catch fire, and if his Cabbin should be burned, and the Papers with it, he might then have Recourse to the Government for another Copy.

Mr. Croghan was then sent for, and presented to the Indians, as Deputy of Sir William Johnson, Sole Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District; and as such accepted by the Governor.

After this, Teedyuscung said, It now depends upon the Governor to let the Indians know what he has to say to them, as he invited them to come to the Council Fire; He might open the public Treaty when he pleased, Tomorrow, or next Day, as it would be most convenient for him:

The Governor ordered the Secretary to make out a Copy of this Day's Proceedings, for Mr. Croghan.

At

pretended Clerk to Teedyuscung. These several Minutes were all carefully compared together by Mr. Croghan, Mr. Duche, Mr. Thompson, and myself, Mr. Logan sometimes assisting.

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Teedyuscung this Morning acquainted the Governor by John Pumpshire, his Interpreter, That he and a few of his People wou'd wait on His Honour whenever he pleased to receive them, And the Governor saying they might come immediately, they accordingly did come, viz^{t}; Teedyuscung, James English, Abraham Locquis, Moses Tattamy, John Pumpshire, &c^a. &c^a. &c^a. Mr. Croghan was informed of this Visit, but concluding it to be only a formal one, and personal to the Governor, He desired the Governor wou'd hear them first and then send for him. After a short Conversation, Teedyuscung delivered himself as follows:

"Brother:

"You remember you invited me to come and treat with you, and to bring with Me the Ten Nations who have joined with Me and I with them; In Consequence of what you may remember I promised, I have done my best Endeavours; Some of each of the Ten Nations are come; I have faithfully and distinctly told them all that you said to me; You said I must come to the Council Fire, where we might all see one another and hearken to what you should say to us; They are now ready to hearken to you at the Time which will best suit you."

A String.

"Brother:

"As you sat at home you looked this Way and saw your Brethren, the Indians, coming. When they arrived You took them by the Hand; You received them kindly, and also the Ten Nations who were with them; You were glad to see them; Observing them fatigued with their Journey, and their Faces covered with Sweat, You kindly wiped it off with an Handkerchief; Then looking at their Legs and seeing them torn and bloody with Briars and Thorns, you picked the Briars out of their Legs and anointed them with some of that good Oyl, as Your Forefathers used to do with Ours when they met together to renew their Leagues and make a lasting Peace. All of us now present are sensible of being used as our Ancestors were, and of receiving the same kind of Treatment they did."

A String.

"Brother:

"I am now arrived at the Place appointed for the Council Fire, where We are to hold Conferences together. I am come just to the Door; I see a great deal of Dirt and Blood in it, which is grievous to us both; seeing this I take a Wing in my Hand and I go into the House and sweep the Dirt all into one Place; I wipe off all the Blood; I take up Dirt and Blood together; I throw it all the Leeward that it may be no more seen. I make the House quite clean that we may come together as our Forefathers used to do when they came to transact an affair of so great Importance as to brighten the Chain of Friendship and make a firm and lasting Peace.

"Brother:

"When I looked at You I saw Tears in your Eyes; I use the same Method to You as you have done with Me; I now wipe them off with an Handkerchief. I likewise take that soft Feather that we make use of to clean our Ears; with this I open your Ears that you may hear what I have to say. All those who are present join with me in these Things.

"Brother:

"I see some things that are not right may be in your Heart from flying Stories that are every where going about. Those that are present with me will use our Endeavours with one Accord to take them out of your Heart, that they may not obstruct our present Proceedings. Before I have done I open your Throat and Clean it all within that You may be able to speak to your Brethren with Freedom."

A String.

"Brother:

"The Great Being who created us made our Hearts alike at first, but of late they are divided, and have leaned different Ways. We who are now present will use our Endeavours to set them upright and unite them together as firmly as in the days of our Foreffathers.

"The cause why we differ at this Time from what we were at first is owing to the Conduct of our young foolish Boys who have seperated Us from the good Agreement in which we lived before."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I see you are wounded. You have a Sore within you in your Heart. The great God who made us has provided Remedies on the Earth for all Diseases which can happen to us, if they are properly applied.

"The Ten Nations now present who are joined with Me, they and I will take hold of this Remedy with the greatest Care; We will apply it to the Sore in your Heart. You shall feel it no more. You shall be perfetly cured from the inside to the outside, so that the Sore shall break out no more.

"Brother:

"It is our constant Usage, when we undertake to cure any Wound, to look often into it, and take Care that it does not fester. If we find any Appearance of Its festering We lose no time, but instantly apply the same good Medicine which we use at first, that it may be prevented in Time and never come to an Head."

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows.

"Brother:

"We have in former Years often held Councils together; Let us look round us and behind Us, and observe what has been transacted in them. Let us not do as they did in several Respects, but be more carefull. Perhaps the evil Spirit was busy in former times, but he is busier now than he was then; Let us therefore be exceeding carefull in whatever we do. Let us try to exceed our Grandfathers in Care in our Proceedings. Let us look up to the supream Being that we may now by our faithfull Endeavours, have our End answered to the Good of both. In case my Endeavours shall be accepted, and my Faithfulness kindly received & believed, We may then live in lasting Peace, and our Posterity after Us."

Gave A String.

Teedyuscung then acquainted the Governor that he had opened the Conference and finished what he had to say; and now the Treaty might begin at any time the Governor shou'd please to appoint, either To-morrow or next day, as it wou'd be most convenient to him. He added, That he had something to mention by way of Discourse; His Memory, he said, was weak, and as he wou'd have things done regularly, he desired he might have a Clerk to take Minutes along with the Governor's Clerk. He further desired that, when the Treaty was done, which he hoped by the assistance of the Almighty wou'd be to the Satisfaction of both, he might have a Copy of all the Proceedings, and that they might be put upon Record; Indian Cabbins being often made of Wood, Grass, and Straw, they are apt to catch fire, and if his Cabbin shou'd be burned, and the Papers with it, he might then have Recourse to the Government for another Copy.

Mr. Croghan was then sent for, and presented to the Indians as Deputy of Sir William Johnson, Sole Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District, and as such accepted by the Governor.

After this, Teedyuscung said It now depends upon the Governor to let the Indians know what he has to say to them, as he invited them to come to the Council Fire. He might open the public Treaty when he pleased, To-morrow or next Day, as it wou'd be most convenient for him.

The Governor the Secretary to make out a Copy of this Day's Proceedings for Mr. Croghan.

At a Council held at Easton, on Friday the 22nd July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew,
William Logan,
Lynford Lardner,
John Mifflin, } Esquires.

Mr. Croghan & Mr. Weiser were present by desire of the Governor, And after reading the Minutes of the proceeding Day, an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches and Request of a Clerk, was

At a Council held at Easton Thursday the 21st July 1757

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire.

James Hamilton, William Logan
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner } Esquires
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin

The Governor arrived yesterday, and sent the Secretary with his Compliments to Teedyuscung who immediately waited on his Honour.

The Council coming to Town whilst the Chief was with the Governor, they were introduced to him, and very kind Expressions were made by both, of their mutual Satisfaction in seeing one another. After which Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor, that he intended himself the Pleasure of going out to meet him with some of every Nation along with him, according to an antient Custom with the Indians, who always used to pay this Compliment to great Men when they knew of their coming near the Place where they were; But he was deceived by Mr Weiser, who promised to give him Notice of his going and to call upon him; but he broke his Word with him; and if he could do it in this Instance, he might do it in another, and seemed very much displeased with Mr Weiser's Conduct on this Occasion.

The Governor said there must have been some Mistake, and desired the Chief to suspend his Judgment, till he should speak to Mr Weiser, who should afterwards wait on him, and set the Matter right; which was accordingly done, and no further Notice taken of it by Teedyuscung.

The Governor enquiring what Indians were in Town, was told 159 of Teedyuscung's Company, that is to say, 58 Men, 37 Women and 64 Children. And there since came 119 Senecas and others of the Six Nations, vizt 45 Men, 35 Women and 39 Children. Two of these were Chiefs and principal Men, deputed by the Seneca Nation, and several Others were of Esteem among their Tribes.

Teedyuscung this morning acquainted the Governor by John Pumpshire, his Interpreter, that he and a few of his People would wait on his Honour whenever he pleased to receive them; and the Governor saying they might come immediately, they accordingly did come, vizt Teedyuscung, Jas English, Abraham, Locquis, Moses Tattamy, John Pumpshire, &c, &c, &c.

Mr Croghan was informed of this Visit; but concluding it to be only a formal one and personal to the Governor, he desired the Governor would hear them first and then send for him.

After a short Conversation Teedyuscung delivered himself as follows,

Brother,

You remember You invited me to come and treat with You, and to bring with me the Ten Nations who have joined with me and I with them, in consequence of what You may remember I promised; I have done my best Endeavours; some of each of the Ten Nations are come; I have faithfully and distinctly told them all that You said to me. You said I must come to the Council Fire, where we might all see one another, and hearken to what You should say to us. They are now ready to hearken to You at the Time, which will best suit You. A String.

Brother,

As You sat at home, You looked this Way, and saw your Brethren the Indians coming. When they arrived, You took them by the Hand, You received them kindly and also the Ten Nations who were with them. You was glad to see them & Observing them fatigued with their Journey, and their Faces covered with Sweat, You kindly wiped it off with an Handkerchief. Then looking at their Legs and seeing them torn and bloody with Briars and Thorns, You picked the Briars out of their Legs, and anointed them with some of that good Oyl, as your Forefathers were used to do with ours, when they met together to renew their Leagues and make a lasting Peace. All of us now present are sensible of being used as our Ancestors were, and of receiving the same kind Treatment they did.

A String.

Brother,

I am now arrived at the Place appointed for the Council Fire, where we are to hold Conferences together. I am come just to the Door. I look into the House. I see a great deal of Dirt and Blood in it, which is grievous to us both. Seeing this, I take a Wing in my Hand. I go into the House, and sweep all the Dirt into one Place. I wipe off all the Blood. I take up Dirt and Blood together; I throw it all to the Leeward, that it may be no more seen. I make the House quite clean, that we may come together as our Forefathers used to do, when they came to transact an Affair of so great Importance, as to brighten the Chain of Friendship, and make a firm and lasting Peace.

Brother,

When I looked at You, I saw Tears in your Eyes; I use the same Method to You, as You have done with me. I now wipe them off with an Handkerchief. I likewise take that soft Feather, that we make use of to clean our Ears; with this I open your Ears that you may hear what I have to say. All those who are present join with me in these Things.

Brother,

I see some Things that are not right may be in your Heart from flying Stories that are every where going about. Those that are present with me will use our Endeavours with one Accord to take them out of your Heart, that they may not obstruct our present Proceedings.

Before I have done, I open your Throat and clean it all within, that You may be able to speak to your Brethren with Freedom.

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The Cause why we differ at this Time from what we were at first is owing to the Conduct of our young foolish Boys, who have separated Us from the good Agreement in which we lived before.

A Belt.

Brother,

I see You are wounded. You have a Sore within You, in your Heart. The great God who made us has provided Remedies on the Earth for all Diseases which can happen to us, if they are properly applied.

The Ten Nations now present who are joined with me, they and I will take Hold of this Remedy with the greatest Care. We will apply it to the Sore in your Heart. You shall feel it no more. You shall be perfectly cured from the Inside to the Outside, so that the Sore shall break out no more.

Brother,

It is our constant Usage, when we undertake to cure any Wound, to look often into it, and take Care that it does not fester. If we find any Appearance of its festering, we lose no Time, but instantly apply the same good Medicine which we used at first, that it may be prevented in Time, and never come to an Head.

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother,

We have in former Years often held Councils together. Let us look round us and behind us, and observe what has been transacted in them; let us not do as they did in several [illegible] past, but be more careful. Perhaps the evil Spirit was busy in former Times, but he is busier now than he was then; let us

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Mr. Croghan was then sent for, and presented to the Indians, Deputy of Sir William Johnson, Sole Agent of Indian Affairs the Northern District, and as such accepted by the Governor. his, Teedyiscung said, it now depends upon the Governor to he Indians know what he has to say to them, as he invited to come to the Council Fire. He might open the publick when he pleased, to morrow or next Day, as it would be convenient for him.

The Governor ordered the Secretary to make out a Copy of Days Proceedings for Mr. Croghan.

At

(5)

At a Council held at Easton Friday the 22d. July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser were present by the Desire of the Governor, and after reading the Minutes of the preceding Day, an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches and Request of a Clerk was taken into Consideration. It was observed that Teedyuscung's Request to have a Clerk was not accompanied with a String of Wampum, but only mentioned by Way of Discourse after Busineſs was over.

The Governor having brought with him a Copy of the Indian Conferences in July and November, and of the previous Meſsages to and from the Indians on Sasquehannah, which brought on those Treaties, he proposed it should be delivered to Teedyuscung which was approved, and then the Answer was settled and agreed to in these Words.

Brethren,

I return You my hearty Thanks for your kind Speeches of yesterday, which were very agreeable to me, and evidence such a good Disposition on your Part, as gives me the highest Satisfaction.

A String.

Brethren,

It is with a particular Pleasure I observe that all Obstructions are now removed. Be aſsured that I shall speak with the utmost Freedom and Openneſs to You and the Ten Nations. I am ready to concur with You, in devising and executing all such Measures as shall be thought the most proper to bring to a speedy and [illegible] Iſsue the great Work of Peace, which is already so happily [illegible] and so far advanced. This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You told me yesterday, that your foolish young Men had been the Occasion of the late unhappy Differences that [illegible] Time subsisted between us, and cautioned me not to give [illegible] any idle Stories, that might be going about. I shall [illegible] Mind this good Advice, and as we have likewise many [illegible] People amongst us, who may have raised and propa[illegible]

Reports, to obstruct the good Understanding between us, which we are now mutually endeavouring and taking Pains to establish on a solid and durable Foundation; I desire You will shut your Ears against them, and believe nothing but what comes from me or the King's Agent in Relation to Public Affairs.

a String.

Brethren,

You may remember, that in the first Conferences, You attributed the Beginning of the present Troubles, in a great Measure, to the Confusions that had arisen from so many Peoples having concerned themselves in Public Treaties; and that therefore the Indians had agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of a Few, and that Two Kings only were appointed to transact public Busineſs, of which, You, Teedyuscung, was one. You were told, that the great King of all the English had found the like Inconveniences from so many of his Colonies holding separate and distinct Treaties with Indians, and therefore had given one general Commiſsion to your good Friend and Brother Sir William Johnson, to be his Sole Agent in Indian Affairs for this District. To him I desired You would go and lay all that had paſsed between You and this Government before him for his Approbation.

According as I then promised, I have transmitted to that Gentleman all our Proceedings, which he has been pleased to approve of, and by a Commiſsion produced to me, and now ready to be shewn You, he has constituted and appointed Mr Croghan his Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs in this Province, with particular Directions to hear any Complaints, and aſsist in accommodating the Differences You may have with his Majesty's Subjects, and particularly those set forth at your Treaty with me here in November last. At the same Time Sir William Johnson, finding in the Conferences sent him that You designed us a Visit in the Spring, was kind enough to send a Deputation of the Six Nations to attend at that Meeting, who waited a long Time in Expectation of seeing You, but on your not being able to come, and they being under a Neceſsity of returning home, I went to Lancaster at their Request, took them by the Hands & conferred with them. At these Conferences, Mr Croghan, the Deputy of Sir William Johnson, was present, and settled with the Forms to be observed in the Treaty and his Secretary only was permitted to take down the Proceedings: No other Person being allowed to take Minutes of what paſsed at these Conferences, not even the Secretary of this Government, whose proper Busineſs it ever had been till that Time, when this new Regulation first

took

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took Place. I am further told it is the constant Practice of Sir William Johnson, as well as all others who have the Conduct of Indian Treaties, to employ their own Secretaries, and as this Method was settled at Lancaster, as a Precedent to be observed in future Treaties, I shall not take upon me to make any Alteration in this Respect.

Brethren,

This Government, as well as Yourselves, has great Confidence in the Interpreters present, John Pumpshire and Moses Tittamy. Whatever they speak from You will be faithfully taken down, and publickly read at the Time, that all may hear, understand, and know it to be exact. Mr. Croghan will afterwards cause the whole to be fairly transcribed, and two Copies to be made, one of which he will deliver to You, and another to me, which shall be put upon Record as You desired. In our Conference yesterday You had an Instance of the exact Manner and Care of taking down what paſsed, and I hope it gave You intire Satisfaction.

Brother,

Agreeable to your Request at our last Meeting, I now present You with a true Copy of your Proceedings with this Government under the Great Seal of the Province, which, as they will remain on Record, You may always have Recourse to.

John Pumpshire interpreted to the Delawares, and Conrad Weiser to the Senecas, what was said, Paragraph by Paragraph.

Mr. Croghan's Commiſsion was read and interpreted to the Indians, and they were told by the Governor, that he was accordingly accepted by this Government, as Sir William Johnson's Deputy in this Province.

Teedyuscung expreſsed his Satisfaction at the Appointment, and gave Thanks to the King of Great Britain his Father for ordering the Management of his Affairs with the Indians into the Hands of a Ten; which he said was the Method they themselves had fallen upon. The Senecas likewise did the same, and then drank Sir William Johnson's Health.

Teedyuscung being asked, if what was said to him was agreeable to him, he declared several Times it was very agreeable to him and quite right, and all the Indians went away well pleased.

Mr. Croghan acquainted the Governor and Council, that by his Instructions from Sir William Johnson, he was only permitted to demand and hear from the Indians the Particulars of the Injuries done them in this Province, either by the Proprietaries or any other Persons with the Answers that should be given to their Charges by the Persons concerned; and then to make Report to Sir William Johnson, who was finally to adjust, settle and determine them between the Indians and the Parties concerned, if they could not be amicably accommodated on the Spot.

Mr. Peters having received, from the Proprietaries, Instructions not to treat with the Delawares in any other Place, than at Sir William Johnson's, or wherever he should appoint, and not to ubmit their Accusation of them to any other Person, had sometime go privately informed the Governor and every Member of Council resent of this, and that the Proprietaries had taken this Measure, y the Advice of the Lords of Trade, who had wrote to Sir William ohnson on the Occasion, and desired the Proprietary Letters nd Instructions might be read, in order to consider what ould be the most proper to be done at this Treaty, with respect o the Accusations made by the Indians against the Proprietaries. Deferred to the next Council.

Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser were desired to put down n Writing their Sentiments, as to a proper Speech for the Governor to deliver at the Opening of the Treaty.

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 23d. July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

Mr. Croghan. Mr. Weiser.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A rough Draught of a Speech for the Governor as proposed Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser was read; and, whilst under sideration, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Fox, Mr. Masters and Mr. Hughes, r of the Provincial Commissioners appeared at the Door with dyuscung and most of the Indians who were in Council yesterday, and sending for the Secretary, Mr. Galloway desired him quaint the Governor, that Four of the Commissioners and uscung desired a Conference with him. Being admitted,

Mr.

(9)

Mr. Galloway read and then delivered to the Governor a Paper in the following Words.

July 23d. 1757. Easton.

Sir

As the Method of managing the present Treaty is of the utmo Moment to the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People of this Province and the British Interest in general, we beg Leave to remonstrate to your Honour.

That Teedyuscung on Thursday last came to us and demanded that he might have a Clerk to be appointed by himself to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, who should compare his Proceedings with the other Clerks, before they leave the Table:~ This he insisted was the most certain Means of searching out the Truth, and of obtaining Justice to the Persons who should prove to be injured. He was pleased further to add, that this was his Pleasure, and he would have it granted, and that he would not proceed to treat without it. Upon which we informed the Chief, that his Demand appeared to us to be reasonable and just, but that we were not the proper Persons to grant it. We recommended him to the Governor on that Occasion (as He is the Head of the executive Part of Government) who we did not doubt would allow it.

This morning the Chief further informed us, that he had made an Application to the Governor for the above Purpose, but that your Honour did not think proper to allow his Demand. That he was extreamly dissatisfied therewith, and declared he would not treat without it. That as the Governor had begun with clearing his Eyes and Ears with a soft Feather, that he might hear and see clearly, he looked on it both unjust and unkind to attempt now by this Refusal to lead him on Blindfold and in the dark; and therefore requested that we would assist him in a Second Application to your Honour, which if refused, he declared he was determined to give over prosecuting the good Work he was ready and willing to accomplish with the English, and go Home. And further requested, that this Demand and Refusal might be taken down in Writing, that it might be represented to the great King, in his Behalf, as the Reason of his not concluding the Peace he had undertaken. This he assures us was a Thought of his own at Wioming, after the last Treaty held by him at this Place, and not suggested to him by any Person whatsoever.

In Pursuance of which Request we beg your Honour would consider the Right and Justice of this natural Demand, and the dangerous Consequences that may attend persisting in a Refusal of it. He appears to us to have an undoubted Right as a King and Chief of a Nation to have a Clerk or Secretary to take down Minutes of the Transactions of this important Affair. And this seems more natural, as he and his People are illiterate Persons.

Your Honour will be pleased further to consider, that the Lives and Properties of the People and his Majesty's Interest in general are immediately concerned in the Event of this Treaty, and therefore should the Chief do as he has declared, the melancholy Consequences must neceſsarily be, a farther Devastation of the Province, more Murders of the People and an Alienation of the Affections of the Indians of many Nations from the British Interest.

Willm. Masters Jos: Fox
Jos: Galloway John Hughes

To the Honourable
William Denny Esq.

Mr. John Pumpshire, by Teedyuscung's Directions, declared that every Word there wrote as said by him, was really his own Desire, and said by him; and in Confirmation of this he gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung, that he would take the Matter into Consideration, and give him an Answer; and after he and the Commiſsioners were gone, the Remonstrance was read.

The Governor and Council were surprized at Teedyuscung's applying again with so much Warmth for a Clerk, after he had expreſsed himself so well satisfied the Evening before with the Speech made them by the Governor, aſsigning Reasons why he could not comply with his Request, and suspected that the Indians had been tampered with on this Occasion by some evil-disposed Persons, and put on renewing this Demand.

Mr. Croghan declared, that Teedyuscung's telling the Commiſsioners of his having thought of this Matter at Wyoming could not be true, because he had mentioned to the King the Manner of conducting the Treaty before the Governor, or Commiſsioners came up; and, among other Things, had acquainted him, that he had provided a Clerk to take the Minutes, with which Teedyuscung expreſsed great Satisfaction, not mentioning any Thing of his Intention at Wyoming to have a Clerk of his own, as is set forth in the Remonstrance, and this Fact he added will appear in his Journal.

Mr. Weiser likewise declared, he verily believed, from what had paſsed last night at the publick House where he lodges, &

that Teedyuscung was persuaded by some of the People in Town to make this Second Application; and, at the Governor's Instance, he related the Particulars, viz.t that as he was sitting alone in his Chamber, Israel Pemberton abruptly opened the Door, ask'd his Pardon and shut it again. That some little Time afterwards, he went into Company with Captains Orndt and Busse, who were sitting together in another Room in the same publick House; that he had not been long there before Teedyuscung and Pumpshire came into the Company, and after a short Space of Time, Teedyuscung spoke to him in an abrupt and rough Manner, complaining that he had not been well used by the Governor in the Business of the Clerk. He was a King, as such had a Right to have a Clerk, would have one and would be no longer led by the Nose; and desired the Governor might be told so. Mr. Weiser answered him, if he was so disposed, he should speak to the Governor himself, which he said he would. After the Indians left the Company, Capt. Orndt told Mr. Weiser, that Teedyuscung had been with them before he came in, but he and his Interpreter were fetched away by a Quaker Gentleman, known by Captain Orndt to be Israel Pemberton, and that they had been absent above half an hour. From whence he concluded, that the Affair of the Clerk had been the Subject of their Conversation, and that Teedyuscung's ill Temper arose from what had been said to him by that Gentleman.

The Council, on further considering Teedyuscung's Demand of a Clerk, thought it proper to send a Copy of the Commissioners Paper to Mr. Croghan with the following Letter.

Easton 28th: July 1757.

Sir,

This Day Four of the Provincial Commissioners waited on me, attending Teedyuscung and several other Indian Chiefs, and after demanding a Conference on their Behalf presented to me a Remonstrance of a very extraordinary Nature, a Copy of which I now enclose You; it is a great Surprise to me, that Teedyuscung after receiving my Answer last Night in your Presence, to his Request of having a Clerk of his own, and expressing himself perfectly satisfied, with the Reasons I then gave, for my not inclining to comply with a Demand so new and unprecedented, should suddenly change his mind, and with so much Warmth and Displea renew his Application to the same Purpose. However as You are appointed Deputy to Sir William Johnson, and his Majesty's Honour and the Interest of his Subjects are greatly concerned in this Matter, I desire You will again take their Demand into your most serious Consideration, and let me know what Part you incline to act upon the Occasion. I am

Sir
Your humble Servant
To George Croghan Esq.r William Denny.

The Draught of a Letter to the Commissioners was prepared and read, but it was thought not adviseable to send it before receiving M.r Croghan's Answer, and coming to a Resolution as to Teedyuscung's peremptory Demand.

P. M.

Present as in the Forenoon except M.r Logan.

M.r Croghan finding the Governor with all the Members of the Council, except M.r Logan, walking before his Door, acquainted them that he had received a Speech from Teedyuscung, which regarded the Government and required Dispatch, and therefore desired the Council might meet. On their meeting he informed the Governor, that he had endeavoured to reason with Teedyuscung on his unprecedented Demand, and insisted upon his having had this put into his Head by the White People, which he denied, but being further pressed on this Point, M.r Croghan discovered plainly by his Behaviour and the Manner of his Expressions that it was so. However Teedyuscung broke off the Discourse very abruptly, and pulling out a large String, delivered it to him with a peremptory Declaration, that he would either have a Clerk, or desist treating, and leave the Town, of which he requested him to inform the Governor, and urged that the Governor's Answer should be given him to night, and if favourable, the Treaty might begin to morrow, tho' Sunday if the Governor had no Objection.

M.r Croghan said, that a good deal passed between them on this Occasion, which should all be fully put down in his Minutes, whence it would appear, that some or other of his Majesty's Subjects concerned themselves with the Indians, and gave them Advice, as to their Management in this Treaty.

M.r Croghan added, that he would give the Governor an Answer to his Letter enclosing the Commissioners Remonstrance, [illegible] he had conferred with other Chiefs of the Indians, which [illegible] to night or early in the morning.

M.r Peters laid before the Council, the Proprietary Letters [illegible] on the Delaware Indians Complaints, which were [illegible] declared, that under the Proprietary

Instructions he could not proceed to treat with the Delawares on the Behalf of the Proprietaries; the Matter was deliberated upon, and it growing late deferred to a further Consideration.

At a Council held at Easton on Sunday 24th: July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

The Governor having this morning received a Letter from Mr. Croghan in Answer to his of yesterday, the same was read in these Words.

Easton 24th: July 1757.

Sir,

Last Night, as soon as I received your Honour's Letter, with a Copy of a Remonstrance from the Commissioners, I sent for Teedyuscung, who brought with him his Interpreter, and Four more Indian Chiefs. I desired his Interpreter to let him know that I wanted to have some Conversation with him on Account of the Application he made your Honour to have a Clerk, on which he immediately pulled out the enclosed String of Wampum and peremptorily told me, your Honour had but two Choices, either to grant his Request, or not, for he was determined to have a Clerk, and one of his own chusing, so laid down the Wampum.

I had a good deal of Conversation with him after this; thro the whole Course of our Conversation I found he had been put on making this Request, by some of his Majesty's Subjects, which Conversation will appear on my Journal. As it appears to me that some of the People of this Government has insinuated or impressed into his mind, that he should not place any Confidence in those appointed by the Crown, to transact this important Affair at this critical Juncture, I can't tell what Consequences may attend your Honour's refusing him one, to remove any Suspicions he may have of the Government; as he says, if he is not allowed a Clerk, that he will not transact any Business; on the other Hand, if he is, he says he is willing to settle all Differences subsisting, amicably and on a lasting Foundation, and when that is done, he will use his Influence, with the Western Nations, who he says are now looking with their Eyes stedfast on him, to see how he will succeed, in order to conduct themselves for the future.

I am truly sensible, that his Majesty's Honour and the Peace of his Majesty's Subjects in this and the neighbouring Colonies depend much on the Mode to be used at this Time, in making Peace with them, and am surprized to find any of his Majesty's Subjects should attempt to wrest that Prerogative out of the Hands of the Crown, on Pretence that Teedyuscung, as yet one of his Majesty's Enemies, desired them to interest themselves in it, an Instance perhaps, never before known in any of his Majesty's Dominions; but from the defenceless State of this and the neighbouring Provinces, I am of Opinion your Honour will be under a Necessity of granting him his Request, for the good of his Majesty's Service, to remove all Jealousies from his Mind and prevent the fatal Consequences that may attend his being refused; if your Honour thinks it for the good of his Majesty's Interest to grant his Request, as he says that is the only thing he wants in order to proceed on Business, I hope You will take every Step in your Power, that this Treaty may be carried on with the greatest Decency, and without any Interruption from any of his Majesty's Subjects in your Government. I am with the greatest Esteem and Regard,

Your Honours
most obedient humb: Servant
Geo: Croghan

Then an Answer to the Remonstrance presented to the Governor by the Provincial Commissioners was considered and the following Draught was agreed on, and delivered them.

Easton July 24th: 1757.

Gentlemen,

I have considered the Remonstrance you presented to me yesterday on Behalf of Teedyuscung, relating to the Mode of managing the present Treaty, and his Request of appointing his own Clerk, and must confess that your Conduct on this Occasion appears to me very extraordinary. As Commissioners I conceive You are only impowered by the late Act granting £100,000 to his Majesty's Use to dispose of and appropriate that Money (with my Approbation) to the several Purposes, directed by the Act; but that You cannot under it or any other Law, derive to yourselves the least Right to interpose in the present Treaty, or act as Mediators or otherwise, in any Case between me and the Indians. The Right and Power of making Peace and War, as well as the modes to be observed in conducting Treaties have ever been allowed to be the undoubted Prerogatives of the Crown, and can only be exercised by the King or his Ministers, acting under his Commission. His Majesty's Honour and the Duty of my Station therefore oblige me to acquaint You, not presuming on this Occasion, either as Commissioners or Subjects, to receive any Complaint or Application from the Indians, and taking upon You to remonstrate in their Behalf to me, is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusions and Miſchiefs, and the highest Invasion of the just Rights of the Crown, which I will always (as it is my indispensable Duty) endeavour to support and maintain. By what means Teedyuscung came to apply in the first Instance, and demand that he might appoint a Clerk to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, at a Time when both he and You knew I was in Town, and had been in Conference with him, I am at a Loſs to determine: Nor is it leſs surprising to me, that You should undertake to give him your Opinion of the Matter [as You acknowledged You did] and pronounce his Demand so very reasonable and just, before he had consulted and advised with me upon it. As it is well known Teedyuscung upon all Occasions had met with a free and open Acceſs to me, and ever found me both ready and willing to hear any Thing he had to propose, an Application from You, or any other of his Majesty's Subjects, on behalf of the Indians appears the more extraordinary.

I am most sincerely disposed to use all the Measures in my Power to bring this Treaty to an happy Iſsue, and to establish a firm and lasting Peace with the Indians, but am resolutely determined not to suffer the Rights of the Crown to be invaded. I therefore enjoin You, as I shall all others, in the strictest Manner, that You do not either mediately or immediately, under any Pretence whatsoever, interpose in the Course of this Treaty between me, Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent, and the Indians, nor carry on the least Intercourse with them on Matters of a Publick Concern, as You will answer the contrary to his Majesty at your Peril.

William Denny

To Meſs.rs Jos: Fox, John
Hughes, William Masters,
and Joseph Galloway, Four
of the Provincial Commiſs.rs

After some Consultation on Teedyuscung's second Demand, an Answer was prepared and agreed to.

It was proposed to deliver it this Afternoon in order to save Time, that the Publick Conferences might begin early in the morning, but on Enquiry the Indian Chiefs were much in Liquor, for which Reason it was deferred till the morning.

At a Council held at Easton Monday 25th: July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton William Logan }
Richard Peters Lynford Lardner } Esquires
Benjamin Chew John Mifflin }

Conrad Weiser Esquire.

Teedyuscung Three other Jersey Indians
Moses Tittamy John Pumpshire Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to Teedyuscung in the following Manner viz.

Brother,

I have considered the second Application You made to me yesterday that You might appoint a Clerk of your own to take down the Minutes of our Proceedings at the present Treaty.

Brother,

I have always taken a particular Pleasure in seeing You, and been ready on all Occasions to hear any Thing You had to say or propose to me, and treated You with that Respect and Friendship due from one Brother to another.

Brother,

When You first applied to me for a Clerk, I received You kindly, as I shall always continue to do, and after I had considered your Request, I gave You my Answer why I could not think myself at Liberty to comply with it, and informed You of the Method that had been agreed upon by Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent, and your Uncles at Lancaster in May last, in taking Minutes at Indian Treaties, and it appeared to me at that Time, that my Reasons gave You Satisfaction.

Brother,

If on reconsidering the Matter, You were dissatisfied, You should have come to me as You used to do, and have spoken your Mind freely, and You would have found my Arms open to receive You and my Ears to hear You, and not have applied to any other Persons for their Mediation with me.

Brother,

I told You before and I again inform You, that no one has a Right to treat with You or transact any Busineſs with us in this Province, but myself and Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent. I hope You will remember this.

Brother

Brother,

No Indian Chief, before You, ever demanded to have a Clerk, and none has ever been appointed for Indians in former Treaties, Nay, I have not even nominated one on the Part of this Province, therefore I cannot help declaring it against my Judgment.

Brother,

I am afraid, by your shewing so little Confidence in me, or the King's Deputy Agent, that You have hearkened to idle Stories, or the Singing of Birds, tho' You advised me against it: however, to give You a fresh Proof of my Friendship and Regard, if You insist upon having a Clerk, I shall no longer oppose it.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung immediately answered, that he thanked the Governor for what he had said to him, and the Favour he did him in not opposing his Request; that if he had committed any Mistake, or given Offence to the Governor in what had been done, he was very sorry for it, and it must be imputed to his Ignorance, that he desired what was past might be done away and forgotten, and we might look on one another with Chearfulneſs, and proceed with all our Power in the great Work of Peace in which we are engaged

A String.

To which the Governor replied in these Words.

Brother Teedyuscung,

What You said last proceeds from an honest Heart. I overlook your Weakneſs. You may depend upon the Kindneſs of me and my Council. No Uneasineſs remains with us now. I shall always be glad to see You and your Interpreter, and discourse with You like loving Brethren on any Matter, be it what it will, that You have to say.

A large String.

The Governor and Council apprehending, that Application would be made to him in Publick by some of his Majesty's Subjects to be permitted to act as Clerk for Teedyuscung, which the Governor could not grant, it being out of his Power to absolve an English Subject from his Allegiance to his Majesty, an Answer was drawn up to be made by the Governor to such Application, in the following Words.

"In my Conferences with Teedyuscung, I have let him "know, that tho' his Demand to appoint a Clerk of his own, "was entirely unprecedented and against my Judgment; yet as "he so warmly insisted on it; I should no longer oppose it, but leave "him to act as he pleased. If therefore You, or any other of his "Majesty's Subjects think themselves at Liberty to act in that Capacity, they may use their Pleasure."

The Governor having been informed, that the Provincial Commiſsioners had brought up to this Place a Quantity of Goods to be diſposed of in Presents to the Indians, thought proper to demand of them a List of such Goods, whereupon the following Letter was prepared and delivered them.

Gentlemen,

I expected You would before now have furnished me with a List of the Goods provided for the Indian Presents, but as this has not been done, I desire You will send it me this Afternoon, that I may know how to conduct myſelf. I am

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant

Easton July 25th: 1757.

William Denny

Then the Publick Treaty began; and it was settled, that the Minutes should be taken by Mr. Trent, and read and considered every Day in Council; and that a Copy of the whole should be delivered to the Governor, at the End of the Treaty.

Memorandum. As soon as the Governor and Council, and Indians had taken their Seats, Teedyuscung, by his Interpreter John Pumpshire, called for Charles Thompson, Master of the Publick Quaker School in the City of Philadelphia, placed him by Mr. Trent at the Table, and said, he had chosen him for his Clerk: Whereupon he sat down and began to take Minutes, without asking Permiſsion of the Governor, who took no further Notice of it.

At

(19)

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the 27th: July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

Mr. Croghan Mr. Weiser.

A Draught of a Speech to the Indians being prepared, the same was read and approved in Council.

(See it in the publick Conferences of this Day.)

The Governor having last night received from Four Commissioners, an Answer to his Demand for a List of the Goods brought up for Indian Presents, it was read in these Words.

Easton July 26th: 1757.

Sir,

We have indeed brought up to Easton a Parcel of Goods purchased for the Use of the Province, which we shall be ready to join with your Honour in disposing of to the Indians, whenever the present Treaty is brought to an Issue that will justify us to our Constituents in such Disposition of them; and in due Time We shall prepare a List of the Goods to be laid before your Honour, being heartily desirous to concur with You in every thing that will conduce to the publick Utility. In the mean Time we inform your Honour, that Mr. Croghan has intimated to us, that some private Presents are expected by Teedyuscung, the other Indian Messengers and French Margaret, in Recompence of the Services they have done the Province; and One of Condolance to be given to Moses Tetamy on Account of his Son's Misfortune; and that we are ready to give those Presents, as recommended, provided the Governor approves of it. We are

Sir

Your most humble Servts.

Wm: Masters

Jos: Fox

Jos: Galloway

Jno. Hughes.

Mr. Lardner and Mr. Mifflin, Two of the Provincial Commiſsioners, were asked if they were present when this Letter was wrote, and they said they were not, nor had they received any Notice of such Meeting of the Commiſsioners; and added, that the other Commiſsioners held Meetings frequently without giving them Notice, at which a great deal of Buſineſs was done that they were never consulted about.

On this Information the Governor thought proper to write the following Letter to the Commiſsioners.

Easton 27th: July 1757.

Gentlemen,

As You have not yet furnished me with a List of the Goods You have purchased, and brought hither to be disposed of in Presents to the Indians, notwithstanding the reasonable Re:quest I made of You to that Purpose yesterday: I find myſelf obliged once more to require it of You, that I may be able by onsidering it at Leisure to form a Judgment, as well of the uality of the Goods, as whether there may be a Sufficiency of hem for the present Occasion.

On receiving your Letter, I observed it was not subscribed ither by Mr. Lardner or Mr. Mifflin, who by the Act are pointed joint Commiſsioners with You; And upon Enquiry o the Reason of that Omiſsion, I found they had not re:ived any Notice of your Meeting, or been consulted with on Contents of my Letter to the Provincial Commiſsioners, of ich I think I have just Reason to complain. I am

Gentlemen

Your humble Servants

William Denny

William Masters, Joseph
Joseph Galloway and
Hughes, Esquires.

Council held at Easton Friday the 29th: July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

mes Hamilton — William Logan
chard Peters — Lynford Lardner
min Chew — John Mifflin
Esquires

uscung's Speech to the Governor of Yesterday was care:
d, and appearing to be very obscure, it was thought

proper to desire Mr. Croghan, to call Teedyuscung and his Council with the Interpreters to a private Meeting, and desire them to explain it, which was done in the following Letter.

Easton 29th: July 1757

Mr. George Croghan

Sir,

The Speech made to me yesterday by Teedyuscung being in several Parts of it obscure and uncertain, I find myself very much at a Loss how to return an Answer to it, without a further Explanation of it. At the Treaty held with Teedyuscung at this Place in November last, I enquired of him how the League of Friendship that had so long subsisted between us and the Indians came to be broken, whether the Governor or People of Pennsylvania had done them any Injury, and earnestly requested, that if they thought we had, they would be honest, open their Hearts to us and inform us of the Cause of their Complaint. In Answer to which he said, that the false hearted French King had persuaded them to strike their Brethren the English, and their foolish young Men believed the Things that were told them by our Enemies, and listened to them, that this was the principal Cause, but that one Reason why the Blow came harder than it otherwise would have done was, that some Things had passed in former Times both in this and other Governments which were not pleasing to the Indians, and particularly said, that all the Land lying between Tohicon Creek and Wyoming in this Province was his Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud; and likewise charged the Proprietary Family with Forgery, after they had purchased Lands of the Indians and took a Deed for it, in forging a new Deed like the true one, with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby taking from them Lands which they never sold. The Truth of those heavy Charges was then referred to be enquired into and heard at our next Meeting, I therefore expected that Teedyuscung at this Treaty would have been very explicit, and if, on Enquiry, he had still been of Opinion that his former Complaints were just and well founded, [illegible] have renewed them, and produced such Proofs as [illegible] support them, or if on a further Consideration, he had [illegible] that he was mistaken in charging the [illegible] Crimes of [illegible] and Theft, a [illegible], he would [illegible] them [illegible] justified them in the [illegible]

[illegible]

charge upon the Proprietors as an Act of Injustice their having made such large Purchases of the Indians, as to leave them no Habitation, or Place of Settlement for themselves, or their Posterity. I therefore desire You will do me the Favour to take an Opportunity of conferring privately with the Indians, and bring them to an Explanation on this Point, that I may know how to frame an Answer to their Speech.

You are sensible also that their Request to have Lands assigned them for a Settlement is so general, that 'tis impossible for me to give any Answer to it, till they ascertain the Place they have in View, which You will also endeavour to obtain of them in the Course of your Conference. I am

Sir
Your most humble Servant
William Denny

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 30th: July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

The Governor about Noon received in Answer to his of Yesterday, a short Letter from Mr. Croghan, in the Writing of his Clerk, Mr. Trent, covering a long one, which, tho addressed as a Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan, was all of the Quaker Schoolmaster Thompson's Handwriting, and was not then signed by Mr. Croghan, but he afterwards, on this being remarked to him, put his Hand to it, and also enclosing a Paper containing a rude unintelligible Sketch of the Country from below Easton to Diahoga, supposed to be done by the said Thompson, the written Part of it being of his Handwriting, which were all read, viz.:

The Letter to Governor Denny from George Croghan Esquire.

Easton July 30th: 1757.

Sir

Agreeable to your Desire to me in your Letter of yester: I have this morning called a Meeting of Teedyuscung and his Council, with his Interpreter, and desired he would [illegible], and explain the Speeches he made your Honour two Days ago, which Explanation You have enclosed, with the Agreement I proposed to him about Fort Augusta, and his answer. I am

Your Honours
most obedient humble Servant
Geo: Croghan.

The Paper inclosed therein wrote by Charles Thompson:

Sir,

Agreeable to your Desire, I called a Meeting of Indians. At half after 9 o'Clock this morning King Teedyuscung with Tepiscahiunck, Essoweyowallund, Penawaghwollind, Lepaghpetund, Kuhtamaha, Tangethapawey, Weneywalika, his Counsellors and J. Pomshire his Interpreter, came to me and explained the Speeches he made to your Honour the Day before yesterday in the manner following.

The Complaint I made last Fall, I yet continue. I think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents from Indians who had not a Right to sell, and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also when some Lands have been sold to the Proprietor by Indians who had a Right to sell to a certain Place, whether that Purchase was to be measured by Miles or Hours Walk, that the Proprietaries have contrary to Agreement or Bargain taken in more Lands than they ought to have done, and Lands that belonged to Others. I therefore now desire that You will produce the Writings and Deeds by which You hold the Land, and let them be read in publick and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians You have bought the Lands You hold, and how far your Purchases extend, that Copies of the whole may be laid before King George and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further Demands about; but if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong and who had no Right to sell them, I expect a Satisfaction for these Lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true Owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the Persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of Right belong to me, have made some Settlements, I don't want to disturb them or to force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the true Owners for these Lands, tho' the Proprietaries as I said before might have bought them from Persons that had no Right to sell them.

With respect to our Settlement; We intend to settle at

Wyoming

charge upon the Proprietors as an Act of Injustice their having made such large Purchases of the Indians, as to leave them no Habitation, or Place of Settlement for themselves, or their Posterity. I therefore desire You will do me the Favour to take an Opportunity of conferring privately with the Indians, and bring them to an Explanation on this Point, that I may know how to frame an Answer to their Speech.

You are sensible also that their Request to have Lands assigned them for a Settlement is so general, that 'tis impossible for me to give any Answer to it, till they ascertain the Place they have in View, which You will also endeavour to obtain of them in the Course of your Conference. I am

Sir
Your most humble Servant
William Denny

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 30th: July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin } Esquires

The Governor about Noon received in Answer to his of yesterday, a short Letter from Mr. Croghan, in the Writing of his Clerk, Mr. Trent, covering a long one, which, tho addressed as a Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan, was all of the Quaker Schoolmaster Thompson's Handwriting, and was not then signed by Mr. Croghan, but he afterwards, this being remarked to him, put his Hand to it, and also enclosing a Paper containing a rude unintelligible Sketch of the Country from [illegible] to Diahoga, supposed to be done by the said Thompson, the written Part of it being of his Handwriting, which were all read, viz:

A Letter to Governor Denny from George Croghan Esquire.

Easton July 30. 1757.

[illegible] Desire to me in your Letter of yester-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

two Days ago, which Explanation You have enclosed, with the Agreement I proposed to him about Fort Augusta, and his Answer. I am

Your Honours
most obedient humble Servant
Geo: Croghan.

The Paper inclosed therein wrote by Charles Thompson.

Sir,

Agreeable to your Desire, I called a Meeting of Indians. At half after 9 o'Clock this morning King Teedyuscung with Sepiscahiench, Esoweyowallund, Penawaghwollind, Lepaghpetund, Kuhlamaha, Tangehapawey, Weneywaliha, his Counsellors and J. Pomshire his Interpreter, came to me and explained the Speeches he made to your Honour the Day before yesterday in the manner following.

The Complaint I made last Fall, I yet continue. I think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents from Indians who had not a Right to sell, and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also when some Lands have been sold to the Proprietor by Indians who had a Right to sell to a certain Place, whether that Purchase was to be measured by Miles or Hours Walk, that the Proprietaries have contrary to Agreement or Bargain taken in more Lands than they ought to have done, and Lands that belonged to Others. I therefore now desire that You will produce the Writings and Deeds by which You hold the Land, and let them be read in publick and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians You have bought the Lands You hold, and how far your Purchases extend, that Copies of the whole may be laid before King George and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further Demands about, but if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no Right to sell them, I expect a [illegible] for [illegible] And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true Owners, I [illegible] paid for that. But as the Persons to whom [illegible] may have sold these Lands, which of Right [illegible] made [illegible] I don't want to di[illegible] them to [illegible] a Satisfaction [illegible] to the true Owners for these Lands, though the [illegible] as I said before, might have bought them from Persons that had no Right to sell them.

With respect to our Settlement, we intend to

Wyoming, and we want to have certain Boundaries fixed between You and us, and a certain Tract of Land fixed which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for You or any of your Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all around agreeable to the Draught we give You, that we may not be preſsed on any side, but have a certain Country fixed for our Use and the Use of our Children for ever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming and to build different Houses from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little Time, but for our Children after us, we desire You will aſsist us in making our Settlements, and send us Persons to instruct us in building Houses, and in making such neceſsaries as shall be needful; and that Persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion, which may be for our future Welfare, and to instruct our Children in Reading and Writing, and that a fair Trade be established between us, and such Persons appointed to conduct and manage these Affairs as shall be agreeable to us.

I then asked him, as Fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be aſsigned to them, whether he would acknowledge that Fortreſs to belong to the King of Great Britain for the Use of his Subjects in Pennsylvania and all his other Subjects, and whether he would not be willing it should continue as a Trading House, not only for the Good of us the English and the Nations he represents, but of all the Nations that now are or may be hereafter in Alliance with us. And whether he will not engage in Conjunction with the English to defend it against any of his Majesty's Enemies that may come against it.

To which the King in behalf of the Nations he represents replied, that he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the [illegible]; that it shall continue as a Trading House, and [illegible] his People, in Conjunction with their Brethren the [illegible] to defend it against any of his Britannic [illegible] Enemies, that shall come to attack it.

I am

Your Honours

most humble Servant

Geo: Croghan

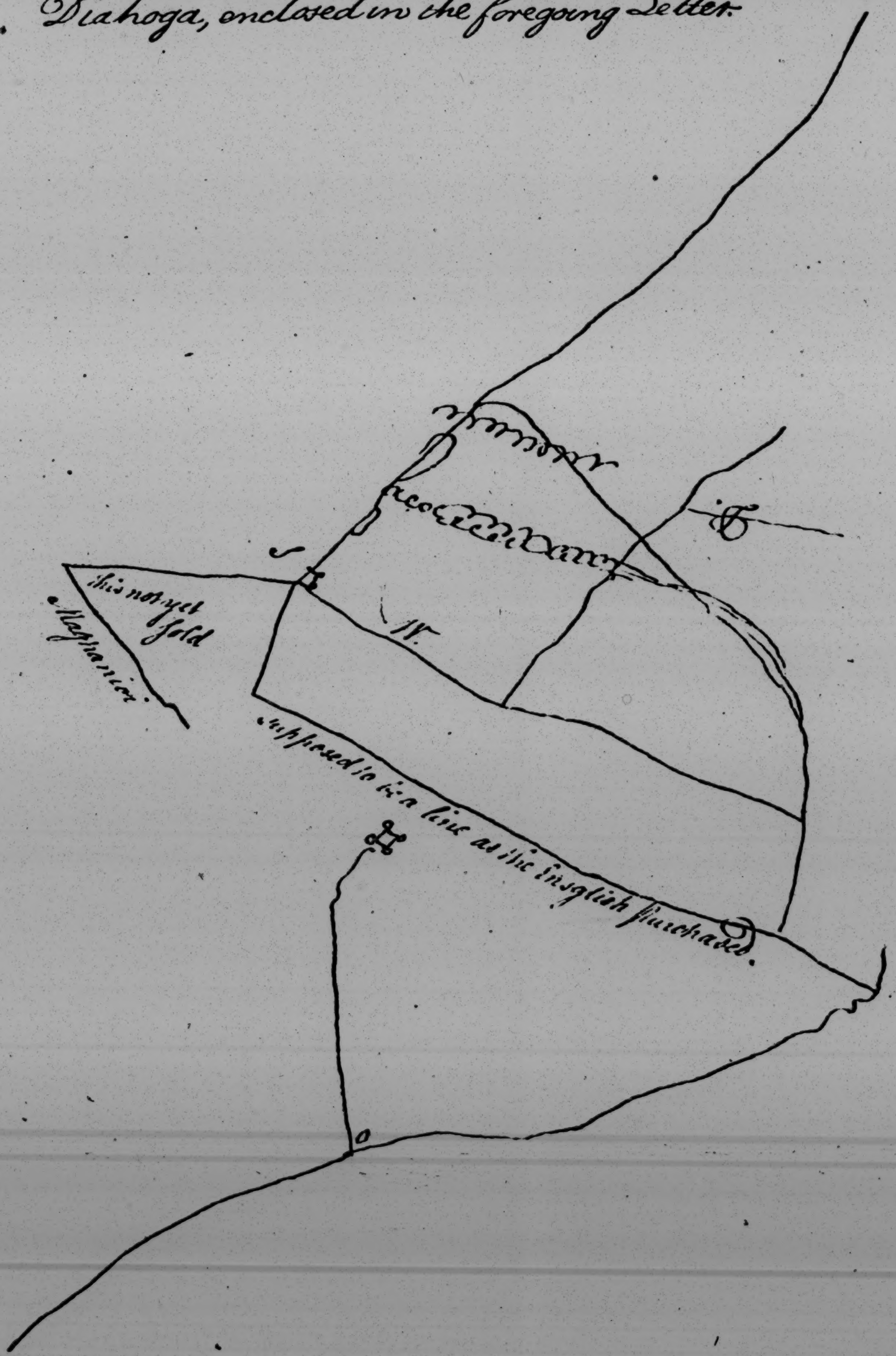
[illegible] 17[illegible]

[illegible] nor Denny.

The

(25.)

The Draught or Sketch of the Country from Easton to Diahoga, enclosed in the foregoing Letter.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D
o

On considering the Style as well as Matter of the said Paper enclosed in Mr. Croghan's Letter, which is entered at large in Mr. Croghan's Minutes of the Treaty, together with the Draught or Sketch of the Land requested, which contains above Two Millions of Acres, it appeared plain that their Explanation was not in the Indian Form, nor agreeable to their Notions of Things, but that it must have been dictated by some of the People in Town, or by Charles Thompson who was known to be under the Direction of the Quakers and Commiſsioners; whereupon Mr. Weiser and Mr. Croghan were sent for, and they both declared themselves of that Opinion. Mr. Weiser in particular was much surprized at the extraordinary Manner in which the Indians had not only continued their Complaints against the Proprietaries, but enlarged their Demands; and averred that it could never be the true Sentiments of the Indians, Teedyuscung having, not only at Fort Allen on his going last from Easton but again since his coming to this Treaty, told him, that they did not want to continue the Dispute about the Lands, so they might have a Country aſsigned them to live in, which they could call their own; — Mr. Croghan likewise said, that whatever the English Expreſsions might be thought to purport, the real Meaning of the Indians was only to get a Sight of the Deeds relating to the disputed Lands, that they might know what Indians had granted the Lands; and that they were all of Opinion the Proprietaries had made fair Purchases of the Lands from the Six Nations, but these they said were not the right Owners of those Lands, nor would they allow any Deeds made by the Six Nation Indians, from whom the Proprietaries had bought the Lands, to be good.

Mr. Peters again related to the Council the Substance of the particular Instructions and Letters he had received from the Proprietaries. The Governor likewise informed the Council, that he had received Letters of the same Import from the Proprietors.

Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser and all present were of Opinion, that if the Delawares should persist in this Manner of Proceeding, it would occasion a Breach between the Six Nations and them, of which the Consequences at this Time might be very fatal; and that as the Six Nation Title was included in the Proprietaries Defence, it would not on that Account be prudent to enter into it here; and that Sir William Johnson only could properly conduct this Affair, and prevent a Breach amongst the Indians, which would very much affect and prejudice his Majesty's Interest at this Juncture.

After long Consideration of what was proper to be said to the Indians, they were made acquainted, that an Answer would be given to morrow, the Sunday, to their Speech of Yesterday.

At

(27)

At a Council held at Easton Monday the 1st: August 1757. P.M.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

Teedyuscung's Speech made this Morning at the publick Conferences was read, and the Governor and Council desiring to know of Mr. Peters what Part he would act as Proprietary Agent, with respect to producing and giving Copies or Extracts of the Proprietors Deeds and Title to the disputed Lands, as repea in Teedyuscung's Speech to day; Mr. Peters answered, that his having the Custody of, or Access to, the Proprietaries Title Deeds is not in Vertue of his Office of Secretary but meerly a private Trust; and he having lately received express Orders from the Proprietaries not to shew their Deeds, or go into any Hearing or Altercation about their Title, at this or any other Treaty, or publick Occasion, in this Province, but to submit and lay the same before Sir William Johnson the King's Agent, who is appointed by his Majesty's Ministers and the Proprietaries to hear and enquire into the Claims and Disputes of the Delaware Indians about Lands in this Province, and to make his Report thereon to his Majesty for His Royal Determination: He is of Opinion that his exposing or giving Copies of, or Extracts from, the Proprietaries Deeds will be a direct Breach of that private Trust, and a Disobedience of his Orders; and that he cannot justify or answer it to them; and therefore hopes the Governor and Council will not require it of him.

Mr. Logan, as soon as Mr. Peters had delivered himself in this Manner, declared it was his Opinion, that all the Deeds, relating to the Lands the Indians had complained of as taken from them by Fraud, should be shewn, read and explained to them, with the Names of such Indians as had signed them; and that the Refusal of this would be unjust to them and inconsistent with the Proprietary Interest; and further, that as the Indians seemed to come down so well disposed to a Peace, the Proprietaries Instructions, referring their Compl to be heard and settled by Sir William Johnson, should not be so strictly adhered to, but Endeavours used to settle the Matter with themselves, for that he was afraid, as their Affairs were circumstanced, they would never consent to leave the Determination to Sir William Johnson.

The Governor and the other Members likewise apprehending that it will be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Peace and Safety of the Inhabitants of the Province, particularly those near the Frontiers, to refuse to gratify Teedyuscung the Indian Chief, in his Desire of seeing and hearing read the several Deeds referred to in the Governor's said Answer, now read and approved as above; and especially as in the Conference Mr. Weiser had with him this morning in the Presence of Mr. Croghan, as mentioned in the said Answer, he declared that "he would be contented with seeing and having "Copies of the said Deeds, and would thereupon say no more "about the Differences on Lands, but confirm the Peace as soon "as that is done"; and on taking the same into Consideration, and well knowing all the said Deeds are entered upon the publick Records at Philadelphia, and that the Members of Assembly, Commissioners and Quakers had brought up with them exemplified Copies thereof, it could not prejudice the Proprietaries to produce them publickly, or to read and give Copies thereof to Teedyuscung, especially as the Governor in his Speech had insisted, that he could not go at this Time into a Defence of the Proprietors Title, but that the whole Matter must be refered to Sir William Johnson, to be by him fully heard and examined; They do therefore all (save the said Mr. Peters) now declare it to be their Opinion and Advice, that the Five following Indian Purchase Deeds be produced and read at the publick Conference to be held with the Indians this Afternoon, vizt. the Copy of the Deed (N°. 21.) dated the 28: August 1686, the Confirmation Deed for that Purchase (N°. 3[illegible]) dated the 25th: August 1737, the Deed of Release (N°. 33.) from the Indians of the Five Nations of the Lands on Sasquehannah River dated the 11th: October 1736. with the 2d: Deed of Release (N°. 25.) dated the 25th: October 1736. from the Chiefs of the Six Nations for the Lands mentioned in the said Deed (N°. 33) of the 11th: October 1736; and the Deed (N°. 38. dated the 22d: Day of August 1749 for the Lands therein mentioned to the Westward of the Kittatinny Hills; And that afterwards Copies of the said Five several Deeds be made and delivered to Teedyuscung.

Mr. Weiser attending the Council, and saying he was [illegible] Teedyuscung would be satisfied with the Sight of the [illegible] related only to the Lands North of Tohiccon, he was [illegible] with Teedyuscung and his Counsellors thereon, [illegible] of Mr. Croghan, at which he expressed his [illegible] and said he would willingly undertake it.

At

At a Council held at Easton the 2d. August 1757. A. M.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

Mr. Weiser having held a private Conference with Teedyuscung and his principal Counsellors in the Presence of Mr. Croghan, agreeable to what was ordered at last Council, the Minutes then taken by Mr. Croghan were read and are as follows.

Easton August 2d. 1757.

This morning Teedyuscung sent Samuel Evans for me to go to him at Col. Weiser's Lodgings; I immediately went there and found him with Five of his Council.

Mr. Weiser told him he wanted to speak to him; he then ask'd if it was by Order of the Governor; Mr. Weiser said it was by Consent of the Governor and Council.

He then asked Teedyuscung, whether he wanted to see all the Deeds of the Province from the first Purchase, or those only relating to the back Lands where we are, he said the Reason of his asking was that he believed the whole of the Deeds was not brought up, but such as was thought necessary on Account of the Complaint and those late Purchases; To which Teedyuscung answ'd I should be well pleased to have seen all, as the Country to the Sea Shore was first ours; but if there be the Deeds of those back Lands, which are the main Points, I will be contented, so that I see them and have Copies of them, and of the Letters from the King's Ministers or Proprietors; as soon as that is done, I will not say one Word more about the Differences or Lands, but confirm the Peace as soon as that is done.

Geo: Croghan

Examined with the original Minute in Mr. Croghan's Hand Writing and is a true Copy 2d. August 1757.

℘ Conrad Weiser
Wm. Peters

The Council took into Consideration the Answer to be given Teedyuscung's Speech at the Conference yesterday, and a Draught being prepared was now carefully read, considered, settled and approved by the Governor and Council (except Mr. Peters, who objected and declared himself against producing any of the

Proprietaries Deeds) And the said Draught was afterwards read to Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent, who was called in for that Purpose, and after some Alterations was approved by him.

P. M.

The Governor at three o'Clock this Afternoon sent a Message to Teedyuscung, that he would be at the Place of Conference at Five o'Clock, and then give an Answer to his Speech of yesterday. Notice was likewise sent to the Speaker and Commissioners, that the Governor would be at the Place of Conference at Five.

Soon after this Message was delivered to Teedyuscung, Pumpshire, and James Davies One of Teedyuscung's Counsellors came to Mr. Croghan and Mr. Peters, and acquainted them, that Teedyuscung was in Liquor, and desired the Governor would efer speaking to him till the Morning, which being related o the Governor, he agreed to it; and gave Orders to Col. Weiser to ischarge the Guard which was waiting to attend him to the onference.

About an Hour after this Charles Thompson came to the overnor's Lodging, but he being gone out, Thompson told Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters, that he was sent by Teedyuscung o the Governor, to know why he did not speak to him this fternoon, and that the King was very much displeased at it. In which Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters told him, that the Meeting was put off at the particular Request of Pumpshire nd one of Teedyuscung's Council, who said he was too much Liquor to attend the Conference that Afternoon.: To which hompson answered, that Teedyuscung was sober, and much ispleased at this Delay of Business, and that several of his ople offended thereat were determined to go home. Thompson d scarce been gone a Quarter of an Hour, when Pumpshire d Davies came again, and asked if Thompson had been re with a Message from Teedyuscung to the Governor, to ire he would give his Answer this Afternoon; they were told t he had been at the House with such a Message, but did t see the Governor, on which they said they were glad of it; for the King and many of the Indians were very drunk, it would not be proper to meet this afternoon.

Ab

(31)

At a Council held at Easton on Wednesday the third day of August 1757. Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner } Esquires

The Governor laid before the Council, a Letter he had received from the Commissioners in Answer to his Letter relating to their Remonstrance, which was read in these Words.

Easton August 1st: 1757.

Sir,

We are by no means fond of entring into a Controversy with You respecting our Right of remonstrating, whether it be as Commissioners, Representatives of the People, or as Freemen of the Province; but your late Letter to us is of such a Nature, that We should be wanting to Ourselves, our Posterity and Country, should we omit asserting the indisputable Privileges that inseperably appertain to these several Characters, and vindicating our Conduct in presenting the Remonstrance.

This Remonstrance was made from an indispensible Obligation we were under to avert, from a People already too much distressed, the insupportable ill Consequences of a Continuance of the Indian Incursions and Massacres, which were threatened by Teedyuscung, and in all Probability must have ensued; had You persisted in refusing him a Demand, which all impartial Persons must think reasonable, and which appears to be so from your granting it. No ill Effect could proceed from allowing this Demand, but many from a Denial of it, Jealousy and Distrust on the Part of the Indians, a Breach of the Peace "solemnly settled by You at the last Treaty held at this Place, a general Disaffection of the Natives, and of Course a Continuance of the Devastations and Murders of our distressed Frontier Inhabitants, and a total Alienation of the Affections of the Indians from his Majesty's Interest.

And yet You are pleased to declare, that "our t[illegible] "upon Us to remonstrate against a Measure, pregnant [illegible] "these Mischiefs," is illegal, unconstitutional, intro[illegible] the greatest Confusion, and the highest Invasion of [illegible] of the Crown." We have often found that Charge[illegible] Men, and a Misrepresentation of their Actions [illegible] made than supported and justified. You will be pl[illegible] remember, that We have, as Commissioners, a joint [illegible]

with You in the Disposition of the Publick Money, and
are in Duty bound to see it appropriated for
the Benefit of the People we represent: And if we appre:
hending any Steps are taking, which are inconsistent with
the Welfare of the Province, we are not only obliged to re:
:monstrate against them, but to refuse to defray the Expence
of them. As a Committee of Aſsembly and Representatives
of the Province, We also claim a Right to addreſs You on any
Occasion whatever for the publick Good: And we must inform
You, we desire the same Right from the Characters of English:
men and Freemen, whose Lives and Properties are immedi:
ately concerned in the Event and Succeſs of this Conference.

The First Proprietor, in Consideration that our Forefa:
thers would leave their Native Land and become joint Ad:
venturers with him in settling a Wilderneſs, covenanted to
indemnify them from all Indian Claims. To enable him
to which, an Act was paſsed, giving him the sole Power
of purchasing Lands of the Natives; And as yet we find that
Indian Purchases have been so managed, that the Natives
claim those very Lands, insist they have been defrauded
hem, and that those Frauds have been one of the Causes
Destruction of Multitudes of our Fellow Subjects.

To settle those Matters of Property only is the Busineſs
he present Conference, and of our Attendance on it; the
e being solemnly concluded by You at the last Treaty with
uscung, as appears by the Minutes: And yet to re:
or give You any Information in this important
in which the People are so remarkably concerned,
highly criminal in your Opinion: — Had We
insisted on the Right of making Peace and
recting the Modes to be observed in conducting
Treaty; or of Nominating a Clerk for the Chief;
to our Sitting, You might with some Degree
e charged us with invading the just Rights of
But as no reasonable Construction can justly ex:
monstrance to any such Claim, we are astonished
be prevailed on by any Sett of Men whatever to
a Charge against us without the least Foundation:
trance was decent and respectful, only advising
dictating or dictating to You. The Chief made
Demand which as he apprehended was the only
preventing any future Misunderstandings
between

between his Majesty's Subjects and the Natives; a Demand which was resolved on in full Council at Diahoga before his Arrival here, and to enforce which he prepared a Belt; and a Demand which he was determined to have granted to him, or to depart without proceeding on the Business of the Conference. Could the Governor imagine that a free People can see their Country the Theatre of Rapine, Bloodshed and Confusion, their Fellow Subjects destroyed, their Habitations deserted, their Wives and Children massacred, or carried into the most barbarous Captivity, and not interest themselves in averting those inexpressible Evils, when the fairest Opportunity, that ever offered, presents itself? - And is it possible that You can entertain such an Opinion of us as to imagine we are to be deterred from remonstrating against Measures, which we apprehend had a Tendency to promote a Continuance of these Misfortunes? This in all free Governments (and we hope the one we live in is so) where Tyranny and Despotism are not in Fashion, is what the People both by Law and the Nature of the Constitution have a Right to do, whenever any Measures are taking which they conceive inconsistent with the publick Welfare; much more against those, which, instead of securing the Tranquility of the Community, carry an Aspect of involving the whole People in a Scene of Blood, War and Confusion.

You also are pleased to think it an heinous Offence, that We should "give an Opinion", tho' in a Matter that so nearly concerned us, "and pronounce the Demand so reasonable and just." If Teedyuscung's Demand was reasonable and just, as it appears from your granting it; wherein could the Crime consist in pronouncing it so, or "of giving our Opinion of the Matter"? - We know of no Law against giving an Opinion in any Matter whatever, provided it is not treasonable, or inconsistent with the Peace: And We hope never to see the Time, when a Governor's Prohibitions shall have the Sanction of a Law, or the same Regard paid to it; and should we submit to it now, You may hereafter, with equal Justice, forbid us to speak, and at last to have any Opinion at all.

We entreat You to consider that We are Freemen and

Subjects to a gracious King, who never yet disputed his People's Right to address him on any Occasion whatever; nor ever thought it repugnant to his "Honour" or inconsistent with the Duty of the Station" of his Governors to receive the decent and moderate Remonstrances of his Subjects when their Lives and Properties were concerned. That we shall ever be tenacious of our Rights, and shall with Freedom remonstrate to you, whenever the Duty of our Station, or our Interest as Freemen and Subjects shall direct us for the Publick Good. And we are so far from suspecting that we shall incur his Majesty's Displeasure herein; that we doubt not, but on a fair Representation to him, we shall meet with that Justice and Redress, which must ever flow from the Throne of a gracious King and Father of his People, and the known Wisdom of his Parliaments.

We are

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servants
Jos: Galloway
Wm. Masters
Jos. Fox
Jon. Hughes.

The foregoing comprised in Thirty Four Pages is a true Copy of the Minutes of Council taken at Easton from the twenty first day of July to the third Day of August both inclusive 1757 compared with the Original Entries by
Richard Peters Secretary

Sir

In the beginning of the late Treaty at Easton, the Governor first informed Teedyu that Sir William Johnson was appointed by the King sole Agent for Indian affairs in this District a that Sir William had deputed Mr. Croghan to attend that Treaty and enquire into every grievance Teed might think he suffered either from his Brethren of Pennsylvania or the Neighbouring Provinces: He told him that he with the Kings deputy Agent Mr Croghan, was ready, whenever Teedyuscung tho proper, to hear any thing he might have to say to them about the Grievances he might think he labour from this Province.

Mr. Croghan likewise told Teedyuscung that Sir Wm. Johnson had appointed him deputy and order'd him to attend this Meeting and to hear any Complaints he had to make against respect to his defrauding him of the lands mentioned in the Conference held with this Government last and he said further that he was now ready to hear what Teedyuscung had to say and assured th name of Sir Wm. Johnson that he would do every thing in his Power to have all differences amic adjusted to Teedyuscung's Satisfaction.

Hereupon Teedyuscung continuing the Complaints he had made about the lands desired that a full enquiry might be made into that matter, that the Writings & Deeds by whic proprietors hold the lands might be produced, read in Publick & examined that it might be ful from what Indians they had bought the lands they hold & how far their Purchase extends.

But instead of agreeing to this & going into the Enquiry, the Governor told Teedyu that the Kings Ministers had appointed Sir William Johnson to hear the particulars of his the Proprietors defence & lay the whole before his Majesty for his Royal Determination — Kings deputy Agent Mr. Croghan inform'd him he had no Power to Suffer any altercation in Complaint — That he must refer him to Sir Wm. Johnson — That it was the resolution of Ministers that the matter should be heard before him only.

Teedyuscung after putting the Governor in mind of what he had said concern Mr Croghan that he was Sir William Johnson's deputy — that he was the very man that was between the English & Indians, gave the Governor to understand that he did not chuse to go to Si Johnson; & among other Reasons for not going mentioned this as one; that some of the Nations who had been instrumental to this Misunderstanding in selling lands in this Province. But at time he declined going to Sir William Johnson being desirous of making peace with his Brethren he made the Governor another proposal which was that the deeds might be produc'd & well look'd true Copies of them taken & put with the minutes. On these Conditions he offer'd to conclude the and agreed that a Copy of the deeds should be sent home & that the King should judge. And said tha nothing of his lands till the King had sent letters back & then if any of the lands be found to he expected to be paid for them & not before.

In Consequence of this some deeds were produc'd by the Governor & the Peace was Concluded d as the Governor would not admit of any debate or Altercations, Teedyuscung received the deeds thout any enquiry whether they were made by proper persons or whether these were all the Deeds neceſsa be produc'd. but that he might have justice done him, as he is illiterate & of course incapable of having rue State of the Case himself he desired me to furnish you; Sir. the Speaker of the Aſsembly with a opy of the minutes of the Treaty & of the deeds delivered to him, & requested that you together with he Aſsembly would look into the matter & send Copies home

In Consequence of this his desire I now furnish you with a Copy of the Minutes of the la Treaty & of the deeds produc'd. This Copy of the deeds which I now furnish you with I have carefully comp with the Original. But I would beg leave to observe to you that all the deeds relative to the lands ab which Teedyuscung complains, are not delivered. One in particular is wanting which is mentioned i a printed Treaty of 1728 said there to be dated 1718 upon the first delivery of the deeds finding this was not among them I informed the Governor thereof by a letter: & on the 4th. of August when the dee were again produc'd to be read, as it was still wanting I by another letter inform'd Mr. Croghan of it at the Table — This I thought proper to mention to you that in case you shall think it neceſsary, you may look into that matter, & take some steps to procure that & any other deeds that may be neceſsary & to have Copies of them transmitted home along with these, in Order that Justice may be done, & every thing settled on such a foundation as will Secure a durable & lasting Peace.

I am

Sir

With Respect

Your humble Servant

Chas. Thomson

ugust 1757

To

Isaac Norris Esqr. Speaker of the House of Aſsembly

A Council held at Easton, Thurſday the 21 July

Present.
The Honourable William Denny Eſquire
James Hamilton, Benjamin Chew, Lynford Lardner, }
Richard Peters, William Logan, John Mifflin } Eſquires

Teedyuſcung the Delaware King and ſeveral other Indians with ſome of the ſix Nations, Conrad Weiſer Eſquire, and Mr John Pumpſhire Interpreters.

Teedyuſcung this Morning acquainted the Governor by Mr John Pumpſhire his Interpreter, that he and a few of his People would wait on his Honour whenever he pleaſed to receive them; and the Governor ſaying that they might come immediately, they accordingly did come. viz Teedyuſcung, James, Abraham Lapowis, Moſes Tetamy, John Pumpſhire, &c

After a ſhort Converſation Teedyuſcung delivered himſelf as follows

Brother, you remember you invited me to come and treat with you and bring with me the ten Nations, who have joined with and I with them. In Conſequence of what you may remember I promiſed, I have done my beſt Endeavours. Some of each of the ten Nations are come. I have faithfully and diſtinctly told them all that you ſaid to me, and ſaid I muſt come to the Council Fire, where we might all ſee one another and hearken to what you ſhould ſay to us. They are now ready to hearken to you, at the time which will beſt ſuit you.

Brother, As you ſat at home, you looked this way and ſaw your Brethren the Indians coming. When they arrived you took them by the Hand, you received them kindly and also the ten Nations who were with them. You were glad to ſee them. Obſerving them fatigued with their Journey, and their Faces covered with ſweat, You kindly wiped it off with a Handkerchief. Then looking at their Legs and ſeeing them torn and bloody with Briars and Thorns, you pulled the Briars out of their Legs, and anointed them with ſome of that good oil, as your Forefathers were uſed to do with ours, when they met together to renew their Leagues and make a laſting Peace. All of us now preſent are ſenſible of being uſed as our anceſtors were and of receiving the ſame kind Treatment. Here he gave a String

Brother, I am now arrived at the Place appointed for the Council Fire, where we are to hold Conferences together. I am juſt come to the Door. I look into the Houſe I ſee a great deal of dirt and Blood in it, which is grievous to us both. Seeing this I take a Wing in my Hand. I go into the Houſe and ſweep all the Dirt into one place.

I will also

ll the Blood. I take up Dirt and Wood together: I throw it all to the ard, that it may be no more ſeen. I make the Houſe quite clean, that we y come together, as our forefathers uſed to do, when they came to tranſact an affair of ſo great Importance, as to brighten the Chain of Friendſhip and ma a firm and laſting Peace.

Brother, When I looked at you, I ſaw Tears running out of your Eyes. I uſed the ſame method to you, as you have done with me. I now wipe them off with a fine Handkerchief. I likewiſe take that ſoft Feather that we make to clean our Eyes. With this I open your Ears, that you may hear what ve to ſay. All thoſe who are preſent join with me in theſe Things.

Brother. I ſee ſome things that are not right may be in you heart n flying Stories, that are every where going about. We that are preſen re will uſe our Endeavours with one accord to take them out of your eart, that they may not obſtruct our preſent proceedings.

Before I have done I open your Throat and clean it all within, that may be able to ſpeak to your Brothers with Freedom.

A String

Brother, The great being who created us, made our Hearts alike at firſt, but of late they are divided and have leaned different ways. We who are now preſent, will uſe our Endeavours to ſet them upright and unite them together as firmly as in the Days of our Forefathers.

The cauſe why we differ at this time, from what we were at firſt is owing to the Conduct of our fooliſh young men, who have ſeparated us from the good agreement in which we lived before.

A Belt

Brother I ſee you are wounded. You have a ſore within, in you heart, The great God, who made us, has provided Remedies on the Earth for all diseaſes, which can happen to us, if they are properly applied. The ten Nations now preſent, who are joined with me, they and I will take hold of the Remedy with the greateſt care. We will apply it to the ſore in your heart. You ſhall feel it no more. You ſhall be perfectly cured from the inſide to the outſide, ſo that the ſore ſhall break out no more.

Brother, It is our conſtant uſage when we undertake to cure any wound to look often into it and take care that it does not feſter. If we find any appearance of its feſtering, we loſe no time, but inſtantly apply the ſame good Medicine, which we uſed at firſt, that it may be prevented in time and never come to an Head.

A Belt of 8 Rows

Brother, we have in former years often held Councils together. Thi

(3) (8)

look round us and behind us & observe what has been transacted in them. Let us not do as they did in ſeveral reſpects, but be more careful. Perhaps the evil Spirit was buſy in former times, but he is buſier now than he was then. Let us therefore be exceeding careful in what ever we do. Let us try to exceed our Grandfathers in Care in our Proceedings. Let us look up to the Supreme Being, that we may now by our faithful Endeavours have our End anſwered to the good of Both. In caſe my Endeavours ſhall be accepted and my faithfulneſs kindly received and believed, we may then live in laſting Peace and our Poſterity after us.

A String.

Teedyuſcung then acquainted the Governor, that he had opened the Conference and finiſhed what he had to ſay, and now the Treaty might begin at any time the Governor ſhould pleaſe to appoint, either to Morrow or next Day as it would be moſt convenient to him. He added that he had ſomething to mention in the way of Diſcourse. His Memory, he ſaid, was weak, and as he would have things done regularly, he deſired he might have a [illegible] take Minutes along with the Governors Clerk. He further deſired, that when the Treaty was done, which he hoped by the aſſiſtance of the Almighty would be to the ſatisfaction of Both, he might have a Copy of all the Proceedings, that they might be put upon Record. Indians Cabbins being often made of wood, Graſs and Straw, they are apt to catch Fire, and if his Cabbin ſhould be burned and the papers with it. He might then have Recourſe to the Government for another Copy —

Mr Croghan was then ſent for and preſented to the Indians as Deputy of Sir William Johnſon, his Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern Diſtrict, and as ſuch accepted by the Governor after this Teedyuſcung ſaid it now depends upon the Governor to let the Indians know what he has to ſay to them, as he invited them to come to this Council Fire. He might open the publick Treaty, when he pleaſed to morrow or next Day, as it would be moſt convenient for him.

At a Council held at Easton, Friday the 22 July 1757

Preſent

The Honourable the Governor

James Hamilton, Richard Peters. Benjamin Chew

William Logan Lynford Lardner. John Mifflin } Eſquires

Teedyuſcung the Delaware King with his Counſellors & ſome of the Six nations — Conrad Weiſer Eſquire, Mr John Pumpſhire Interpreters

The Governors anſwer to Teedyuſcung &c.

Brethren

I return you my hearty thanks for your kind ſpeeches yeſterday which were very agreeable to me & evidence ſuch a good Diſpoſition in your hearts it gives me the higheſt Satiſfaction. A String

Brethr

Brethren,

It is with a particular Pleasure I observe that all Obstruction are now removed. Be assured that I shall speak with the utmost Freedom and openness to you and the ten nations. I am ready to concur with you, indevising and executing all such Measures, as shall be thought the the most proper to bring to a Speedy and good Issue the great work of peace. which is already so happily begun and so far advanced.

This Belt confirms my Words

A Belt

Brethren. you told me yesterday that your foolish young men had been the occasion of the late unhappy differences, that for some time subsisted between us and cautioned me not to give Credit to any idle Stories, that might be going about. I shall retain in my mind this good advice; and as we likewise have many foolish People amongst us who may have raised & propagated false reports, to obstruct the good Understanding between us, which we are now mutually endeavouring and taking Pains to establish on a solid and Durable Foundation; I Desire you will shut you Ears against them, & believe nothing but what comes from me, or the King's agent in relation to Publick affairs

A String -

Brethren, you may remember, that at the first Conference, you attributed the Beginning of the present Troubles, in a great Measure to the confusion that had arisen from so many People having concerned themselves in publick Treaties, and that therefore the Indians had agreed to put the management of their affairs, into the Hands of a few, and that two Persons only were appointed to transact Publick business, of which you Teedyuscung was. you were told that the great King of the English had found the like Inconveniences, from so many of his Governors holding separate and distinct Treaties with Indians, and therefore had given one general Commission to your good Friend and Brother Sir William Johnson, to be the sole Agent in Indian affairs for this District. To him I Desire you would send an account of all that has passed between you and this Government before him for his Approbation. According as I then promised. I have transmitted to that Gentleman all our proceedings, which he has been pleased to approve of. and by a Commission produced to me and now ready to be shewn you, he has constituted and appointed Mr Croghan his Deputy agent for Indians affairs in this province, with particular Directions to hear any Complaints & assist in accommodating the Differences you may have with his majesty's Subjects & particularly those set forth at your treaty with me here in November last. at the same time Sir William Johnson finding, in the Conferences sent him, that you designed us a visit in the Spring. was kind enough to send a Deputation of the six Nations to attend at that meeting, who waited a Long time in Expectation of seeing you. but on your not being able to come & they being under a Necessity of returning home. I went to Lancaster at their Request,

look

(5) took them by the hand and conferred with them. At these Conferences, Mr Croghan the Deputy of Sir Wm Johnson was present and settled with me the Terms to be observed in the Treaty. And his Secretary only was permitted to take down the Proceedings: No other Person being allowed to take Minutes of what passed at these Conferences, not even the Secretary of this Government, whose proper Business it ever had been, till that Time when this new Regulation first took Place. I am further told, it is the constant Practice of Sir Wm Johnson, as well as all others, who have the Conduct of Indian Treaties, to employ their own Secretaries, & as this method was settled at Lancaster, as a Precedent to be observed in future Treaties, I shall not take upon me to make any Alteration in this Respect.

Brethren, This Government as well as yourselves, has great Confidence in the Interpreters present Mr John Pumpshire & Moses Tetamy. Whatever they speak from you will be faithfully taken down & publickly read at the Time, that all may hear, understand & know it to be exact; Mr Croghan will afterwards cause the whole to be fairly transcribed & two Copies to be made; one of which he will deliver to you & another to me, which shall be put upon Record as you desired. In our Conference Yesterday you had an Instance of the exact Manner & Care of taking down what passed & I hope it gave you entire Satisfaction. Brother, agreeable to your Request at our last Meeting, I now present you with a true Copy of your Proceedings with this Government, under the great Seal of the Province, which as they will remain on Record, you may always have Recourse to.

When the foregoing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in publick [illegible] on the 4th August; The King [illegible] the following Paragraph to be inserted, which was read at the Table & approved of by the Governor.

When the King found that his Request of having a Secretary was denied him, he was very much displeased, & went to the Provincial Commissioners & told them that he had asked the Governor to allow him the Priviledge of a Clerk to take down Minutes for him, but the Governor had refused it; For which reason he would not enter upon Business, but would go away with all his Men. The Commissioners ~~rather~~ advised him, rather to go back & ask it again & they would go with him & speak for him. And accordingly they drew up a Remonstrance & going with Teedyuscung presented it to the Governor, and Teedyuscung himself now demanded as a Right, what had been before denied to him as a Favour

and

& enforced his Demand by a Belt of Wampum. Whereupon the Governor repeating what he had said before, told him that as the form had been before agreed on, he did not think himself at Liberty to recede from it, but as the Indians so earnestly insisted on having a Clerk, he would no longer oppose it.

On the 8th of August, the following private Conferences were delivered & read.

At a Council held at Easton, Saturday, the 23 July 1757 —

Present

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires
Mr Croghan, Mr Weiser

Teedyuscung the Delaware King, with some of his Counsellors, & Mr Galloway Mr Fox, Mr Masters & Mr Hughes, four of the Provincial Commissioners, having requested a Conference of the Governor, they were received in Council, when they presented to him the following Remonstrance, which was read by Mr Galloway.

July 23. 1757. Easton

Sir, As the Method of managing the present Treaty is of the utmost Moment to the Lives, Liberties & Properties of the People of this Province and the British Interest in general, we beg leave to remonstrate to your Honour,

That Teedyuscung on Thursday last came to us & demanded that he might have a Clerk to be appointed by himself to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, who should compare his Proceedings with the other Clerks, before they leave the Table. This he insisted on as the most certain means of searching out the Truth & of obtaining Justice to the Persons who should prove to be injured. He was pleased further to add that this was his Pleasure, & he would have it granted, & that he would not proceed to treat without it. Upon which we informed the Chief, that his Demand appeared to us to be reasonable & just, but that we were not the proper Persons to grant it. We recommended him to the Governor on that Occasion (as he is the Head of the Executive Part of Government) who, we did not doubt, would allow it.

This Morning the Chief further informed us, that he had made an Application to the Governor for the above Purpose, but that your Honour did not think proper to allow his Demand. That he was extremely dis-

satisfied

(7) satisfied therewith & declared he would not treat without it. That as the Governor has begun with clearing his Eyes & Ears with a soft Feather, that he might hear & see clearly, he looked on it both unjust & unkind to attempt now by this Refusal to lead him on blindfold & in the dark. And therefore requested that we would, aſsist him in a second Application to your Honour, which if refused, he declared he was determined to give over prosecuting the good work, he was ready & willing to accomplish with the English & go home. And further requested that his demand & Refusal might be taken down in writing, that it might be represented to the great King in his Behalf, as the reason of his not concluding the Peace he had undertaken. This he aſsures was a Thought of his own at Wyoming after the last Treaty held by him at this Place & not suggested to him by any Person whatsoever.

In pursuance of which request, we beg your Honour would consider the Right & Justice of this natural Demand & the dangerous Consequences that may attend persisting in a Refusal of it. He appears to us to have an undoubted Right as a King & Chief of a Nation to have a Clerk or Secretary to take down Minutes of the Transactions of this important Affair. And this seems more natural as he & his People are illiterate Persons.

Your Honour will be pleased further to consider, that the Lives & Properties of the People & his Majesty's Interest in general are more immediately concerned in the Event of this Treaty, & therefore should the Chief do, as he has declared, the melancholy Consequences must neceſsarily be a further Devastation of the Province, more murders of the People & an Alienation of the Affections of the Indians of many Nations from the British Interest.

To the Honourable William Denny Esqr (signed) Willm: Masters Jos: Fox
Jos: Galloway John Hughes

Mr John Pumpshire by Teedyuscung's Directions declared that every Word there wrote as said by him, was really his own Desire & said by him & in Confirmation of this he gave a Belt of Wampum. ——

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he would take the matter into Consideration & give him an answer, which he did the next day in Council & is as follows.

Brother, I have considered the second Application you made to me Yesterday, that you might appoint a Clerk of your own to take down the Minutes of our Proceedings at the present Treaty.

Brother

I have always taken a particular Pleasure in seeing you & been ready on all Occasions to hear anything you had to say or propose to me & treated you with that respect & Friendship due from one Brother to another.

Brother,

When you first applied to me for a Clerk, I received you kindly as I shall continue to do, & after I had considered your request, I gave you my Answer, why I could not think myself at Liberty to comply with it, & informed you of the Method, that had been agreed upon by Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent & your Uncles at Lancaster, in May last, in taking Minutes of Indian Treaties, & it appeared to me at that Time that my reasons gave you Satisfaction.

Brother, If on re-considering the matter, you were dissatisfied, you should have come to me as you used to do, & have spoken your Mind freely, & you would have found my Arms open to receive you & my Ears to hear you, & not have applied to any other Persons, for their Mediation with me.

Brother, I told you before, & again inform you, that no one has any right to treat with you or transact any Business with you in this Province, but myself & Mr. Croghan the King's Deputy Agent. I hope you will remember this.

Brother, No Indian Chief before you, ever demanded to have a Clerk, & none has ever been appointed for Indians in former Treaties. Nay, I have never known one on the Part of this Province, therefore I cannot help declaring it against my Judgment.

Brother, I am afraid by your showing so little Confidence in me or the King's Deputy Agent, that you have hearkened to idle Stories, or the singing of Birds. I am advised not to grant it. However to give you a fresh Proof of my Friendship & Regard, if you insist upon having a Clerk, I shall no longer oppose it. — A Belt. —

Teedyuscung immediately answered.

That he thanked the Governor for what he had said to him & the favour he did him in not opposing his request, that if he had committed ~~his~~ any Mistake or given Offence to the Governor in what he had been done, he was very sorry for it & it must be imputed to his Ignorance. That he desired what was passed might be done away & forgotten and we might look on one another with Chearfulness and proceed with all our Force, in the great work of Peace, in which we ~~are~~ were engaged.

A String

To which the Governor replied in these words

Brother Teedyuscung.

What you said last proceeds from an honest Heart, I overlook your weakness. You may depend upon the kindness of me and my Council. No uneasiness remains with us now. I shall always be glad to see you & your Interpreter and discourse with you like loving Brethren on any matter, be it what it will, that you may have to say.

A large String

Ata meeting with Teedyuscung King of the Delawares living on Suſquahannah, who is empowered by the ten following nations, viz Lenopi, Wanami Munsey, Mawkickon, Tiawco or Nanticokes, and the Senekas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidoes and Mohawks to settle all differences subsisting between them and their Brethren the Engliſh, And Geo. Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet, His majesty's ſole Agent and superintendant of the affairs of the six nations their allies and Dependants and Colonel of the same.

At Easton the 25 Day of July 1757

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of Pennſylvania and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Suſsex on Delaware.

James Hamilton Richard Peters Benjamin Chew } Esquires members
William Logan Lynford Lardner John Miſflin } of the Governors Council

Isaac Norris Esquire, Speaker of the house of Aſsembly.

William Masters John Hughes } Esquires Provincial Commiſsioners
Joseph Fox Joseph Galloway }

Daniel Robertdeau Esquire member of the house of Aſsembly. — — —

A number of Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of this Province.

Captain Thomas Mcgee Interpreter for the Crown

Conrad Weiſer Esquire Interpreter for this Province

Mr John Pomſhare, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Indians

Teedyuscung King of the Delawares attended by several Chiefs & Deputies of the ten nations he repreſents and a great number of others.

(The number of Indians here at present about 300 men women & children)

Teedyuscung sent his Interpreter to call Mr. Charles Thomson to the Table, whom he appointed his Clerk to take down the minutes of this Treaty

The Governor opened the Conference in publick by addressing his Discourse to Teedyuscung and spoke as follows.–

Brother

I am very glad to meet you once more with your people and some of your Uncles the six nations according to your agreement with me at this place in November last. The number of Indians you have brought down with you on this occasion and the pains you have taken to carry the news of our good Dispositions for peace to so great a distance confirms the good opinion we have always had of you and shews the sincerity of the Professions you have made of your earnest desires, to restore the Friendship & Brotherly love that always subsisted between us & the Indians, till your foolish young men were seduced by the Evil spirit & turned against us.

Brother Teedyuscung and Brethren of the ten united nations. We are now met together to finish by the assistance of the Almighty, the great work of peace; and to make a new chain of Friendship, so bright, that it shall never rust, and so strong, that it shall be never in the power of wicked spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one Man, with but one heart and one head. I invite you to join heartily and sincerely with me herein by this Belt.

B[illegible]

Gave a Belt–

Brother, you may remember, that when we here last fall, I asked you what was the Cause of the Breach between our Brethren the Delawares and us; whether we, the People of Pennsylvania, had done you any injury and desired you would open your Hearts & tell me your mind freely: In answer to this you told me, that your foolish and ignorant young men, when they saw the Proceedings of our enemy the French King and believed the things that were told them were perswaded by this false hearted King to strike your Brethren the English; and that the cause why the Blow came the harder on us, was that the Proprietaries had defrauded you of some of your land; and that you had been treated in the same manner in the Jerseys; But that this was not the principal cause of your striking us. I was willing to enquire into the truth of this Charge at that time, but you declined it, because few of the Indians then present originally owned those lands, but said that you would endeavour to bring as many of them down as you could find to the next meeting.

Brother

According to the Promise, I made you at our last treaty, I laid all our proceedings before Sir Wm Johnson, who, you have been often told, is appointed by our great King his sole agent for Indian affairs in this District, to take care of them as a Father, that no one may wrong them. Sir Wm Johnson has since dispated your & our friend Mr Geo Croghan, who is well acquainted with your affairs and language, to act in his behalf, to attend this Treaty & enquire into every grievance, you may have suffered either from your Brethren of Pensylvania or the neighbouring Provinces.

Brother

Gave a String

I took care also to send Copies of our several Treaties with you to England, where they were laid before the Kings Ministers, who being desirous, that justice should be done you, ordered that Sir Wm Johnson should enquire into the foundation of your Charge against this Province, in order that you may receive Satisfaction in case any Injury has been done you.

Brother, I have freely opened my heart to you and am ready with Mr Croghan his Majesty's Deputy agent, whenever you think proper, to hear any thing you may have to say to us about the Grievances you may think you labour under from this Province.

V.

A String

When the Governor had ended his speech, G. Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to Sir Wm Johnson spoke as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung and you my Brethren, the Sachems and Warriors of the ten nations you represent at this Meeting

You have been informed by your Brother Onas, that the King of great Britain, your father, has appointed Sir Wm Johnson Bart. to be his majesty's chief Agent and super intendent of the affairs of the six Nations, their allies and Dependants in this District of America, and he has appointed me his Deputy and ordered me to attend this meeting, and hear any complaints, you have to make against your Brother Onas in respect to his defrauding you of the Lands mentioned in the Conference, you held with this Government last fall, in this Town, or any other Injuries you have received from any of his majesties subjects in this District. I am now ready to hear what you have to say and I assure you in the name of Sir Wm Johnson, I will do every thing in my power, to have all differences amicably adjusted to your satisfaction, agreeable to his Orders and Instructions to me.

A Belt

When Mr Croghan had delivered his Speech, the Governor told Teedyuscung that they had done for the present & whenever Teedyuscung was ready to give an answer, they would be ready to hear him. Then Teedyuscung replied, that he had something to say now, & addreſsing the Governor & Mr Croghan spoke as follows —

Brethren, I will let you know in a few Words what my Desire is. I kindly receive your Words this Day. They are true & make my Heart glad. By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I let you know I will speak to morrow. I think it proper to speak my Mind with Openneſs. I think it my Duty to remember the Conduct of my foolish young Men. I see a great deal of Mischief done. I will first begin with cleaning up the Blood that has been shed & removing the dead Bodies out of the Way; after that I will make known my Grievances. — I remember ~~that~~ what Sir Wm. Johnson said to me by the Meſsengers he sent to me. I sent back to him by the same Meſsengers & desired him ~~that~~ as he was a wiser man than I & of greater Abilities, that he would be strong & lend his Aſsistance to cure this Wound. Gave a Belt.

When Teedyuscung had ended his Speech he told the Governor he thought he should be ready to speak to morrow morning at eight o'Clock; & that Time was accordingly appointed for the next meeting. —

Easton, Tuesday 26 July 1757 —

At a meeting between Mr Croghan Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnson & Teedyuscung King of the Delawares.

Present —
The honourable the Governor.
James Hamilton, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires, members of the Governor's Council. —
Isaac Norris Speaker of the House of Aſsembly.
William Masters, Joseph Fox
John Hughes, Jos. Galloway } Esquires Provincial Commiſsioners.
Daniel Roberdeau Esq. Member of the House of Aſsembly. —
A number of Gentlemen of ye City of Philadelphia, & sundry others, Inhabitants of ye Province
Capt. Thomas Magee Interpreter for the Crown
Conrad Weiser Esq. Interpreter for the Province
Mr John Pompshire Interpreter for Teedyuscung.
Capt. William Trent Secretary ~~Secretary~~ for the Crown
Jacob Duché Aſsistant Secretary to Wm. Trent
Charles Thomson, Secretary for Teedyuscung
Indians
Teedyuscung King of the Delawares
Councellors, Chiefs, Deputies, & Warriors from the ten Nations before mentioned

The King addreſsing the Governor said

Brother, You remember that you sent to me to come down to you & invited me to bring down with me as many of the ten Nations, as I could, by reason of the Difficulty of the Times. You then said to me; Brother you are weak, I am strong; if you come down I will put away all the Difference & Uneasineſs that has happened & will make a lasting Peace. Now as I have brought some from each of the ten Nations with me; I ~~to~~ would have you remember your Promise & exert your Power. Also remember our Women & Children, that it may be well hereafter. Also as you must remember the Blood that has been shed & the dead Bodies, that lie scattered up & down, I would have you join with me to remove these out of the way, that we may see one another face to face & after this we will proceed to ~~the~~ other Busineſs. —

Brother, as you are a great deal stronger than I, you must exert your Power. When Differences arise between two Brothers, when one comes & makes Proposals of Peace if the other does not accept them, nothing can be done. ~~Also~~ as much Blood is spilt I desire you will join with me to clear this away; & when that is done, we will proceed to other Busineſs. — Gave a Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother; according to the Promise I made you, that I would invite as many of the ten Nations as I could; I have now brought with me as many as I could, who are here present to witneſs what shall be transacted. But in order to make a lasting & durable Peace, we must all exert our Abilities. When any Persons are engaged to lift a great weight out of the way, if all do not exert their Strength, they cannot remove it; but if all join they will easily remove it. We on our parts gather up the Leaves, that have been sprinkled with Blood, we gather up the Blood, the Bodies & Bones; but when we look round, we see no place where to put them; but when we look up, we see the great Spirit above: It is our Duty therefore to join in Prayer, that he would hide these things, that they may never be seen by our Posterity, & that the great Spirit would bleſs our ~~[illegible]~~ Children, that they may hereafter live in love together; that it may never be in the Power of the evil Spirit or any evil minded Persons to cause any Breach between our Posterity

A Belt of 17 Rows —

Brother, As you remember you invited me to bring down some of the ten Nations; so now some from each of them are here present, particularly some from my Uncles the five Nations. When we had endeavoured, as much as is in our Power to remove the dead Bodies & the Mischief past, you also invited me to come & take hold of your Hand. We accordingly now come. And take hold of one of your hands, & the five Nations also come & take hold of the other Hand, that we may all stand together as one man with one heart. This now being done, when we look up & see the clear Light, we shall enjoy it. We shall also enjoy in Peace & quietness what the Land produces, & we shall enjoy the comfort of the Day & the Comforts of the Night. We shall lie down in Peace & rise in Peace.

Gave a Belt of 12 Rows strung on Cords —

Brother, The reason of this great Cloud of Mischief that has been past, is that our old Standers ~~&~~ or Forefathers never took regular Methods to have a lasting Peace. They never looked forward for their Children. They only had a view of that that decays & what lies round about on the Earth. When they came into Council they only talked about the Things on the Earth, that are soon gone. They ought to have looked forward; & to have made such an agreement on both sides, that their Children after might never disagree. And as we see their Mismanagement, let us do better, that we as long as we live may be faithful & that by this our meeting together our Children hereafter may enjoy a lasting Peace. Gave a Belt of 13 Rows.

Brother,

You remember according to your orders, that Messengers have been sent to carry your Messages to distant Nations among us, in order to promote this good, this important Work, on which our Lives depend. One of these Messengers is now in a dangerous Condition, being shot by one of your People again. Don't be too much grieved. But as I desire to be used with Justice according to your Laws, I insist, if this young man die, that the man, who shot him, may be tried by your Laws & die also, in the Presence of some of our People, who may witness it to all the Nations, that their Brethren the English have done them Justice. And if any thing of the like Kind should happen on our Parts, we will do you the same Justice, that is, if any of our People shall murder any of yours, we will deliver up the murderer to be tried by your Laws. And as the Relations of the young man must be grieved, & since you have it in your Power, that you would remove the grief & Sorrow from their Hearts. A String —

When Teedyuscung had ended his Speech, the Governor told him that he & Mr Croghan would take into Consideration what he had said, & as soon as they were ready to return an Answer, would let him know. — As they were rising the King told Mr Croghan, that what he had said contained matter of great Importance. He therefore desired they would take time to consider it well; For he would wait with Patience till they were ready to return an Answer. —

Easton, Wednesday. 27 July 1757 —

At a meeting &c. Present as before. —

The Governor & Mr Croghan joining together addreſsed Teedyuscung as follows.

Brother,

Your Memory serves you faithfully with respect to what was promised by each of us in the last Conference.

Our warmest Acknowledgements are due to you, for your just Performance of your Engagements. You have made known our good Dispositions far & wide. You have brought down ~~from~~ of your Uncles & some of each of the other Nations with whom you are joined. We are pleased to observe they have hearkened to you & are come so well disposed to conclude & establish a firm & durable Peace. We return you very hearty thanks, in behalf of his Majesty King George, the People of this Province & all his other Subjects. A Belt. —

Brother, We are sensible with you, that unleſs we both exert the utmost of our Strengths, we shall not be able to accomplish the great work we are mutually engaged in. Whilst we see the dead Bodies of our People lying uncovered & exposed to ravenous Birds, it is against nature & all the principles of Religion & humanity to proceed to the Confirmation of Peace. We therefore, in Conjunction with you diligently search for & collect together, not only their dead Bodies, & scattered Bones, but the very Leaves, graſs & every thing else, that their Blood has touched, & join with you in looking up to Heaven, from whence the God of Peace beholds with Delight our advances to Reconciliation, Concord & Unity. We pray he may cast a veil over all that has happened in these unhappy Times, that it may be no longer remembred. We supplicate his Almighty Goodneſs to pardon all that is past. We pray him to dispose all the People of this & the succeeding Generations to the latest Posterity, to live in Love, together. We intreat, he will not permit the evil Spirit to enter so far into our Hearts, or evil-minded men so far into our Councils, as to interrupt the Course of Friendship or blast the smallest Leaf on the Tree of Peace.

A Belt. —

Brother, Having now collected the dead Bodies, we agree with you to stand together, English & Indians, as one man, with one Heart. We lay hold with you, your Uncles & the ten nations of the Belt of Friendship; we hold it fast with all our Strength; we bring with us all the Sincerity & Warmth of honest & upright Hearts. We rejoice to behold again the Light of the Sun shining in a clear Sky. We promise ourselves that, with the Bleſsing of the good Spirit, your Endeavours united with ours will be able to secure to us both & to our Children & Children's Children, durable Peace & Happineſs, so that we may quietly —

quietly enjoy the various Comforts of Life with which this fruitful Country abounds & may sleep in Peace. A Belt. . . .

Brother, Tho our forefathers and yours might make some mistakes, & might not see far enough into the Consequences of some of their measures yet in general we can truly say, they were ever kindly dispoſed to one another; they were open and upright in their Intentions, they lived together in perfect peace, & the mutual Exchange of good offices. It is very commendable in you to remind us, that they have not been altogether regular, but confined their views to the then present times, and to the Interests of their own Generation, not so much consulting, as they should have done, the good of future Generations. We shall be glad to join with you in promoting one general Interest that may extend to the latest Poſterity. We will lay aside all narrow partial regards, and put matters on a laſting foundation, and endeavour to exceed our Anceſtors not only in the goodneſs of our measures, but in a more careful, & exact manner of doing Buſineſs. . . . . A Belt. - - - -

Brother, We have observed what you say, with respect to one of your Meſsengers. The accident grieves us. In such times Indians should not go single or into inhabited parts without proper Paſsports, & Escorts. We have careleſs unthinking Men amongst us. We have bad men too, who have mischievous Hearts. The man who is supposed to have committed this act, is in Jayl, and (in case the Meſsenger dies) shall be tried by our laws, which require blood for blood, in the presence of such Indians as you shall appoint to attend the Trial of which you shall have due notice. It is a matter firmly settled by repeated Treaties between us & the Indians, that whenever an Englishman kills an Indian or an Indian kills an Englishman the Murderer, or Person offending shall be tried by our Laws in the presence of both nations. A String.

Brother Moses Tetamy. .

You are the Father of the young Man, who has been unfortunately wounded. It gives us great Concern that any thing of this Kind should happen. We have employed the moſt skillful Doctor we have amongst us to take care of him, & we pray that the Almighty would bleſs the medicines that are administred for his Cure. We by this string of Wampum remove the the grief from your Heart, & desire no uneaſineſs may remain there. We have aſsured our Brother Teedyuscung that strict justice shall be done on the Trial, and we chuse that you yourself should be a witneſs of it.

A String.

Easton. Thursday 28th July 1757. P.M.
At a Meeting &c. Present The same as before.
Teedyuscung addressing the Governor spoke as follows
Brother;

I desire in a few words to recollect what you told me the other day that the great King beyond the water had appointed a man to over see the affairs of the Indians, viz. Sir William Johnson, who has nominated Mr Croghan his Deputy. I am glad to hear the news, & to see the man that is appointed. I hope Brother, that it will be well accepted by both of us. It is our duty to respect the person, the King has appointed, & with sincerity of Heart to join together, that as the present Business is well begun it may end so. I hope he will execute his commission with justice. According to your desire, what you mentioned in the last Treaty, & what you have said now, I will answer in a few words, & I hope Mr Croghan will be faithful to see Justice done on both sides in the name of the King. A String —

Brother: After I have opened the passage from your Heart, & mind that you may see & understand, by this belt, I desire you may fully understand what I now say. It is plain the Proceedings of our Ancestors were shorter, than they ought to have been in respect & behalf of their Children, & also their own everlasting Peace in the world to come. You may easily see the reason of the gloomy & dark days. They have proceeded from the earth, Our misunderstanding or mismanagement has proceeded from the earth, as well as the differences & grievances that have passed, & repassed. Tho' it was not the principal Cause, that made us strike our Brethren the English, yet it has caused the stroke to come harder than it otherwise would have come. Now it lies much in your power, to look strictly into your Hearts as we always prefer & acknowledge you above us in abilities, strength, & knowledge; & as it lies a great deal in your power to know whether, what I have said be true or not, it depends much on you, Brother, that it may be openly & publickly declared, & published to the Province, or Provinces under the government of the great King, both to his satisfaction, & the satisfaction of those appointed to manage this affair.

Brother, now as we have have met together face to face to speak with great sincerity, I will endeavour to lay every thing plain before you, not to cover one part, but to lay every thing before you, that you may see plainly; in order that we may have true satisfaction from one Another & that what may be proved to be our Right & Due may be established forever in a durable & lasting Peace. Gave a Belt.

Brother

I would desire also that you would search with all diligence, and see from whence our Differences have sprung. You may easily see, they have sprung from the Land & Earth, which was mentioned before, tho that was not the principal Thing. If regular Methods had been formerly taken for an Habitation or Residence for the poor Indians in this Land, this would not have come to pass. Now as it lies much in your power to search particularly into what was mentioned before with respect to the land, which was the Cause of our Differences; If I now can prevail with you, as I hope I shall honestly to do what may be consistant with Justice; Then I will speak with a loud voice, & the nations shall hear me. Then it depends on you Brother, as I shall speak with a loud voice, & as you are of greater Abilities than I, to assist me, that what I speak to the nations may be true, & that when I have made a proclamation with a loud voice by your Assistance, the nations may hear receive it with great Joy. — A Belt. — — —

(Mr. Pompshare, being asked to explain the first part of this speech, said the meaning is this. The Land is the cause of our difference, that is, our being unhappily turned out of our land is the cause. And tho the first Settlers might purchase the land fairly, yet they did not act well, nor do the Indians justice. For they ought to have reserved some place for the Indians. Had that been done these Differences would not have happened.)

Brother; I have now in a few words to let you know, what my desire, & inclination is, agreeable to what I have said. I now put it in your power to make a lasting Peace, & that I may have my reasonable Enjoyment from this land. As we are sensible that this land was made by that almighty power that has made all things, & has given this Land to us, I was the first to whom he gave it. And as it pleased him to convey you to us, & unite us in Friendship in manner already mentioned, which was well known by our Ancestors; it is now in your power & depends entirely upon your care & faithful diligence, that it may not be broken as it has been; and if it be broken, it will be owing to you. I think it is my duty to mention to you in publick, that I will comply with all submission. This I ask that I may have some place for a Settlement, & for other good Purposes in which we may both agree. But as I am a free agent, as well as you I must not be bound up, but have liberty to settle where I please.

A Belt of 9 Rows. — — — — — —

Teedyuscung informed the Governor that he had done for this time, and left it to the Governors Pleasure to appoint a time to answer him. —

As the Governor had by a Letter informed Mr Croghan that Teedyuscung's speech appeared to him dark & confused, desired him to call a meeting in private with the Indians & know what they meant. Mr Croghan accordingly on the 30th of July at five o'clock in the morning sent for the King & some of his Counsellors & desired them to call a Council and consider well the speeches the King made, & afterwards to explain them to him.

At half after 9 o'Clock, King Teedyuscung with Topiscauhunk, Epowcywalund, Penawaghwotand, Lepaghpetund, Kutktanamahu, Sangchapaway, Weneywalika his Consellors & John Pumpshare his Interpreter met at Mr Croghans, & explained his speeches as follows

"The Complaints I made last Fall, I yet continue. I think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents from Indians who had not a Right to sell, & to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also when some Lands have been sold to the Proprietors by Indians, who had a right to sell to a certain Place, whether that Purchase was to be measured by miles or hours walk, that the Proprietaries have contrary to agreement or bargain taken in more lands than they ought to have done & Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the writings & Deeds, by which you hold the Lands, & let them be read in publick, & examined that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the lands you hold & how far your purchases extend, that Copies of the whole may be laid before King George, & published to all the Provinces under his government. What is fairly bought & paid for I make no further demands about. But if any lands have been bought of Indians to whom these lands did not belong, & who had no right to sell them, I expect a satisfaction for these lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true Owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the Persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of right belong to me, have made some settlements, I don't want to disturb them or force them to leave them. But I expect a full satisfaction shall be made to the true Owners for these Lands, tho the Proprietaries as I said before, might have bought them from Persons that had no right to sell them. — — —

With respect to our settlement we intend to settle at Wyoming & we want to have certain Boundaries fixed between you & us, & a certain tract of Land fixed which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of your Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all round agreeable to the

Draught we give you, that we may not be pressed on any side but have a Certain Country fixed for our use and the use of our Children for ever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming and to build different Houses from what we have done heretofore such as may last not only for a little Time, but for our Children after us; we desire you will assist us in making our Settlements and send us Persons to instruct us in building Houses and in making such necessarys as will be needfull; that Persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion which may be for our future Welfare & to instruct our Children in reading and Writing, and that a fair Trade be established between us; and that such Persons be appointed to conduct and manage these affairs as shall be agreeable to us.

Mr Croghan then asked the King as fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be assigned to them; whether he would acknowledge that Fortress to be belong to the King of Great Brittain for the use of his Subjects in Pensylvania and all his other Subjects, and whether he would not be willing it should continue as a Trading House not only not only for the Good of the English and the Nations that he (Teedyuscung) represents but also of all Nations that now are or shall be in alliance with the English, and whether he will not engage in conjunction with the English to defend it against any of his Britannic Majesties Enemies that may come against it.

To which the King in behalf of the Nations he represented replied that he agreed that the fort shall belong to the English, that it shall continue as a trading house and he and his People in conjunction with their brethren the English engage to defend it against any of his Britannic Majesties Enemies that may come to attack it

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Easton Sunday 31 July 1757 P.M.

At a Meeting &c. Present the same as before

Teedyuscung desired that before the Governour spoke, what had passed between him and Mr Croghan at a private Conference yesterday might be read in Publick which was accordingly done and interpreted to the Six Nations; and then the Governour made his Speech as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung and the other Sachems and Warriors of the Ten Nations,

It gives me Pleasure to hear you declare your Satisfactions at the Appointment our great King has been pleased to make of Sir William Johnson to be the Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indians, and that Sir William has appointed Mr Croghan to be his Deputy; and further to hear you so fully and openly acknowledge it to be the Duty of all of us to Respect the Person whom the King had thought fit to entrust with so important a Commission, I thank you for these dutiful Expressions and do not doubt in the least but they came from the Bottom of your Hearts, I assure you brethren I shall heartily join my Endeavours to yours that the good Work of Peace so well begun may be happily finished to our mutual Satisfaction.

A String.

Brother you say that the Proceedings of our Ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been; in respect and in behalf of their Children and also of their own everlasting Peace.

Brother,

Our Ancestors of this Province have been allways esteemed a good, honest and Wise

People and have always been distinguished for their brotherly love and kind Treatment of the Indians and their upright dealing with them in their Public Transactions.

You say that the Cause of our Differences proceeded from the Land, and advise us to look strictly into our hearts for the Truth of this. Brother, we have according to your Desire looked into our Hearts and are not Sensible that any of our Transactions with the Indians either with respect to Land or other wise could have given Reason for the unhappy Breach between us. You have been so honest as to declare on all Occasions that the Land was not the Principle Cause why you Struck us; but was only a Reason why the Stroke came the harder on us. As then it was not the Cause of our first Differences, it ought not to be any obstacle to an immediate conclusion of Peace which we are now met together with such good intentions to Establish. However we may differ about [illegible] Property these are trifling Considerations compared to the important Affair of uniting together in the firm Bonds of Friendship. Let us therefore for the Present suspend them and all Matters of less Moment and apply ourselves in the first Place, heartily to the great Work of Peace so much wished for by both sides, and put things on such a footing that the Great King over the Waters, and his Subjects and all the Indians shall be pleased with it

a Belt

Brother, you say that if you can prevail with us to do you justice in your Complaint about Land, you will then with a loud Voice Speak and the Nations shall hear you. Brother, I must now inform you that, immediately after the last Treaty, I sent to the Proprietaries a Copy of the Complaint you then made of their defrauding you of your Lands, and received their Answer to it some days before I set out to meet you here, wherein they express the greatest Concern, that you who, they conceive, have been so well treated both by their Father William Penn and themselves, should Charge them with Crimes of so heinous a Nature, as Fraud and forgery; by which their Reputation (which to them and every honest Man is dearer than Life itself) is deeply Wounded. Your Complaint has likewise been laid before the Kings Ministers, who looking upon it as a matter of great Importance determined that it should be carefully enquired into, and examined before some Person noways concerned in Interest, on whose honesty and Judgment they could depend, and therefore appointed Sir William Johnson to hear the particulars of your Charge, and the Proprietors Deffence and lay the whole Matter before his Majesty for his Royal Determination, in Order that he may do you Justice himself, if you are injured. Our great King looks on you as his Children, and therefore his Ministers have directed the Same Method to be taken in hearing the [illegible] of your Complaints as if you were among his own Subjects, with this Difference only

That their disputes are finally settled by Judges appointed for that Purpose, whereas in your Case his Majesty will determine it himself.

Before I received [illegible] Orders of ~~his~~ his Majesty's Ministers, that your Complaints should be heard before Sir William Johnson I fully intended at this Meeting to call on the Proprietary Agents to answer the Charge you [illegible] against them, and to have the matter strictly enquired into; but as I am the King's Servant and bound by Duty as well as Inclination to obey his Orders; And as his Majesty's deputy Agent Mr. Croghan who is now present informs me he has no power to suffer any Alterations on this Complaint, and that he does not think it would be for the good of his Majesty's Service; I must refer you [illegible] Occasion to Sir William Johnson to whom I shall send propper Persons to represent the Proprietaries, with Records Deeds and Evidences to shew the justice of their Title, at any Time he shall Appoint of which he will give Notice to you and and all Persons concern'd. As that Gentleman is known to be a good Friend to the Indians and a Man of Honour and Intergity it gives me great Pleasure to find he approved of by you. And I do not Doubt but you will most chearfully agree to leave the Examination of your Claims to him, and Concur in the Method his Majesty has directed for Setling our Differences, in which you will be certain of having Strict Justice done you.

A Belt.

Brother.

I could give you many Instances of the great Affection and Regard the Proprietaries have for you and all the Indians and that they [illegible] set a far greater Value on your Friendship, than on any private Interest or Advantage to themselves; They have lately given to you and the World a most convincing Proof of this. You no doubt have heard that the proprietaries about three Years ago at a general Meeting of the Six Nations held at Albany, fairly and openly purchased of them a great Country lying on the West Side of the River Susquehannah, but upon its being represented that some of the Indian Tribes were Dissatisfied with the Extent of that grant beyond the Allegany Hills, the Proprietaries chearfully agreed to surrender and give up again to the Indians the Lands Westward of those Hills, and have given their Agents Orders to release it to them at the proposed Meeting before Sir William Johnson, and to settle boundarys with them.

A Belt.

Brother.

I have considered what you said about a settlement for yourself [illegible] I am informed by Mr Croghan that Wioming is the Place you Chuse to Settle at.

Brother.

The Proprietars have never granted away any Lands tho within the

Limits of this Province without first purchasing them of the Indians and having never bought of them the Lands lying between Shamokin & Wioming they have therefore never laid Claim to them under any Indian Purchase; and expressly desire this may told to the Indians lest evil disposed persons should have suggested any thing to the Contrary. And in the Name of the Proprietors I now disclaim all such Right. of it. I would have you to take Notice. I am pleased you have made choice of that Place, it is perfectly agreeable to me and I assure you, I will heartily Concur with you in using all the Means in my Power to have these Lands settled upon you and your Posterity agreeable to your Request. As to the other Purposes for which you desire this Settlement of Land, they are so Reasonable that I make no Doubt but on my recommendation of them to the Assembly they will Chearfully enable me to comply with them. A Belt.

Brother,

I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other day and I hope to your Satisfaction and as I agree to you to submit the Differences about Lands to the great King which is your own Desire. I now assure you that I am heartily disposed and ready with the King's ~~Deputy~~ Agent to confirm the Peace which you and I have been for sometime taking Pains to Establish.

Easton Monday August 1st 1757.

At a Meeting &c. Present the same as before.

Teedyuskung addressed the Governour as follows.

Brother the Governour,

By this Belt (holding up a belt) I remember what you said Yesterday in the Evening. All was well accepted and very good only one Word or one Material Thing. When the Several different Nations of us that call our selves the Ten Nations that are present, I mean the Counsellors, had considered of what you said we approved of all except one thing. Also this Morning early when we came to sit down by our Selves and our Secretary with us, when we had done and read fully understood one another and agreed on every Word we then ordered our Secretary to write it down (John Pomshare said I will just mention this in Addition, [illegible] ordered him to read it over three or four Times and approved it) and having done that we have the Words already Written down and if it Pleases the Governour to hear it read, this that is written Down is what we [illegible] concluded on. A Belt.

The Governour made Answer; Brother you know this is quite a new Method and what was never before practised.

Brother, It is true, replied Teedyuscung; you are right. This was not formerly practi

It never used to be so. Dont you see that I aim by having a Clerk of my own to exceed my Ancestors, by having every thing for the best. I endeavour according to my Idea to look to those that have the Authority. As for Instance, if they take up a handfull of Corn or Pebbles, if they drop any even one grain, I will take notice & speak of it, that they may take it up. —

The Governor then applied to Mr Croghan to know, whether this had ever been practised in any Treaty. Mr Croghan said it had not. And turning to the King said. Brother this is quite a new method & what was never before practised; I well know the Indians have good Memories & can remember what was transacted twenty Years ago. as if Yesterday. I should therefore be glad, the King would repeat himself what he has to say as we are only treating with him.

Teedyuscung then said

we have consulted & concluded on Well Brother the Governor, What we have consulted & concluded on this morning is this. I remember you told me last Night, that what was transacted last Fall, was laid before ye Kings Ministers, And we took particular Notice that you told us, that some time before you came from Philadelphia, you fully intended to make all Satisfaction to us at this Treaty about Lands & Deeds; but that you received a Letter or Letters from the King or Proprietaries, I am not certain which, you know best. In consequence of which you told us, you could not act in this Affair, but that Sir William Johnson was appointed to transact Indian Affairs & Mr Croghan was appointed to act in his Name. We remember very well, when we had a private Conference with you at your dwelling, that you & Mr Croghan rose up & shaked hands with me, & you told us, this was the very Man tha[illegible] appointed to act between the English & Indians. Now in Consideration of these things, why should we be obliged to go to Sir William Johnson to have the proof of Deeds & Lands examined by him, when there is nothing in the way, the Land Affair not being to be compared with the great work of Peace & should not be a hinderance to our making a League of Friendship.

Now I will give you my reasons for not going.

In the first place I do not know Sir William Johnson. He may be an honest & sincere Man. We do understand he treats his Indians very well, but we are sensible that some of the Nations are there, that have been instrumental to this Misunderstanding in selling Lands in this Province having in former Years usurped that Authority and called us Women and threatened to take us by the Fore-top & throw us aside as Women. But after a long space, I believe it is evident; nay there are witnesses present, who can prove that it is otherwise. Also when I have considered these several particulars, as you told us, there was nothing in the way to hinder us from confirming a durable & lasting Peace, I at present desire nothing at all of my Brethren the English for my Lands, I only want for the Satisfaction of the Indians of the ten Nations present & also of all other Indians, that the Deeds may be produced & well looked into. and as you have told me, that Mr Crogham was the Man that would settle Affairs for our Peace, here he is. I want nothing but to see the Deeds fairly looked into & true Copies of them taken & put with these Minutes now taken. And after they have been fairly taken down, if you agree to this, then I shall by two belts tied together take you by the hand & with my Heart confirm a lasting Peace with you. And if it please the Governor and Mr Crogham, let ye Copy of ye Deeds be sent to Sir William Johnson & to the King & let him judge. I want nothing of the Land, till the King has sent Letters back, then if any of the Land be found to belong to me, I expect to be paid for it & not before.

Brother, Another Reason for my not going is; If we cant agree to settle this Affair here, I am afraid the Nations, that are watching & looking into what is done here, will have reason to think we have not acted an honest part, as they expect a real, true & lasting Peace will be settled here. I am also concerned on account of our Women & Children back, & of our Brethren the English on the Frontiers. For those now present, who it was expected would go home with great Joy, will go home with their finger in their Mouths. Every Body expected this would be the time of confirming a real & lasting Peace, I tell you I would proclaim with a loud Voice & those present are witnesses to what I said, & will not be easy if this is not done. I think nothing hinders us at all.

As you told us you had Letters from the King or Proprietors, I desire they may be produced & read & put down with the Minutes. Now this is the Conclusion & in Confirmation of what I have said, I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

The King father said

I desire also that a Copy of what passed in private between you & me may be given to be entered with these Minutes & that it may be read in publick at our next Meeting

27 Tuesday. August 2d. 1757.

Teedyuscung with three Nanticokes who arrived Yesterday & three of his Council, went to Mr Croghan's at his Lodging & desired he would hear what those Nanticokes had to say. Upon which the Nanticoke Chief made ye following Speeches.

Brothers

The chief Man of the Nanticokes has sent me here to see the Governor & you and desired me in his Name to wipe the Tears from your Eyes, which these troublesome times may have occasioned & I do it with this String of Wampum.

A String

Brother you may have swallowed since these troubles arose, something bitter which has given your hearts some uneasiness, I with this String of Wampum remove all grief from your hearts, that your Minds may be easy as they were in times of Peace. A String

Brother I see a great deal of Blood spilt, I with this String clean the Blood from off your Beds, that you may sleep easy, and from off your Council Seats, that you may sit with pleasure in Council with your Brethren; & with this Feather, I open your Ears, which the great high Winds may have stopped that you may hear what your Brothers may say to you.

Brothers We must consider & think, it was not ye good Spirit that has occasioned this disturbance. No, it was the evil Spirit, that surely occasioned all the mischief: And I hope God will direct us to do every thing in our Power to assist in the good work of Peace, that we may be once more united together & live in Friendship as the good Spirit has ordered us—

Brothers, I am come here to this Council Fire with our Cousins ye Delawares and you; to give all the Assistance in my Power to the good work of Peace & to join my Cousin Teedyuscung and the six Nations, to gather up ye dead Bodies & scattered Bones together, and will join in Prayer to the good Spirit to hide them; and when the Peace is Confirmed I will put both my hands into the Chain of Friendship with you & our Cousins the Delawares & the six Nations. To confirm my words I give this String of Wampum. —

A String

Easton. Wednesday. August 3d 1757 (28)

At a Meeting &c. Present, the same as before ~

The Governor told the King that five o Clock Yesterday ~~at five o Clock~~ was appointed for the time of Meeting, but understanding that the King was particularly engaged with some Friends lately come to town, he had deferred meeting him till this Morning.

He then addressed Teedyuscung as follows.

Brother

I have well weighed & considered what you said to me at our last meeting, & am sorry you do not incline to go to Sir William to have your Complaints strictly enquired into & examined by him. It is true Sir William has for some time past had a general Commission from the King to superintend Indian Affairs and that he has given Mr Croghan a power to act as his Deputy, under which he might have been justified in going into a Examination as well of your Complaints as the Proprietors defence had not ye Kings Ministers lately been pleased to direct the hearing to be before Sir William Johnson himself. Tho' you may think yourselves at Liberty and may refuse to comply with these Directions, yet as I told you before, I am the Kings Servant & obliged to obey accordingly cannot take upon me to go into a Defence of the Proprietors Title at this time. But as you so earnestly desire to see the Deeds for the Lands mentioned in your last Treaty, that you may be satisfied, whether they are genuine or whether the Indians who signed them had a right to sell those Lands, I have brought them with me & am willing to shew them to you now or at any other Time you will appoint & give you Copies of them agreeable to your own Request And now let all further debates & disputes concerning Lands which are laid down here, till they shall be fully examined & enquired into by Sir William Johnson, in order to be transmitted to the King for his royal Determination.

Brother After having now gratified you in every reasonable request & being sincerely desirous to re-establish that Friendship & brotherly love, which so happily subsisted between your Ancestors & ours, I am ready with ye Kings Deputy agent to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned, with both my hands & confirm a lasting Peace and exchange them with one prepared for that purpose, in the name of the King of England & all his Subjects, as soon as we can agree upon the Terms.

Brother. The Orders of his Majesty's Ministers on this Occasion have been signifyed to me by the Proprietaries, which is the proper Channel, thro which they should come That you may the better understand this, it will be necessary to inform you, that the Proprietaries are Governors in Chief over this Province & I am appointed their Deputy, with ye Approbation of the Crown. When therefore the last Treaty was laid before the Kings Ministers, " they gave the Proprietors notice of their Reſolution, that the Matter should be heard before Sir William Johnſon only, to whom they would send special Directions for that Purpoſe. The Proprietors for whom I act in this caſe have made me acquainted with the Miniſters Orders and deſired me to regulate my Conduct by them. It would have been irregular and improper to have sent the Order itſelf to me; But I do not doubt, the Kings Miniſters have tranſmitted it to Sir Wm Johnson as an Authority for him to hear and examine our Differences and that he has received it before this Time. As I could not suſpect that you would have required a Copy of such of the Proprietors Letters as relate to this Matter, I did not bring them with me here, wherefore it is not in my power to comply with your request to furnish you with Copies of them: And to confirm the truth of this I give you this Belt of Wampum. Belt.—

When the Governor had ended his Speech, he asked the King whether he would have the Deeds read now and Copies taken.—

Before the King returned an Anſwer, he took up the Belt which the Governor had just delivered him and riſing up spoke first to the Delawares and then to the five Nation Indians, then turning to the Governor said.

Brother, I underſtand the Words you have said here, but they are not agreeable to your Knowledge, nor a full Anſwer, to what I said. There are two things not agreeable.

The Governor said, Will the King please to tell what those two Things are?

No, replied he, let the Governor find them out.

The Governor said, he did not know what the King meant, he wiſhed he knew what anſwer to make. Teedyuſcung then said.

If it pleaſe the Governor in a few words, what has been spoken on that Belt is as a Rumbling over the Earth or Confuſion about Lands. I did not want you to make mention of them, when I expected an Anſwer in a loving manner. I wanted you should come to the main Point without having so many words with it.—

As the Indians seemed very much at a loſs what the Governors Speech Mr Cro-ghan spoke to the King and told him the first part of the Governor's Speech was only to inform the King, that the Deeds are now produced & Copies will be given to him agreeable to his own requeſt, that they may be sent to Sir Wm Johnſon to be by him tranſmitted to the King for his Determination. This done, they in the next place now offer to take hold of the two Belts the King mentioned at last Meeting that what was said about agreeing upon Terms only referred to the Exchange of Priſoners and other thing uſual on making a Peace;

that in the Concluſion of his Speech the Governor only told the King that the Proprietors Letters for a Copy of which the King aſked, were at Philadelphia, for which reaſon the Governor could not comply with what the King requeſted, but that an Extract of as ~~many~~ much of them as referred to this Affair would be delivered to him (Mr Croghan) some time hence. In Confirmation of which the Governor gave the Belt.

As ſoon as the King heard this, he roſe up and taking out the two Belts tyed together he said.

Brother, I deſire you would with attention hear me. By theſe two Belts, I will let you know, what was the ancient regular Method of confirming a laſting Peace. This you ought to have conſidered and to have done. But I will put you in Mind. You may remember when you took hold of my Hand and led me down and invited my Uncles, ſeveral of whom are preſent with some from each of the ten Nations. When we had agreed, we came down, to take hold of one of your hands and my Uncles came to take hold of the other hand. Now as this Day and this Time is appointed to meet and confirm a laſting Peace. I like, that I and my Uncles as we stand, and you as you stand in the Name of the great King, three of us standing we will all look up, and by continuing to obſerve the Agreements, by which we shall oblige ourſelves, one to the other, we shall see the clear Light & Friendſhip shall last to us & our Poſterity after us for ever. Now as I have two Belts and Witneſſes are preſent, who will speak the same; By theſe Belts, Brother, in the Preſence of the ten Nations who are Witneſſes, I lay hold of your hand (taking the Governor by the hand) and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip that shall be laſting. And whatever Conditions shall be proper for us to agree to, may be mentioned afterwards. This is the Time to declare our mutual Friendſhip. Now, Brother the Governor, to confirm what I have said, I have given you my hand, which you were pleaſed to riſe and take hold of. I leave it with you. When you pleaſe, I am ready Brother; If you have any thing to say as a token of confirming the Peace, I shall be ready to hear, and as you ariſe, I will riſe up and lay hold of your hand. To confirm what I have said I give you theſe Belts. Gave two Belts tyed together. —

The Governor said, that he with the Kings Deputy Agent would be ready to give anſwer preſently

Then the King taking out another Belt said,

If the Governor pleaſes; Brother I have a word or two more to say to you

In remembering the old ancient Rule of making Friendſhip. I remember I was formerly repreſented as a Woman by my Uncles the ſix or five Nations. But they gave me a Pipe and good Tobacco. Those Preſent know it to be true. And what I say is in behalf of all those preſent and those afar off. That Pipe and good Tobacco of Friendſhip I now deliver to you Brother. When you shall smoke that good Tobacco, It will give such a Reliſh that you shall feel it as long as the Sun shines. That very good Tobacco and Pipe that I shall deliver into your hand repreſents amongst us a perpetual Friendſhip: Now I deliver an equal Part of it. and I deſire it may be a laſting Comfort to you in this World and the World to come. A Belt.—

After Teedyuſcung had confirmed the Peace in behalf of the ten Nations he repreſents. His Honour, the Governor & Mr Croghan confirmed it in behalf of the King and all his subjects, and exchanged Belts in the following Manner—

Brother Teedyuſcung and all our Brethren of the ten Nations

We your Brethren, and his Majesty's subjects now preſent have heard with Satisfaction what you have said and with great Pleaſure receive the two Belts you have given us, which will confirm a laſting Peace to us and our Poſterity. We embrace this Meeting with you to exchange with you a Belt of Friendſhip and take hold of you with one hand & of the five Nations with the other, and confirm in the Name of the King of Great Britain and all his subjects a laſting Peace, that may continue as long as the Sun and Moon give Light, & we hope this Day will always be kept in remembrance by our Poſterity and we will be ready to confer with you at any Time about settling other Matters as you yourſelf have said.—

We now riſe and take you in our Arms and embrace you with the greateſt Pleaſure as our Friends and Brethren, and heartily deſire we may ever hereafter look on one another as Brethren and Children of the same Parents. As a Confirmation of this we give you this Belt.—

Gave a very large white Belt with the Figures of three Men in it repreſenting His Majesty King George taking hold of the five Nations King with one hand and Teedyuſcung the Delaware King with the other; and marked with the following Letters & Figure GR, 5N, DK, for King George, Five Nations and Delaware King.—

This done the King again asked the Governor for a Copy of the Conferences that had been held in private, that they might be read in Publick and entered with the Minutes. The Governor said it was ready & should be delivered immediately and one was ſent for it. The Governor then aſked the King, when it would be agreeable to him to have the Deeds read? He said tomorrow Morning between ſeven and eight the Clock; which time was accordingly agreed on, and the reading the private Conferences was deferred to that Time.

Eaſton. Thurſday August 4th 1757.

At a Meeting &c. Preſent. The same as before.

The Conferences held in Council between the Governor and King Teedyuſcung were produced and read, and to them was added by order of the King and approved by the Governor, a Paragraph, relating to the Kings inſiſting a second time on having a Secretary, and the Governor's Anſwer.

The Deeds ſhewn yeſterday were again produced and Teedyuſcung was told that Mr Thomſon his Secretary had got Copies of them & compared them with the Originals, and was aſked if he choſe to see the Originals. Teedyuſcung said, I am ſatisfied, as my Secretary has seen the Copies compared. If he is ſatisfied that they are true Copies; I am ſatisfied that they should be sent, to the King for his Determination. He then aſked Mr Thomſon, if he had seen them compared. Mr Thomſon anſwered, he had seen and compared all the Deeds that were delivered yeſterday. The King then deſired an Account of what Deeds were produced which was accordingly taken & is as follows, According to the Endorſements.

1. A Copy of the last Indian Purchaſe 30. 6mo 1686.
2. A Releaſe from the Delaware Indians. August 25th 1737.
3. A Releaſe of the Indians of the five Nations, of the Lands on Suſquehannah River, Octr 11. 1736.
4. A Releaſe from the six Nations of Lands below the Mountains Eaſtward to Delaware River dated Octr 25. 1736; with another endorſed on it, dated the 9th July 1754
5. A Deed of Releaſe for Indian Purchaſe. dated 22d August 1749.

All theſe duly proved and recorded in the Rolls Office of this Province, except the first, which is only a Copy written on paper, neither proved nor recorded, with the Blanks in it, that appear in the Copy hereto ſubjoined.

When this was done, the Governor ſpoke to Teedyuſcung as follows

Brother Teedyuſcung and all our Brethren of the ten Nations.

As you and all his Majeſty's Subjects are now united again in the firm Bands of Peace; it is our Duty to do every thing in our Power, to make each other happy

And as it was ſtipulated at the Conferences held at this place last Summer, that all Priſoners you had taken should be deliver'd up; the Relations of those who yet remain Priſoners amongst you have their Eyes fix'd on me, expecting at my return to see their Friends reſtored to them, but as few of them are brought down & this will be a bar to our happineſs, it is neceſsary, ~~it is~~ [illegible] for you to do every thing in your Power to reſtore to us as soon as poſsible all our People, that remain Priſoners amongst any of your Nations, & to procure those who are among any other Tribes in amity with you, to be sent to us.

Brother, It is a Rule among Nations upon confirming a Peace to deliver up all Priſoners on both sides. It is the only Method we can take to convince each other of our Sincerity and we do inſist on this being done.—

You will be so good immediately on your return to convey them down by some of your young Men who shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, A Belt.—

While the Governor was speaking, Mr Thomson perceiving the Confidence the King put in him & finding that one particular Deed of 1718 of great importance was not delivered, [illegible] Mr Croghan the Kings Deputy Agent [illegible] by a [illegible] and delivered [illegible] to him at the Table.—

When the Governor had delivered his Speech & gave the Belt, the King said; I will take no other Belt but the very same I have. Why have you done this now? Why did you not do it before? After we had finished why do you make any words about such things? This was your Duty, you ought to have done it before. If you really believed I would be faithful & honest, you might be sure I would do it without your delivering a Belt. Now as you have mentioned these things, I also will mention, that you must deliver me my just Due about Lands. As you mention that your People look to you, expecting to see their Relations sent back at this Treaty, so the Nations that lay claim to these Lands look to me for them. Returned the Belt.—

The Governor told Teedyuscung that he did not do this as if he distrusted his Honour, the King having already given a full proof of that by delivering up some Priſoners, for which he thanked him; that he only meant to put the King in mind of his Promise. Mr Croghan also said, that Yesterday before the Peace was concluded, he had mentioned about the Priſoners, and understood the King had agreed, that should be settled afterwards. Teedyuscung then applied to his Secretary to know if any such thing had been mentioned. And being informed that it was in the Minutes, he then rose up & having consulted with his own People & the five Nations he spoke as follows

Brother the Governor, Please to hear me in a few words. What you told me, I have told to my Uncles the Six Nations present & to all the Ten Nations. We have consulted on these words you have now spoken. We now think they are very proper, & are very agreeable. We look on it as our Duty. Why should we keep your Flesh, or your Blood or any of your People, when we have agreed as one, and look on one another as one, & treat one another as Brothers. After we have all considered & all present have heard, we beg your pardon that we forgot to give you an Answer immediately. As it was written down by our Clerk in the Minutes Yesterday, it must be so. And as we are now sensible this matter was mentioned Yesterday, we accept your words, & look on it as our Duty to answer you & to perform. Whatever shall be in our Power we shall endeavour to do. In Confirmation of which I give you my hand.

Gave the Governor his hand.—

After this Speech the Governor again delivered the Belt to the King who readily accepted it.

The Governor then told the Indians that a Present was prepared and would be delivered to them to Morrow as a Token of Friendship.—

Mr Croghan told Teedyuscung that as the Business was now nearly finished with Onas, he himself had something to say to him in the Name of the King of great Britain, & that he would let him know when he was ready to speak to him.

After the Conference a Dinner was prepared by the Province, at which was present the Governor & his Counsel, the Speaker & Provincial Commissioners, King Teedyuscung and his Counsellors &c.

In the Afternoon Peace was proclaimed and the Proclamation read & interpreted to all the Indians of the several Nations present.—

Easton. Friday. August the 5th 1757.

At a Meeting &c. Present, as before.—

This Morning another Sheet of Conferences in Council was produced, which the Governor said were omitted to be delivered Yesterday; for which reason they were delivered to be publickly read to day, which was done & a Copy of them given to the King's Secretary to be annexed to the Conferences in Council delivered & read Yesterday.

After this was read, the King arose & said; Brother I am obliged to you: I hope as it lies in your Power, you will act for our mutual Good. I take you as a Brother; When any thing is omitted I hope you will mention it to me, and I likewise will mention any thing that I find you may have forgotten.

This Note to read after the cross (+) in pa: 34

By the Manner in wch this is Minuted in Mr Croghan's Journal it would appear
as if Tedyusung's Secretary had acknowledged that the King had made an Answ
to what Mr Croghan said of the Prisoners, and that it was Entred in the Minutes,
which is not true.

When McGood Gave a Belt demanding that the Prisoners should be delive
up, Teedyuscung refused to accept it, telling him he should have Mention
that before the Peace was Confirmed. Mr Croghan said, he had in Explaining
McGood's Speech mentioned it Yesterday before the Peace was Confirmed. The
King said he had heard nothing of it; for if he had, he would have
an Answer immediately. He then asked his Council, If they had heard a
Mention of the Prisoners, they sd they had not, His Interpreter also sd so
He then Applyd to his Secretary, to know if he had heard any thing sa
the Prisoners and Whether it was in the Minutes. His Secretary sd he
Mr Croghan, in Explaining McGood's Speech make some Mention of the Pri
which was in the Minutes. But he as well then, as the Evening before
Lodgings, denied his having heard the King make any Immedi[illegible] Answ
to it.

You will please to Observe further, the Difference between his Minutes of
3d & 4th of Augt about the same thing. In the Minute of the 3d he says "That
was sd about agreeing upon Terms Only referred to the Exchange of Prisoners
Other Things Usual on making Peace, Which Tydyuscung sd he would do
the Peace was confirmed (see pa 28.29) But in the 4th he says "I then told Tyd
that before the Peace was concluded, When I was Explaining to him the Good's
that part of it Where McGood says "As soon as we can agree upon the terms" relat
Intirely to the Exchange of Prisoners & Tydyuscung said it should be Settled after

The diffr is too Obvious to need pointing out and the sense is so much chang
that there appears to be Either great Inaccuracy or some thing Worse —

Things, agreeable to Tedyuscungs Request. —

Then

I am oblig'd to seal these Papers in a hurry the Post just going - so that I cannot be a Judge of the Accuracy —

me, and I likewise will mention any thing that I find you may have forgotten.

I hope we both speak with an honest heart. I trust much to my Interpreter, I thank you for making that Addition. And in token of friendship, I give you my hand.

gave the Governor his Hand.—

Then the Governor said;

Brethren, the Peace so happily concluded gives an universal Joy. I shall proclaim it far & wide, that all may hear & know it. The People of this Province are disposed to observe it faithfully & will do the Indians every good Office in their Power.

Altho we have now so solemnly entred into this Peace with each other, yet you are sensible, there are still many Enemy Indians who are daily doing Mischeif on our Frontiers. Yesterday I received an account of one Woman's being killed & four Persons taken Prisoners between Tolhao & Monaidy. As it will therefore be very difficult to distinguish between our Friends & our Enemies, I should be glad you would favour me with your advice, how to act in such a manner, as not to hurt our Friends or suffer our Enemies to escape A String.—

Brethren. The Governor and People of this Province observe with a Brotherly Compassion the many difficulties to which the Indians are exposed in these troublesome times; and have therefore provided a quantity of Goods to supply them in their distress. You will on your return home proclaim the Peace, Union and friendship which is now established between us & let every one know, as you have opportunity, how well disposed you have found us.

Accept these Presents as a Testimony of the sincere Affection of us your Brethren towards you.

To this Teedyuscung replied;

Brother, I am obliged to you for putting me in remembrance of these things. I will take them into Consideration; And to Morrow when I am ready to give you an Answer, I will let you know.

Brother there is something which we intended to say before, but forgot, as we have not the use of writing. We will therefore mention it now. The Copy of the Deeds & the Transactions of this Treaty we entrust to our Clerk. We believe him to be an honest Man. Every thing is done to perfection. We hope you will not be against his making out a Copy & giving it to Mr. Isaac Norris, whom we also appoint for us to transmit to the King a Copy of the Deeds & the Minutes of all our Transactions here. That if one should miscarry another may go safe.

To which the Governor and Mr. Croghan said; they had no objection to Mr. Norris having true Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty & of the Deeds, to send to the King, agreeable to Teedyuscung's Request.—

Then the King said he had yet one thing more to mention, respecting some Lands in New-Jerseys, which was contain'd in two Papers, & at the same time he produced two Papers, which were read at the Table & delivered to Mr. Croghan the Kings Deputy Agent, whom Teedyuscung pressed in strong terms to take what was contain'd in those two Papers under his Consideration & see justice done —

Mr. Croghan said that he would take them into his Consideration and would give him an Answer tomorrow. The Papers produced are a Deed and a Letter which are as follows.

A Copy of the Deed which was shewn to Mr. Croghan & a copy of it given him.

This Indenture made the twenty first Day of February, one Thousand seven hundred & forty three, between Weshevankun, Jehokemun, Gooteleke and Captain John of the one part, and Talawnemun of the other Part, Witnesseth that the said Weshevanakun, Jehokemun, Gooteleeke & Captain John hath given & granted and by these presents do give & grant unto the above said Telawnemun and to his Heirs, Administrators and Assigns one half of a certain tract or parcell of Land lying and being at Edge Harbour between Mount Holly and Crosswicks and also what other Land shall be found by Tundy Tatamy and Captain John appointed to make discovery thereof. The aforesaid Weshevanakun, Jehokemun, Gotelicke and Capt. John do give & bequeath unto the above named Talawnemun and to Heirs forever, To have & to hold the said half of ye. said Tract or parcell of Land, to him & his Heirs forever. And whereas the sd. Weshevanakun, Jehokemun & Goteleeke hath appointed the aforenamed Tundy Tattamy and Capt. John with full Power & Authority to sell & dispose of all or any part of the said Land & that one half of the Money for which any part or parcells of their said Land shall be sold for they freely give and bequeath unto the said Talawnemun and to Heirs & Assigns forever. In witness whereof the said Parties have set their Hands & Seals the Day and Date above written

(Signed)

Test. Chars. Maycock — Weshevanakun (L. S)
Tekeysun — Jekokemun. (L. S)
Nelquethun — Goteleke (L. S)
Captain John (L. S)

On the Deed or Indenture is endorsed as follows: —

Be it Known unto all whom it may concern that I Telawnemun do assign over all my Right, Title & Property to the said Land mentioned in the within written Deed given & granted unto me, unto Tundy Tattamy of the Forks of Delaware, & to his Heirs and Assigns forever. As witness my hand the twenty first Day of February, one thousand seven hundred & forty three.

Test. Char. Maycock
Captain John

(Signed) Telawnemun

37 The Letter produced and read is as follows. (37)

Sir,

As you have encouraged us to tell you our Grievances and have given us Assurance that you will do all that is in your Power to see Justice done to the Indians: I desire you would hear me with Patience. I have two Complaints to make about Lands in the Jerseys, One on Account of my Friends: the other I myself am concerned in. It is well known to all the old Settlers at Cranbury, particularly to Samuel Leonard at South River, Andrew Johnson, John Bartliff, Peter Gordon &c That Weeka-weyle an Indian Chief owned a Tract of Land about 5 or 6 hundred Acres in the County of Middlesex, in East Jersey, near Amboy. That he gave to one Peter Tuly an Indian fifty Acres of the said Tract in Consideration of Peter Tuly's having served him for some Time as an Interpreter. On these 50 Acres Peter Tuly made some Improvements. But after some Time he was arrested for a Debt of about eight Pounds & put in Prison. This happened about [illegible] years ago. When he was in Prison, one John Williams of Freehold [illegible] came to him and offered to lend him the Money & take him out of Prison if he would give him a Mortgage on his Land. Peter Tuly agreed to receive the Money and signed, as he thought, a Mortgage. Some Days after [illegible] the Money for Peter Tuly, but John Williams would not receive it, but said he had bought & paid for the Land. And tho Peter Tuly had a Right only to 50 Acres yet under Colour of that Agreement & Writing signed between him & Peter Tuly, John Williams has now taken in & claims the whole Tract of Land belonging formerly to Weekaweyle & now to Thomas Store Weekaweyle's Cousin & Andrew Wooley. Weekaweyle's Heirs [illegible] further John Williams says that as the Indians have no Deeds nor [illegible] a Release or Deed from any Indian, tho he is not the right Owner is sufficient to bar the [illegible].—

The other Complaint relates to a Tract of Land on the [illegible] bounded Easterly by [illegible] Northerly by a [illegible] called by the Indians [illegible], and Westerly by Andrew Johnson's [illegible] Purchase, & on the South [illegible] to the Bay to the South of [illegible], containing by [illegible] be it more or less [illegible] of this Land, I and my Brother purchased of Weighleawyt, alias Weronigates [illegible] who was the true Indian Proprietor. But after I and my Brother had for some Time occupied the Land, one Jacob Applegate made a Purchase of it from one Lawrence Smith. Now as none of the Indians remember that this Land was ever sold: & as Lawrence Smith when called upon to shew by what Right he held it from the Indians, either would not or could not shew any Deed. I think he has unjustly sold what he had no Right to Sell.

I beg therefore you would take the Premisses under your Consideration & either write yourself or prevail on Sir William Johnson to write to the Governor of the Jerseys that a full Enquiry may be made into these Matters & that Justice may be done. I am &c

signed John Pumshare —

When these were read, the Governor told the King that the Goods lay ready to be delivered; & by the Order of the Governor Proclamation was made that no one should cheat, defraud, or purchase any of the Goods now ready to be given to the Indians, upon the Pains & Perils that shall fall thereon.

In the Afternoon Paxinosa the Shawanese Chief & Abraham the Mohickon Chief with a Number of Men, Women & Children came to Town & Teedyuscung meeting them in the Street congratulated them on their Arrival with a String of white Wampum: afterwards Mr. Peters & C. Weiser in the Name of the Governor & a six Nation Chief in the Name of the Six Nations, each with a String welcomed them to Town.

Easton. Sunday August 7. 1757. 7 o' Clock. A.M.

At a Meeting &c Present

Mr. Geo: Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent

Provincial Commissioners. Interpreters, Secretaries as before —

Indians — Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares &c

Paxinosa Chief of the Shawanese

Abraham Chief of ye Mohiccons or Mohickanders,

with several Counsellors, Deputies & Warriors from the ten Nations.

Teedyuscung took out the Peace Belt that had been delivered to him by the Governor & Mr Croghan, and repeating over what had been said on it informed Paxinosa & Abraham of the Peace established by him between the English & the ten several Nations he represents, repeating over the Names of the ten Nations.

After which Mr Croghan spoke as follows

Brother Teedyuscung & all the Chiefs & Warriors of the ten Nations our Friends & Brethren,

As we are now become one People, we must look on the Enemies of the one as the Enemies of the other; & I now in the Name of the King of great Britain your Father & my Master, desire you will turn the Edge of your Hatchets against your & our common Enemies in Conjunction with your Uncles the six Nations &c. & that you will not suffer any of his Majesty's Enemies to pass thro your Country to war against any of his Subjects in this or the neighbouring Colonies. & if a Body of the Enemy so large, that you are not able to repel, should attempt to pass across your Country, I expect you will give the earliest Notice you can of it to your Brethren the English, either by Way of Fort Augusta or any other Way you shall judge most convenient.

A Belt.

(39) Brother

You said as soon as the Peace should be confirmed, that you would speak with a loud Voice & the Nations around should hear you; as that good Work is now happily accomplished, I desire you may proclaim it aloud, so that all Nations may hear it.

Brother you must be sensible that your Brethren the English are the most wealthy & powerful People on this Continent, & not only so, but the best inclined to help & assist their Brethren the Indians with the Necessaries of Life. All this you should let the Nations know that you speak to, & assure you in the Name of the King of Great Britain & Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Indians, that they are ready to receive with open Arms all the Nations you may speak to, that desire to take hold of the Chain of Friendship & be united with the six Nations, you & us your Brethren the English. — A Belt —

Brother. The Papers you delivered me yesterday concerning your, John Pumpshire, Tundy alias Moses Tettamy & others Complaints of Lands, you say you have been defrauded of in the Jerseys: I assure you, I will do every thing in my Power to have a strict Enquiry made about them, & when I can get the fair State of ye Case, I will lay it before Sir William Johnson for him to send to the King for his Royal Determination, unless the Difference can be settled here to your Satisfaction. —

A String —

To this Teedyuscung answered.

Brother. I will in Answer to what you tell me let you know what I intend to do. I shall, Brother, as I promised, to speak with a loud Voice to the Nations, perform my Promise & speak to ye different Nations. I will faithfully let them know what you have promised, that it is [illegible] that you are wealthy & powerful & well disposed to assist such as shall engage as Brethren. I will let them know this, but also as I think it is very proper that I should do so, & as I [illegible] every day, whatever Nation I see coming against the English, [illegible], I will make ready & do every thing in my Power to [illegible] myself & for my [illegible] Brethren. If I can [illegible], I will let them go no farther, than where I tell them to stop. If they will not by reasonable Terms turn about & join with me, I will then either make an End of them or they of me. And if there is a great Number, so that I may not be able to withstand them, I will take all prudent Steps to let my Brethren the English know. And also if I perceive that there is so great a Number, that it is not safe for my Women & Children, I will acquaint my Brethren the English that they may assist me, in defending my Women & Children, & will leave my

Country & bring them down to you.

You may remember I was stiled by my Uncles the six Nations a Woman in former Years, & had no Hatchet in my Hand, but a Pestle or Homing Pounder. But now, Brethren, here are some of my Uncles, who are present to witness the Truth of this: As I had no Tomahawk, & my Uncles were always stiled Men & had Tomahawks in their Hands, they gave me a Tomahawk. And as my Uncles have given me a Tomahawk & appointed & authorised me to [illegible] a Man & to make Peace with a Tomahawk in my hand, I take that Tomahawk & turn the Edge of it against your Enemies the French. To [illegible] I give you this String.

a String.

Brother I have just a Word or two more. I remember what you have spoken, in order that we may prevent any Mischief by having a Signal. I should be glad, that the French may not deceive us, that [illegible] the best secret Signs & Watchwords may be fixed [illegible] you. & whatever you shall think [illegible], I will agree to. [illegible] a Belt. —

Mr Croghan thanked Teedyuscung for his kind Speech & said he would consult with the Governor about [illegible] of the Signals, & would [illegible] the King an Answer.

Teedyuscung then taking up four Belts & turning to his Uncles the six Nations, telling them that as [illegible] had [illegible] him, he did in the Presence of these Witnesses they had sent, make a firm Peace with their Brethren the English; He therefore by these Belts & String desired [illegible] & as he expected they would take hold of the English [illegible] Hand [illegible] by the other; he [illegible] & as the Chain of Friendship was now brightened, he desired they would [illegible]. & if they see any Enemies coming against us, that [illegible] whoever strikes any one of us strikes all. These Belts [illegible] he gave to Anaquateka, & [illegible] carry them to [illegible]. —

Teedyuscung then acquainted Mr Croghan that he had done, whereupon Dallingsa spoke as follows.

Brother, I heartily thank you for being so kind as to wipe the Sweat from our Faces, picking the Briars out of our Feet & taking away all bad Thoughts from our Minds & clearing the Passage from the Heart to the Throat, that we may see our Brethren

and be well from all our Wounds. By theſe Strings we return you thanks.
A String.

The same he said by another String to the six Nations and Delawares.—

Then the young Warrior Anaquadeka aroſe and directing his Speech to the English and his Couſins said,

Brethren, my Couſins have entruſted me with all that was here tranſacted, reſpecting the great work of Peace here confirmed, to lay it before the six Nations. I aſsure you I will execute the Trust repoſed in me with faithfulneſs, and lay it before the six Nations and particularly before the Senekas, to whom I belong. I do not pretend to be a Counſellor I am a young Warrior, yet the Affairs of War and Peace belong to us Warriors and as I am entruſted, I aſsure you I will take care, that all the six Nations may know ~~&~~ what is here done.—

Then the Governor & Mr Logan & Mr Peters came into Council, and to the Governor was read what had been done, after which, He addreſsed Bacinoſa as follows—

Brother Backſinoſa

you have been frequently invited by this Government to come and give us the Pleaſure of a Viſit. I am glad to see you. I take you by the hand and bid you heartily welcome and thank you for bringing along with you Abraham the Mohickon Chief. He is likewise extremely welcome.
A String

Brother, We have often enquired after you and always heard you continued to be our hearty Friend and a lover of Peace. Sir Wm Johnſon was kind enough to send me an account of the Conferences he lately had with you at Fort Johnſon and they gave me great Satiſfaction.

Brother, With Pleaſure I acquaint you that Peace is now concluded & it will add much to the Joy all feel on this ſucceſsful Iſsue of our Conferences & I am glad, to see you and Abraham here to take hold of the Peace Belt. Gave a Belt.—

Brother, we were in hopes to have seen you with Teedyuscung when he came here, we heard you was not come, but would follow. I have stayed some time in expectation of your Arrival. I should have been glad to have spent more time with you. But the Buſineſs of the Government obliges me to return to Philadelphia this afternoon so that you will pleaſe to use diſpatch in letting me know any thing you may have to say to us

Having finished this Speech he told Bacinoſa that some Preſents were reſerved for him and his Friends which should be delivered preſently.—

Teedyuscung then addressed the Governor as follows

Brother the Governor,

I have a word or two more to say. You know when you employed your Soldiers, they are paid for their Services. As I am joined with you; you being rich and I poor; As I am going against your Enemy and carry my Flesh against them; I think it would be proper for the Encouragement of my young Men to appoint some rewards for Scalps and Prisoners; and that some Place may be fixed where the Scalps and Prisoners may be brought in and the reward received, that my Men may return quickly from thence.

The Governor said he would take into Consideration what Teedyuscung had said and in half an hour would give an Answer.

Teedyuscung further added.

You may remember, when I mentioned Mr Isaac Norris, the Speaker, I mentioned him alone; But I did not intend to mention him alone but that he with the Assembly should look into it and send Copies home.

Mr Croghan said he had no Objection to Mr Norris with the Assembly sending Authentic Copies of the Minutes of the Treaty and Deeds home.

The Governor being hindered from meeting Teedyuscung at the Time appointed invited him and some of the Chiefs to Dinner, and after Dinner some Conversation passed between the Governor and Teedyuscung, the Minutes of which were taken by Mr Peters & being delivered at Philadelphia are as follows,

After Dinner on Sunday the 7. August 1757

Present. The Honourable the Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters } Esquires Members of the Council.

Conrad Weiser Esquire

Mr John Pumpshire, Interpreter

Indians

Teedyuscung	Seneca Chief
Paxinosa, Shawanese Chief	Daniel
Abraham Mohiccon Chief	A Nanticoke 4 other Delaware Indians

Teedyuscung addressed the Governor as follows

Brother,

We have now finished. The Treaty is over. Peace is confirmed. I told you I thought of going to Philadelphia; but upon considering the Matter with more Attention, I think it will be more for the Public Service, if I proceed immediately to Diahogo. Many Nations will be uneasy to know what has been done at this Council fire, and will take their Measures accordingly. I shall therefore make the best of my way to Diahogo, and proclaim there and to Nations still more distant the Confirmation of the Peace with our Brethren the English. This will take up three or four Months after which I may perhaps come and see you at Philadelphia. I wish the Governor a good Journey, and that we may both live to enjoy the Fruits of this happy Peace, which gives my People great Joy. —

To which the Governor returned the following Answer

Brother Teedyuscung

It gives me great Pleasure, that we have brought the important Business we met about to so happy an Issue. You have very agreeably prevented my mentioning to you the Necessity of your returning home, in order to publish to the Indians, what has been transacted here. I thank you for the Change of your Resolution, and this further Sign of your Zeal for Peace, and I make no doubt, but you will use your utmost dispatch. —

In Answer to what you requested this Morning, I assure you, that your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any Services they shall do against the Enemy. I cannot at present give you a more particular Answer, but shall lay your proposals before the Assembly, who meet tomorrow, & consult with them thereupon. —

Teedyuscung replied

Brother the Governor.

You have not so much as given us a rusty Iron to defend ourselves. If we meet an Enemy on the Road, what are we to do? We cannot defend ourselves against him. We have Nothing to do it with. Our young Warriors think as much of themselves, and their Lives are as dear to them as white People's. But you have not given them any Encouragement to go against the Enemy. Can this be right? You know you have not. Consider this well, Brother.

Further, Brother, I think it proper to tell you, if English and Indians shall go to War together, my young Men will not be subject to an English Captain, and if any of your People will go to war with me; I expect they will be subject to my Directions. We understand our own way of Fighting better than you.

The Governor then said he had given Directions to Col: Weiser to agree with him on proper Signals for the Indians when they were coming towards the inhabited Parts of the Province, as this was a matter that ought not to be spoke in Publick.

They then took a kind leave of each other and the Governor set out for Philadelphia.

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p 33. The Indian Deed of [illegible] is not yet delivered
[illegible] tho' upon search it is upon Record —

p 26 The Gov^r. has not yet delivered the Extract of the Prop^rs Letter……
tho' asked for by letter from C Thomson sev^l days ago……

Note to be read at p 29 … In Mr. Croghan's Minutes the following Words are omitted { C Thomson's Note
'which Teedyuscung said he would do after the Peace was confirmed'
and he insists they should be inserted as Mr. Pumpshire at the time of composing the Minutes at Philad^a. says he remembered them very well. But against inserting them in the Body of the Minutes the following Objections are made I That Teedyuscung himself is not satisfied that these Words were spoken by the King. II That none of the Gent^n who were Bystanders and Witnesses of what passed remembered to have heard the King make such an Answer III That none of the Secretaries minuted it down or took Notice of it at the Table IV That next Day at the Publick Meeting the King was so far from allowing that he had made such an Answ^r that he and his Council and his Interpreter Mr Pumpshire all declared (his Interpreter in particular with some warmth) that they had not heard a Word about Prisoners the Day before. His Secretary assured him that Mr Croghan in explaining the Gov^rs Speech had made some mention of the Prisoners which was drown in the minutes, this so far satisfied the King that he returned an Answer to the Gov^rs Speech & accepted the Belt which he had before refused. —— But as the King & his Council & Interpreter declared they had heard no mention of Prisoners, it is reasonable to conclude that as the mention Mr Croghan made of the Prisoners was so slight & cursory (being without any Emphasis & only occasionally with other things) Mr Pumpshire passed it over & attended not to it which is not to be wondered at when we consider that the words Mr Croghan said were spoken so low that few of the bystanders heard them. —

Copies of Writings and Deeds (1) delivered to Teedyuscung by order of the Governor —

1. Endorsed — Pennsylvania — 28. 6mo 1686
Copy of the last Indian Purchase —

We Mayhkeerickkishsho Sayhoppey, Taughhaughsey, Indian Kings & right Owners of the Land hereafter mentioned for and in consideration of the Sums and particulars of Goods, Merchandizes & Utensils hereinafter mentioned & expressed that is to say, forty Blanketts, forty Gunns, forty Kettles, forty fathoms Stroudwaters, thirty Coats; fifty fathom Duffils, fifty Shirts, four hundred Gilders of Wampon, fifty Pounds weight of Powder, one hundred and fifty Pound weight of Lead, one hundred Knives, fifty [illegible], fifty Axes, twenty Pair of Shoes, fifty Pair of Stockings, fifty Tobacco Boxes, one hundred [illegible], fifty Tobacco Tongs, twenty Pounds of Red Lead, ten Pounds of Beads, one hundred [illegible], six [illegible], fifty Combs, one hundred Looking glasses, two hundred Fish hooks, fifty pound of Tobacco, two hundred [illegible], three Boxes of Pipes, six [illegible], fifty glass Bottles, one hundred Bells, six [illegible], six Drawing Knives, six [illegible], by William Penn Proprietary and Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania &c. to us the sd Kings in hand paid and delivered, the Receipt whereof we the sd Indian Kings do hereby acknowledge ourselves fully satisfied therewith. And we the sd Indian Kings as well on the Behalf of [illegible] in Behalf of our respective Indians or People, for [illegible] granted, bargained [illegible] & confirmed, & by these presents [illegible] grant, bargain, [illegible] unto the sd William Penn his Heirs & Assigns, [illegible] Tract of Land lying & being in the sd Province of Pennsylvania, beginning upon a Line formerly layd out or to be layd out from a Corner marked Spruce Tree by ye River Delaware about Makeerick-kitton & from thence [illegible] along the [illegible] of the Mountains, West South West to a Corner white Oak marked wth [illegible] by the Indian Path, yt leadeth to an Indian Town, called Playwickey, & from thence extending westward to Neshameny Creek, from wch said Line ye sd Tract or Tracts hereby granted doth extend itself back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in one Day & an half, & bounded on the Westerly side wth the Creek called Neshameny

&c

or the most Westerly Branch thereof so far as the said Branch doth extend & from thence by a Line to the utmost Extent of ye sd one Day & an halfes Journey & from thence by a Line to ye afores.d River Delaware & from thence down ye several Courses of ye sd River to ye first mentioned Spruce Tree together wth all the Islands in the sd River lying over against the sd Tract of Land as also all other Islands, Rivers, Rivolets, Creeks, Waters, Ponds, Lakes, Plaines, Hills Mountains, Meadows, Marshes, Swamps, Trees, Woods, Mines, Minerals & Appurtenances wtsoever to ye sd Tract or Tracts of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining & all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Property, Claime & Demand wtsoever, as well of us ye sd Indian Kings, as also of all & every other ye Indians concerned therein, or in any Part or Parcell thereof To Have & To Hold ye sd Tract or Tracts of Land, Islands & all & every other ye granted Premises & [illegible] of their Appurtenances unto ye sd William Penn his Heirs & Assignes for ever, to the only proper Use & Behoof of ye sd William Penn his Heirs & Assignes for ever. And we the sd Indian Kings, our Heirs & Successors & every of us ye sd Tract or Tracts of Land, Islands & all & every ye sd granted Premises with their & every of their Appurtenances unto the sd William Penn, his Heirs & Assignes for ever against us the sd Indian Kings, our Heirs & Successors, & against all & every other Indian & Indians & their Heirs & Successors claiming or to claim any Right Title or Estate in or to ye sd granted Premises or any Part or Parcell thereof shall & will warrant & for ever defend by these Presents. In Witness whereof, we the sd Indian Kings have hereunto set our Hands & Seals, the eight & twentieth day of the sixth Month called August, according to the English Acct one thousand six hundred eighty six.

Mayhkeerickkishsho (L.S.) Sayhoppy (L.S.) Taughhaughsey (L.S.)

Copia vera

Sealed and Delivered to Thomas Holme [illegible] for the use of William Penn Proprietary & Governour of the Province of Pennsilvania & Territories thereunto belonging in ye Presence of us

Great Men of the Indians

Swanpis his mark
Coanoshis his mark
Teneusse his mark

Ahoates his mark
Hawquittes his mark
Preece his mark

Christians
[illegible] Cook
Phinehas Pemberton
Charles Pickering
Will: Yardley
Moses Cook
Joseph Wood
John Saxby

47. 2 (Endorsed)

Release from the Delaware Indians. August 25. 1737 —

We Teeshakomen alias Tisheekunk and Nootamis alias Nutimus, Two of the Sachemas or chiefs of the Delaware Indians having almost three years ago at Durham begun a Treaty with our Honourble Brethren John & Thomas Penn & from thence another Meeting was appointed to be at Pensbury the next Spring following to which we repaired with Lappawinzoe and several others of the Delaware Indians. At which Treaty several Deeds were produced and shewed to us by our said Brethren concerning several Tracts of Land which our Forefathers had more than fifty Years ago Bargained and sold unto our good Friend and Brother William Penn the Father of the said John & Thomas Penn and in particular one Deed from Mayhkeerickkishsho Sayhoppy and Taughhaughsey the Chiefs or Kings of the Northern Indians on Delaware who for large Quantities of Goods delivered by the Agents of William Penn to those Indian Chiefs Did bargain and sell unto the said William Penn All those Tract or Tracts of Land lying and being in the Province of Pennsylvania Beginning upon a line formerly laid out from a Corner Spruce Tree by the River Delaware about Makeerickkitton and from thence running along the Ledge or foot of the Mountains West North West to a Corner White oak marked with the Letter P standing by the Indian Path that leadeth to an — Indian Town called Playwickey & from thence extending Westward to Neshameney Creek, from which said line the said Tract or Tracts thereby granted doth extend itself back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in one Day and a half and bounded on the Westerly side with the Creek called Neshameney, or the most Westerly Branch thereof so far as the said Branch doth extend and from thence by a line to the utmost extent of the said one Day and a half's Journey & from thence to the aforesaid River Delaware and from thence down the several Courses of the said River to the first mentioned Spruce Tree. And all this did likewise appear to be true by William Biles and Joseph Wood who upon their Affirmations did solemnly declare That they well remembered the Treaty held between the Agents of William Penn and those Indians. But some of our old men being then absent we requested of our Brethren John Penn and Thomas Penn that we might have more time to consult with our People concerning the same Which Request being granted us, We have after more than two Years since the Treaty at Pensbury, now come to Philadelphia together with our Chief Sachema Monockyhickan & several of our old men And upon a further Treaty held upon the same Subject — We do acknowledge ourselves & every of us to be fully satisfyed that the above described Tract or Tracts of Land were truly granted & sold by the said Mayhkeerickkishsho.

Sayhoppy —

Saykoppy and Taughhaughsey unto the said William Penn and his Heirs And for a further Confirmation thereof We the said Monockyhickan Lappawinzoe Tishecunk Nutimus Do for ourselves and all other the Delaware Indians fully clearly and absolutely Remise Release and for ever quit Claim unto the said John Penn Thomas Penn & Richard Penn all our Right Title Interest and Pretensions whatsoever of in or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land and every part and parcell thereof So that neither we or any of us or our Children shall or may at any Time hereafter Have Challenge Claim or Demand any Right Title Interest or Pretensions whatsoever of in or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land or any part thereof But of & from the same shall be excluded and for ever debarred And We do hereby further agree that the Extent of the said Tract or Tracts of Land shall be forthwith Walked Travelled or gone over by proper Persons to be appointed for that Purpose according to the Direction of the aforesaid Deed In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands & Seals at Philadelphia the twenty fifth day of the month called August in the year according to the English Account One thousand seven hundred and thirty seven.

Monockyhickon (seal)
his mark
Lappawinzoe (seal)
his mark
Teeshacomin (seal)
his mark
Nutimus (seal)
his mark

The above Deed being read & explained to all the Indians distinctly the following Persons on behalf of themselves & all the other Indians now present have agreed to sign or put their Marks to the same as Witnesses in Token of their free and full consent to what the above named Monockyhickon Lappawinzoe Tishecunk and Nutimus have signed and sealed

Ochqueeheghe
his mark
Weywoghwicken
his mark
Neckotey Coost
his mark
Taarlehigh
his mark
Neeskalinecka
his mark
Nenatchehan al.
Jo. Tepusa
his mark
Ayohatachoe al.
Cornelius his mark
Ayaolickon
his mark
Chechaghcway
his mark
John Hans
his mark
Shalotagh
his mark

Sealed Subscribed & Delivered in the
Presence of us

James Logan
A. Hamilton
Ra. Asheton
Thomas Griffitts
Will: Allen
Thos. Freame
John Georges
James Hamilton
Edwd. Shippen
Wm. Logan
James de Toit
Robt. Charles
Jame Keel Junr.

Jamaskasa
his mark
Jame Keel
Beresford Interpreter
Interlin

Entered in the Office for recording of Deeds for the City & County of Philada. in Book G. Vol 1 Page 282 &c. The 8th May A.D. 1741. Witness my Hand and Seal of my Office aforesaid — signed C. Brockden Recdr.

(L: S)

[illegible] Indorsed [illegible] in the Original and wrote in a different hand)

(V)

49
3 (Endorsed) Release of the Indians of the five Nations of ye Southern Susquehannah River Octob: 11 1736.

To all People to whom these Presents may come Kakikarowane Tagunhunty. Caxhaayn, Ruchdachery, Sawegateo Sachems or Chiefs of the Nation of the Onondagoes, Kanickhunga, Tagachsuhcolo, Saggoyatondachquas, Ashcatoa. Hetquantagechta, Sachems or Chiefs of ye Senekaes; Sagudsaniyunt Sunaretchy. Hanawasse, Troohlsecghorechgoe Sachems or Chiefs of ye Cayoogoes; Saliniquoh, Shacahamy. Tetiesiwanjorowe Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneydoes & Sawuntga and Tyeroes Sachems or Chiefs of the Tuscaroroes, send Greeting. Whereas the late Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania. William Penn Esquire, soon after his first Arrival in his said Province took Measures to have the River Susquehannah with all ye Lands lying on both Sides of ye same. Purchased for him & his Heirs of those Indians of the Five Nations inhabiting in the Province of New York who claimed the property thereof. & accordingly did purchase them of Coll: Thomas Dongan formerly Govr. of New York & pay for the same Notwithstanding which the Indians of the Five Nations aforesaid have continued to claim a Right in & to the said River & Lands, nor have those Claims been hitherto adjusted; whereupon the said Sachems or Chiefs having with all the others of ye said Nations met the last Summer at their great Council held in the Country of the said Onondagoes did resolve & conclude that a final Period & Conclusion should be put to all Disputes that might possibly arise on this occasion, and having appointed the aforenamed Sachems or Chiefs Plenipotentiaries of all these Nations to repair to Philadelphia as well to confirm the several Treaties of Peace which have hitherto been made & subsisted between them & this said Province. And also to settle & adjust all Demands & Claims, that have been heretofore made or hereafter may be made touching or concerning the aforesaid River Susquehannah, & the Lands lying on both Sides thereof. And the said Sachems or Chiefs of ye Five Nations aforesaid having for themselves & on Behalf of ye said Nations renewed & ratified the Treaties of Friendship & Peace subsisting between them & the said Province did afterward proceed to Treat & agree with the Honourable the Proprietaries thereof about the said River & Lands. Now Know Ye that in Consideration of the Premises aforesaid and of the several Quantities of Goods herein mentioned, viz. five hundred Pounds of Powder, six hundred Pounds of Lead, forty five Guns, sixty Strouds

Match Coats. one hundred Blankets one hundred Duffel Match Coats two hundred Yards of Half-Thick one hundred Shirts forty Hatts, forty Pair of Shoes & Buckles, forty Pair of Stockings, one hundred Hatchets, five hundred Knives, one hundred Houghs, sixty Kettles, one hundred Tobacco Tongs, one hundred Scissars, five hundred Awl Blades one hundred & twenty Combs two thousand Needles one thousand Flints, twenty four Looking Glasses two Pounds of Vermillion & one hundred Tin Potts, besides twenty five Gallons of Rum, two hundred Pounds of Tobacco *(one Thousand Tobacco Pipes & twenty four Dozen of Gartering) by the said Proprietaries John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn well & truly paid & deliverd unto ye said Kahikerowane Saguinhunty, Cahaayon, Hetchdachery, Sawegatecoe, Kanickhungo, Tagachskatoo, Sagoyatondachquas, Ahcoalea, Hetqueantagechta, Saguchsanyunt, Sunarachty, Kenawatoe, Tiochtseeghserochgoo, Saliscaquoh, Skeelamy, Tahashwangarorus, Sawuntga and Tyeros before the Sealing & Delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof they the said Sachems & Chiefs do hereby acknowledge themselves to be fully satisfied contented and paid Thereof do acquit & forever discharge the said Proprietaries their Heirs Successors & Assigns by these Presents. They the said Kahickerowane, Saguinhunty, Cahaayn, Hetchdachery, Sawegateeoe, Kanickhungo, Tagachskatoe, Sagoyatondachquas, Ahcoalea, Hetquantagechta, Saguchsanyunt, Sunarchty, Kenawatoe, Tiochtseeghserochgoo, Saliscaquoh, Skeelamy, Tahashwangarorus, Sawuntga & Tyeros for themselves & on Behalf of all the Five Nations aforesaid and every of them, Have given, granted, bargained sold, released & confirmed, & by these presents Do & every of them Doth give grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said Proprietaries John Penn, Thomas Penn & Richard Penn their Heirs Successors & Assigns, All the said River Sasquehannah with the lands lying on both Sides thereof to extend Eastward as far as the Heads of the branches or Springs which run into the said Sasquehannah, And all the lands lying on the West side of the said River to ye Setting of the Sun & to extend from the Mouth of the said River Northward up the same to the Hills or Mountains call'd in the Language of ye said Nations The Tyannuntasachta or endless Hills and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtananim Hills, Together also with all the Islands in the said River Ways, Waters, Water Courses Woods, Underwoods, Timberland, Trees, Mountains, Hills, Mines, Valleys, Minerals, Quarries, Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. And all the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand whatsoever of ye said Kahickerowana, Saguihunty, Caxhaayn, Hetchdachary, Sawegatoe, Kanickhungo,

Tagach

* This Parenthesis an Interlineation in ye Original Deed

Tagachskaholos, Sagoyatondackquas, Ashcoalax, Hetquantagechta, Saguchsanyunt & Sunareechy, Hanawatoe, Secochtseghserochgoo, Saliscaquoh, Shecalamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sawuntga & Tyeros or any of them or of any Person or Persons of or belonging to the Five Nations of Indians aforesaid. To have and to hold the said River Sasquahannah & the Lands lying on both Sides thereof and the Islands therein contained. Hereditaments & Premisses hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted & released and every Part or Parcell or Parcells thereof With their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Proprietaries John Penn Thomas Penn & Richard Penn their Heirs, Successors and Assigns, To the only proper Use & Behoof of the said Proprietaries John Penn Thomas Penn & Richard Penn their Heirs, Successors and Assigns forever. So that neither the said Nakeikerowane, Saguenhunty, Cahhaayon, Hutchdachery, Sawcegatecoe, Manickhengo, Tagachskaholos, Sagoyatondackquas, Ashcoalax, Hetquantagechta, Saguchsanyunt, Sunareechy, Hanawatoe, Secochtseghserochgoo, Saliscaquoh, Shecalamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sawuntga & Tyeros, nor any others of the said Five Nations of Indians, and their or any of their Heirs, Successors or Assigns shall or may at any Time or Times hereafter Have Claim, Challenge or Demand any Right Title, Interest or Property of in or to the said River Sasquehannah, Lands on both Sides of y^e same, Islands contained therein, Hereditaments and Premisses hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted and released, nor any Part or Parcell thereof But of & from the same shall be barred & forever excluded by these presents And that the said Proprietaries, John Penn, Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, their Heirs, Successors and Assigns shall & rightfully may from Time to Time & at all Times & Seasons forever hereafter quietly & peaceably Have, Hold, Occupy, Possess and Enjoy all & Singular the said River Sasquehannah and the Lands lying on both Sides of y^e same and all the Islands therein with the Hereditaments & Premisses hereby granted and Released with their & every of their Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hindrance or Molestation of the said Nakeikerowane Saguenhunty, Cahhaayon, Hutchdachery, Sawcegatecoe, Manickhengo, Tagachskaholos, Sagoyatondackquas, Ashcoalax, Hetquantagechta, Saguchsanyunt Sunareechy, Hanawatoe, Secochtseghserochgoo, Saliscaquoh, Shecalamy, Tahashwangaroras, Sawuntga, and Tyeros, or any of them or any others of the of the Indians of the Five Nations aforesaid or any other Person or Persons claiming or to Claim the same or any Part thereof by from or under them or any of them according to the true Intent & Meaning of these Presents. In Witness whereof the beforementioned Sachems or Chiefs, for themselves & on Behalf of all the People of the Five Nations aforesaid have hereunto set their Hands & Seals the eleventh Day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & thirty six, & in the tenth Year of the Reign of King George the second over Great Britain &ca

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of
James Logan Presid.
Clem. Plumsted
A. Hamilton
Thomas Freame Junr.
Wm Plumsted
Chas. Willing
Edwd. Shippen
Joseph Shippen
William Allen
James Steel Junr.
James Read
Ra: Assheton
John George
Thomas Freame
Conrad Weiser. Interpreter
Tobias Shewen

Teiorhtseeghereingo his mark (seal)
Oneydoes { Teliohagach his mark (seal)
Shekalleny his mark (seal)
Tahishwangarorah his mark (seal)
Tuskerores { Sawuntga his mark (seal)
Tyenos his mark (seal)
Saneyquitoe his mark Onondagoe
Canawagoe his mark Onondagoe
Cahogiecht his mark Onondagoe
Sagayatundaquees his mark (seal)
by his br Kanickhunga
Sskedwakea his mark (seal)

Tagunhunty (seal)
Caxhaayn (seal)
Skechdachery (seal)
Sawegatekhoe (seal)
by his br Tagunhunty
} Onondagoes

(1.X)

Hetquentegechta + (seal)

Saguchsanyunt (seal)

Sunaretchy (seal)

Kanenwaloe (seal)

Kakiskerowana (seal)
Onondagoe

Kanickhungo (seal)

Ayachsager his mark alias Tagachskaholeo (seal)

Senekaes

Kannyharingquas
Sencha —

City of Philad.^{a} ss.

Be it remembred that on the twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred thirty seven Before me Clement Plumsted Esq.^{r} Mayor of the City of Philadelphia & one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia personally appeared James Steel & William Plumsted two of the Witnesses to the within written Deed who on their several Affirmations did solemnly declare & say that they were present & saw all the Indians within named Sign Seal and as their voluntary Act deliver the within written Deed for the Uses Intents and Purposes there contained; And also that the several other Persons whose Names are within written as Witnesses to the said Deed did likewise in the Presence of these Affirmants sign the same. Witness my Hand & Seal of the said City.

Day & Year above said

Clem Plumsted Mayor

James Steel

Willm Plumsted

(Seal) Entered in the Office for recording of Deeds for the City & County of Philad.^{a} in Book G Vol. 1st p.^{a} 277. &ca. The seventh Day of May A.^{o} D.^{i} 1741 Witness my Hand & Seal of my Office aforesaid.

signed C Brockden Rec.^{do}

4 (Endorsed) Release from ye six Nations of Lands below ye Mountains Eastward to Delaware River dated October ye 25 1736

We the Chiefs of the six Nations of Indians the Onondagoes, Ssanundowans or Sinnekas, Cayoogoes, Oneydas, Tuscarorees (on behalf also of the Canyingoes or Mohacks) who have lately at Philadelphia by our deed in Writing dated the eleventh day of this Instant October released to John Penn, Thomas Penn & Richard Penn Proprietors of Pensylvania & to their Heirs & Successors. All our right claim & Pretensions whatsoever to all the Lands on both sides the River Sasquehannah from the mouth thereof as far Northward or up the said River as that Ridge of Hills called the Tyoninhasachta or Endless Mountains; Westward to the setting of the Sun & Eastward to the farthest Springs of the Waters running into the said River, Do hereby further declare that our true Intent & meaning by the said writing was and is to Release, And we do hereby more expressly Release to the said Proprietors their Heirs & Successors for ever, all our right, claim & Pretensions whatsoever to all & every (all the Lands lying within the Bounds & Limits of the Government of Pennsylvania Beginning Eastward on the River Delaware as far Northward as the said Ridge or Chain of Endless Mountains as they cross ye Country of Pennsylvania from the Eastward to ye West.

And further as we have made the firmest League of Friendship wt our Brethren of Pensylvania & are become as one People with them, We do hereby promise and engage for ourselves & our Children & their Children, that neither we, nor they nor any in Authority in our Nations will at any time bargain, sell, grant or by any Means make over to any Person or Persons whatsoever, whether whitemen or Indians other than ye said Proprietors the Children of William Penn or to Persons by them Authorised & appointed to agree for & receive the same any Lands within ye Limits of the Government of Pennsylvania as tis bounded Northward with ye Government of New York & Albany. But when we are willing to dispose of any further Rights to Land, within the said Limits of Pennsylvania, we will dispose of them to the said William Penns Children & to no other Persons whatsoever.

In Witness whereof we have in behalf of all our Nations signed this further Writing being distinctly read & interpreted to Us by our Friend Conrad Wyser the twenty fifth day of October 1736

Witness (an Interlineation of seventeen words being first made between the 8th & 9th Lines)

Anyus Squasuh his mark
Anyhasungquas his mark
Candagoh his mark
Kawyienta his mark
Johan Sudan prif
Johan Lenfaont Jlug
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

Shykelimy) (seal)
Tacan his mark hunty (seal)
Caxhaayn his mark (seal)

haniekhungo his mark (seal)
Hatquantaguhty his mark (Seal)
gahiskerowano his mark (seal)
geehlachhery his mark (seal)
Tahashwangaroris his mark (seal
Canawata his mark (Seal)
Saguehsonyunt his mark (Seal)
Tyiuk Zygerechgo his mark (Seal)
Satisterquoh his mark (Seal)
Tocanorungo his mark (Seal)
Oseolax his mark (Seal)
Sawuntga his mark Seal

City Philada.

Be it remembered that on the nineteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord 1736 Personally appeared before me Clement Plumsted Esq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia and one of the Justices of the Peace of y County of Philadelphia Conrad Weiser who on his solemn Affirmation did declare that he saw all the several Indians within named sign Seal and as their voluntary Act Deliver the within written Deed for the use and purpose therein mentioned And that he saw Johan Peter Feck and Johan Leonard Feck sign their names as Witnesses thereunto And this Affirmant further saith that being appointed Interpreter by & between the Government of Pennsylvania and the Indians of the six Nations He faithfully and distinctly Interpreted and Explained to the Indians who signed & sealed the same All the several Parts of the said within written Deed to their full satisfaction & Contentment And that upon delivery of the said Deed the same Indians presented a Belt of Wampum for Confirmation thereof

Conrad Weiser

(Seal) Affirmed before, Witness my Hand & Seal of the City
Clem Plumsted Mayor
(Seal)

Recorded the 22 May 1741 in Book G Vol 2. Pa. 350 &c

Albany ſs

Whereas the within Deed was the Day of the Date hereof produced to us the Subscribers and interpreted to us by Conrad Weiser in the Indian Language and the Names & Marks of the Signers of it were then carefully examined and the Execution thereof was attested to us by Tahashwongoris one of the Signers thereof. We the Subscribers in Consideration thereof and of Five Shillings to us in hand paid do for ourselves, our Children & their Children's Children and in behalf of the six Nations confirm ratify and hold good the said Deed and do promise covenant and engage to & with Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires the present Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania that neither we nor any by our Authority shall sell grant or convey to any other than the said Proprietories their Heirs and Aſsigns any Lands within the Limits of the said Province Witneſs our Hands & Seals this ninth Day of July 1754 —

Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of us
Isaac Norris
Wm Franklin
Conrad Weiser
Paulus Onoharisso
Samuel Weiser
James Stevenson

Henry HP Peters seal
X Bunt seal
Sagechsi + seal
Abraham A Peters seal
Scaniraty ☐ seal
Brant seal
Aneeghnaxqua his X seal
Tohaghdagh + quiserry (seal)
Harochyaktally alias Nicholas Peters seal

Pennsylvania ſs

Be it remembered that on the sixteenth Day of January 1755 Personally appeared before me William Allen Esquire Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania Conrad Weiser who on his solemn Affirmation did declare that he saw all the several Indians within named sign seal and as their voluntary Act deliver the Instrument of writing endorsed on the within Deed as their Deed and for the Use therein mentioned and that he saw Isaac Norris and the other Persons sign their Names as Witneſses thereunto And this Affirmant farther saith that being appointed Interpreter by and between the Government of Pennsylvania and the Indians of the Six Nations he faithfully and distinctly interpreted and explained to the Indians who signed and sealed the same all the several Parts of the within Instrument to their full Satisfaction and Contentment. Affirmed before me

Will Allen (seal)

See this Deed here endorsed on the within written deed Recor: in Book H Vol. 5 P. 396
(sin'd) CB —

5. (Endorsed) Deed of Release for Indian Purchase dated 22d. of August 1749 —

Know all Men by these presents that we Canasatego, Satagonachly, Thanalshyiacayon, and Caneckwadeeron Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Onontagoes, Cayianockea, Hanatsfany, Agash Tass, Caruchianachqui Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Sinickers: Peter Ontachsax and Christian Diaryhogon, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Mohocks; Saristaagnoah, Watshatuhon and Anuchnaaqua, Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Oneyders, Sawis Sawis Kachn[illegible]raaseha and Sahachquoantas Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Cayiukers; Tyierox Ralichwanonachshy Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Tus[illegible]rrorow: Sachneckdorus Sagoguchiathon and Cachnaora Kalack=ke Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Shomokin Indians; Nutimus and Qualpaghach Sachem or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Delawares; Backsinosa Sachem or Chiefs of ye Indian Nation called the Shawanese, for and in consideration of the Sum of five Hundred Pounds, lawful Money of Pennsylvania, by the Honourable Thomas Penn & Richard Penn Esquires Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania &ct. well & truly paid unto the said Canasatego, Satagonachly, Thanalshyiacayon, Caneckwadeeron, Cayianockea, Hanatsfany, Agash Tass, Caruchianachqui, Peter Ontachsax, Christian Diaryhogon, Saristagnoah, Watshatuhon, Anuchnaaqua, Sawis Sawis, Kachnoaraasecha, Sahachquoantas, Tyierox, Ralichwanoachshy, Sachneckdorus, Sagoguchiathon, Cachnaora, Kalack=ke, Nutimus, Qualpaghach & Backsinosa before the Sealing and Delivery of these Presents, the Receipt whereof they the said Sachems or Indian Chiefs do hereby acknowledge themselves to be fully satisfied contented & paid & thereof do acquit, & forever discharge the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs Successors and Assigns by these presents They the said Canasatego, Satagonachly, Thanalshiaccayon, Caneckwadeeron, Cayianockea, Hanatsfany, Agash Tass, Caruchianachqui, Peter Ontachsax, Christian Diaryhogon, Saristagnoah, Watshatuhon, Anuchnaaque, Sawis Sawis, Kachnoaraasecha, Sahachquoantas, Tyierox Ralichwanonachshy Sachneckdorus, Sagoguchiathon Cachnaora, Kalack=ke, Nutimus, Qualpachhach and Backsinosa, for and on behalf of all the Indian Nations aforesaid, & every of them, Have given granted

Bargained, Sold Released and Confirmed and by these presents Do every of them doth Give Grant Bargain Sell Release and Confirm unto the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, their Heirs Successors & Assigns All that Tract & parcell of Land situate lying & being within the following Limits & Bounds and thus described (that is to say) Beginning at the Hills or Mountains called in the Language of ye Five Nations the Tyanuntasachta or Endless Hills, & by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtany Hills on the East side of the River Susquehannah being in the North West Line or Boundary of the Tract of Land formerly purchased by the said Proprietaries from the same Indian Nations by their Deed of the Eleventh day of October Anno Domi one thousand seven hundred & thirty six & from thence running up the said River by the several courses thereof to the first or nearest Mountain to ye North side of the Mouth of ye Creek called in ye Language of ye said five Nation Indians Cawtaguy & in the Language of the Delaware Indians Maghonioy, & from thence extending by a direct or straight Line to be run from the said Mountain on ye North side of ye said Creek to ye main Branch of Delaware River at the North side of the mouth of the Creek called Le=wachsein and from thence to return across Lechawachsein aforesaid down the River Delaware by the several Courses thereof to the Kekachtany Hills aforesaid, & from thence by the range of the said Hills to ye place of Beginning as more fully appears in & by the Map or Draught hereto annexed in which the several Lines Courses & Boundaries of the said hereby intended to be granted Premisses are for the better explanation & distinction thereof described in red Lines. And also all the parts of ye said Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware from Shore to Shore which are opposite to the said hereby granted Tract of Land, and all the Islands in the said Rivers or either of them Together with all the Soils Lands Fields Woods Underwoods Mountains Hills Valleys Savannahs Fens Swamps Isles Lakes Rivers Creeks Waters Rivulets Bays Inlets Mines Minerals, Quarries Rights Liberties Priviledges Advantages Hereditaments & Appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining & all the Right Title Interest Property Claim and Demand whatsoever of the said Cansatego Sataganachly Tanalshywacayon Caneehwiadeeron Cayianochea, Hanatsany, Agash Tass, Canachianachqui, Peter Ontachsax Christian Diaryhogon, Saristagneah, Watshaluon, Anuchnaxqua, Sawis Sawis, Hachnaaraascha, Sahachquantas. Tyinox, Roliswanonach-shy, Tashauchanas Sagoquehiathon

Sagoguchiathon, Cachnaora, Kalaik-Ke, Natimus, Qualpaghach and Bachsinosa or any of them or of any Person or Persons of or belonging to the Indian Nations aforesaid every or any of them To have and to hold the said Tract of Land and Parts of the said several Rivers of Sasquehannah and Delaware herein before described Hereditaments and Premisses hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be and every part and parcell thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs Successors and Assigns To the only proper use and Behoof of the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs Successors and Assigns for ever So that neither the said Canasatego, Satiganachty, Kanalihyiacayon Caneehwadeeron, Cayianockea, Hanatsjany, Agassjash, Caruchianachqui Peter Ontachsora, Christian Diaryhogon, Saristagnoah, Watshatuhon, Anuchnaxqua, Sawis Sawis, Hachnsararaasecha Sakachquantas, Tyierox Raliehwanonacht-shy, Sachneckdorius, Sagoguchiathon Cachnora, Kalaik-Ke, Natimus, Qualp[illegible]hach, Bachsinosa nor any other of the said Indian Nations nor their or any of [illegible] their Descendants, Successors or Assigns shall or may at any time hereafter have claim challenge or demand any right Title Interest or Property of in or to the said Tract and parcell of Land Hereditaments & Premisses hereby granted & released or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted & released nor any part or parcell thereof But of & from the same & every part thereof shall be barred & for ever excluded by these Presents And that the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs Successors & Assigns shall & rightfully may from time to time & at all times & for ever hereafter quietly & peaceably have hold occupy possess & enjoy all & singular the said herein before described parts of the said Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware from shore to Shore with all the Islands therein or in either of them & all the said described Tract of Land Hereditaments & Premisses hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be with their & every of their Appurtenances without the lett Trouble hindrance or Molestation of ye said Canasatego, Satiganachty, Kanalshyiacayon Caneehwadeeron, Cayianockea Hanatsjany, Agasrjass, Caruchianachqui, Peter Ontachsora, Christian Diaryhogon, Saristagnoah, Watshatuhon, Anuchnasqua, Sawis Sawis, Hachnsaraasecha, Sakachquantas, Tyierox, Raliehwanonach-shy Sachneckdorius Sagoguchiathon, Cachnasra, Kalaik-ke, Natimus, Qualpaghach and Bachsinosa or any of them, or any other of the said Indian Nations or any of them, or of any other person or persons claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof by from or under them or any of them in any wise, according to the true Intent & meaning of these presents In Witness whereof the herein before named Sachems or Indian Chiefs for themselves & for & on behalf of all the People of the said several and respective Indian Nations herein before named and every of them have hereunto set their hands & Seals at Philadelphia the twenty second day of August in y^e Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty nine and in the Twenty third Year of the reign of King George the second over Great Britain &c.

Anuchnaxqua (Seal) Oneyders

Tawis Tawis (Seal)
Kachnsaraasecha (Seal)
Takachquontas (Seal) } Cayuckers

Tyieras (Seal)
Ralichwanonachshy (Seal) } Tuscororas

Tachneedorus (Seal)
Sagoguchiathon (Seal)
Cachnaora Hatcheeke Seal } Shamokins

Nutimus (Seal)
Qualpaghach Seal } Delawares

Baxinosa X (Seal) Shawonese

Canasatego (Seal
Sattiganaichty (Seal
Kanatskyiaceyon (Seal)
Conichwadecron (Seal) } Onondagers.

Cayianocko (Seal)
Hanathkeny (Seal)
Agash Tesi (Seal
Caruchianachqui Seal
Peter Ontachsoie (Seal) } Senickers

Christian Kniopklyon (Seal) } Mohocks

Scarioyouadi (Seal
Welshatakon (Seal) } Oneyders

Signed Sealed & delivered in the presence of Will^m Logan one of y^e Council of y^e Province Edward Warner, Lynford Lardner Receiver General of y^e Province. W^m Peters Richard Peters Secretary of the Province, Sam^l Rhoads L. Evans, James Logan j^r Joseph Galloway, James Kinsey, W^m Hamilton, Thomas Lloyd, Conrad Weiser Interpreter. Tho^s Cookson, Joseph Wharton Jun^r Charles Stowe Thomas Cavell.—

Pensylvania ss

On the first day of May Anno Domini 1753 before me William Allen Esq^r Chief Justice of Pennsylvania aforesaid personally appeared William Peters & Richard Peters both of the City of Philadelphia in the said Province Gentlemen & made Oath on the holy Evangelists that the within Deed being first read & fully explained to y^e several Indians within named as parties thereto & then present by Conrad Weiser their Interpreter the same Deed was on or about the day of y^e date thereof by y^e said several Indians signed (by setting their respective Marks thereto as within) Sealed and as their act and Deed delivered to y^e Honourable James Hamilton Esq^r Lieutenant Governor of y^e s^d Province that

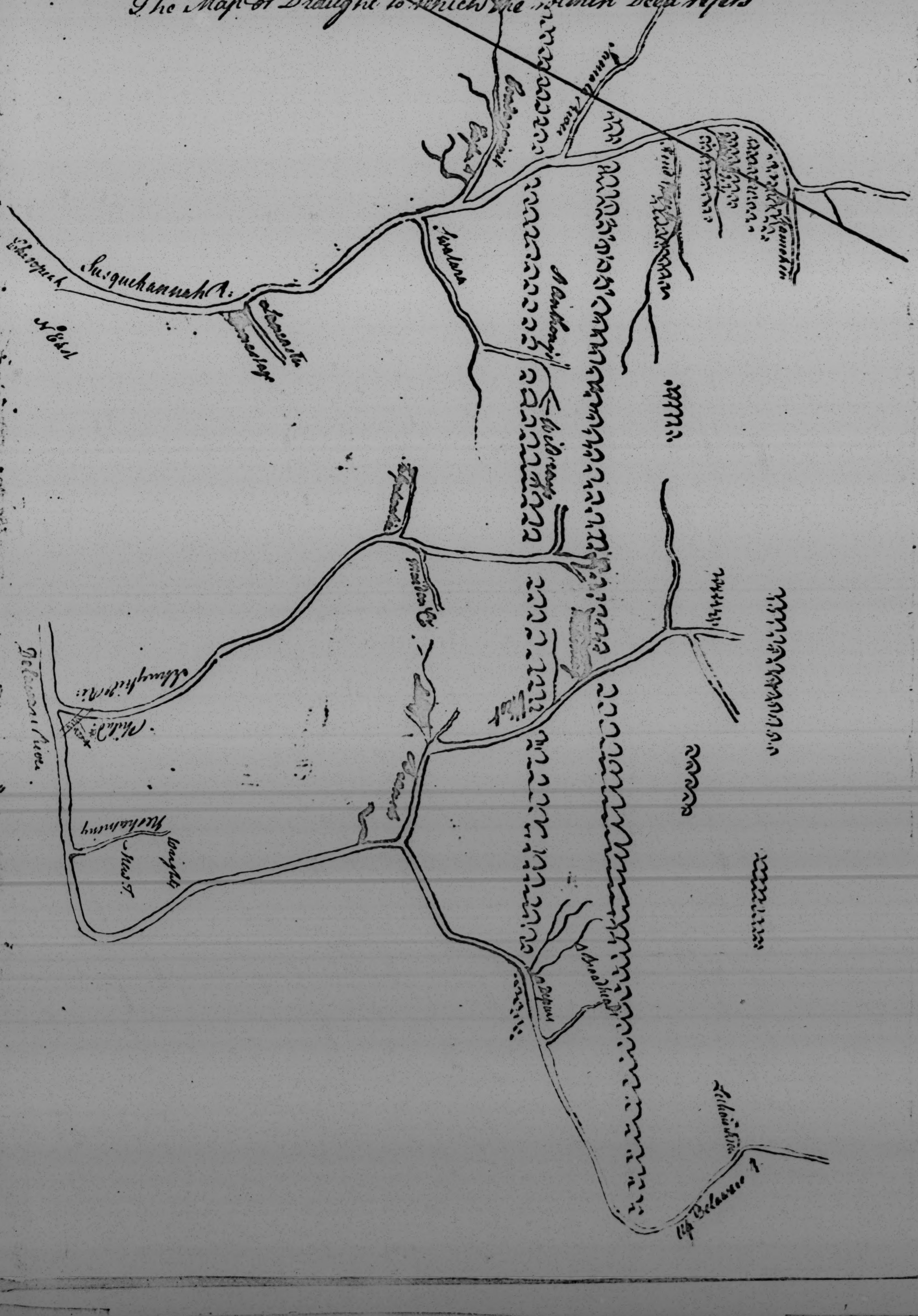
for the

(XVII)

for ye use of the within named Proprietaries & that they the said Deponents did then amongst ye rest of ye Witnesses thereto subscribe their Names to attest the due Execution thereof as within appears Witness my hand & Seal the first day of May 1761 (L.S)
Will Allen

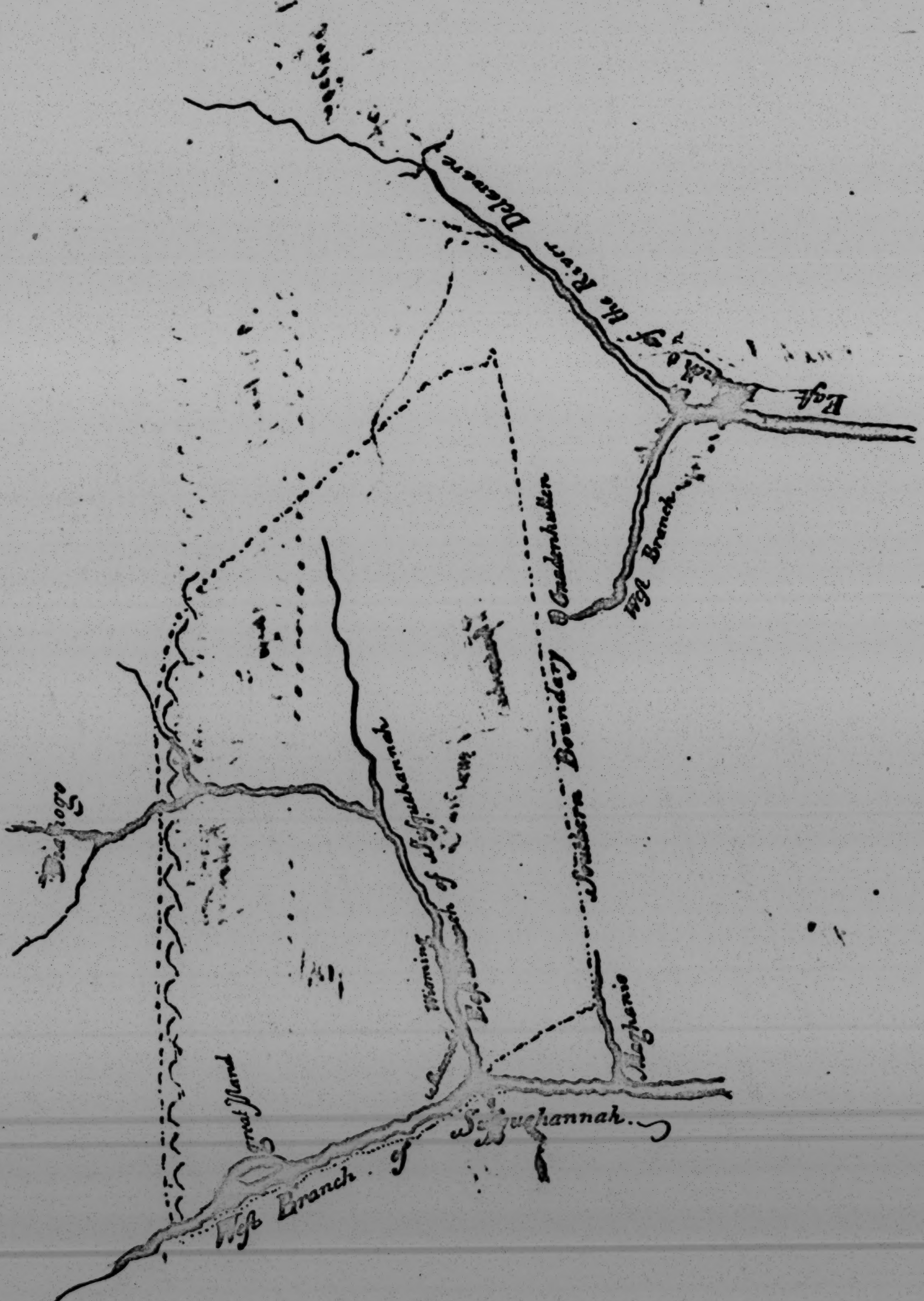
Recorded the 16th day of May 1792 in Book H vol. 2d. Pa. 204 &c

The Map or Draught to which the within Deed refers



Chesopeak
Susquehannah R.
N East
Schuylkill Ri:
Delaware River
Phila.
Neshaminy
New T.
Up Delaware R.

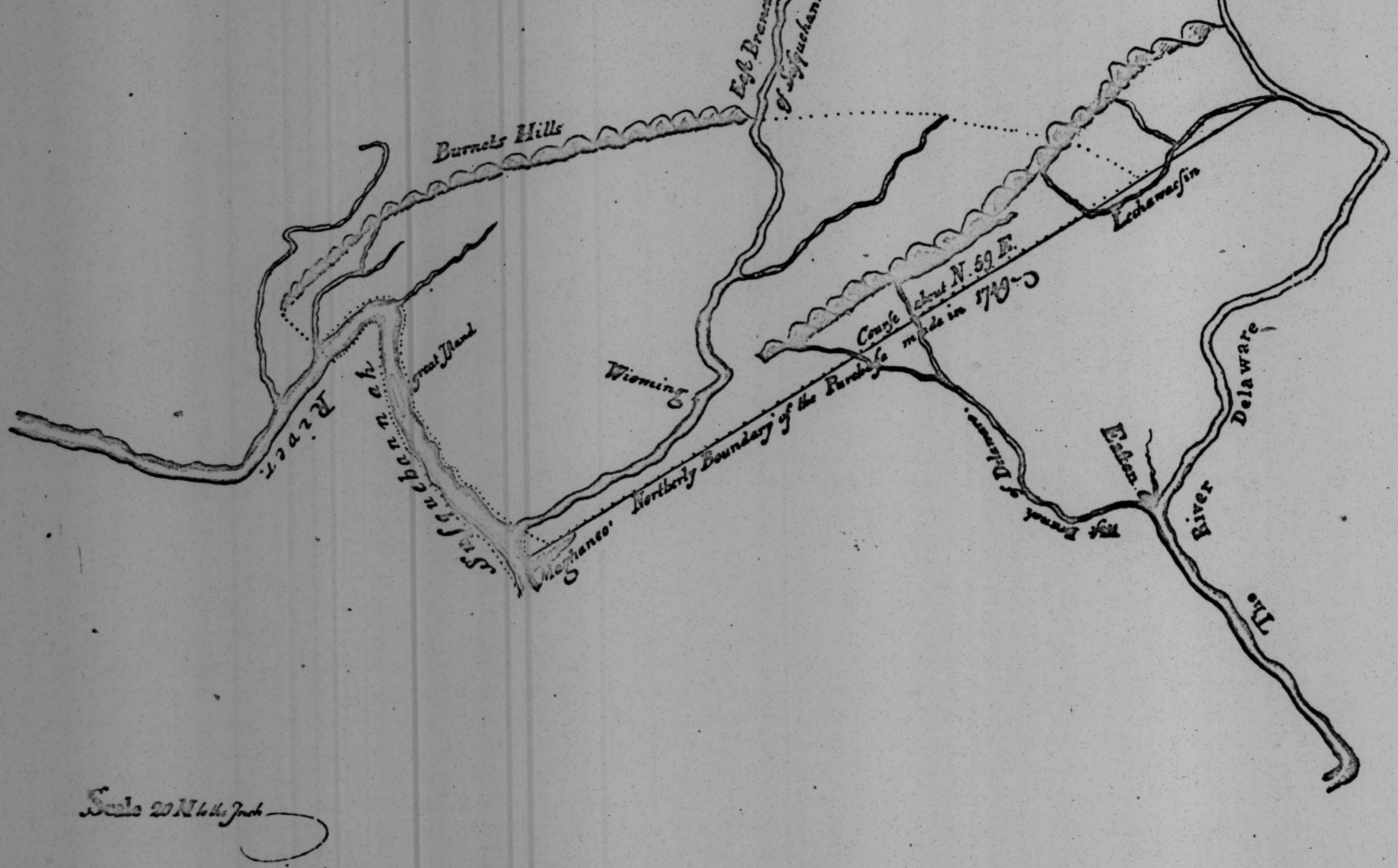
The draft of the Lands that Teedyuscung would have reserved for the Indians as he himself drew it with Chalk on the Table at the time he made his Speech.


East Branch of the River Delaware
West Branch
Gnadenhutten
Southern Boundary
Diahogo
East Branch of Susquehannah
Wioming
Maghanio
Great Island
West Branch
Susquehannah

Teedyuscung first drew the Rivers and marked the place here sit down.

The prickt Line includes the land they wanted. Beginning from Shamokin, Teedyuscung drew a Straight line to the hill above Maghanoi Creek (leaving some land between it and Susquehannah) from thence running a line to which the English claimed till he came near Delaware, from thence (it is uncertain from what particular point on that line he sets out) by the head springs of a Creek that falls into the Eastern branch of Susquehannah above Wioming & from thence to the head springs of another that falls into Susquehannah at the Mountains below Diahogo thence down that & along the Mountains that stretch from thence to the Western branch of Susquehannah above the great Island thence crossing the River down the Western Shore of Susquehannah to Shamokin the place of setting out.

The Draught of the Lands that Teedyuscung would have reserved for the Indians as he himſelf drew with Chalk on the Table at the time he made his Speech is on the other side, but this draft is taken from Lewis Evans's Map as near as can be collected & is design'd to Answer the Purposes of the Indians for those Lands they would have reserved to themselves to Settle upon & which neither they nor their Children should have the Power of Selling or the Proprietaries of Purchasing


East Branch of Susquehannah
Burnets Hills
Lechawaſsin
Course about N. 59 E.
Northerly Boundary of the Purchase made in 1749
Wioming
great Island
Susquehannah River
Meghaneo
West Branch of Delaware
Easton
The River Delaware
Scale 20 M to the Inch

Indian Treaty. Minutes of the (third) Indian Treaty Council Held at Easton, Pennsylvania from 21 July to 7 August 1757, recorded by Charles Thomson, secretary for the Indians, contemporary manuscript, written in various hands, on 67 pp. folio, and containing 3 pen-and-ink charts, half morocco, covers detached and a few leaves loose.

--Apparently the first draft of the Council Minutes written up from Thomson's rough notes, and differing materially from the published minutes taken by George Croghan, agent of Sir William Johnson (of whom Mrs. George W. Riggs was a collateral descendant) representing George II. (see below)

The Council was held to inquire into the grievances of the Indians, who felt they had been robbed of their lands by the Penn proprietors of Pennsylvania.

It resulted in a Treaty of Peace between the Indians and the English, which brought about the alienation of the Indians from the French, and, subsequently, the English conquest of the Ohio Valley.

Copies of all the Indian Deeds, except that of 1718 (which Governor Denny did not produce) are included at the end.

The Three Charts comprise:

(1) "The draft of the Lands that Teedyuscung would have reserved for the Indians as he himself drew it with Chalk on the Table at the time he made his Speech."

(2) "...taken from Lewis Evan's Map as near as can be collected & is designed to Answer the Purposes of the Indians for those lands they would have reserved to themselves to settle upon ..."

(3) Plan of land between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, to which one of the deeds refers.

Colonial Records, Vii,005: "Minutes should be taken by Mr. Trent,"

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Council held at Easton on Friday the 22nd July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew.
William Logan.
Lynford Lardner.
John Mifflin.
} Esquires.

Mr. Croghan & Mr. Weiser were present by desire of the Governor; And after reading the Minutes of the preceding Day, an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches and Request of a Clerk, was taken into Consideration: It was observed That Teedyuscung's Request to have a Clerk was not accompanied with a String of Wampum, but only mentioned by way of Discourse after Business was over.

The Governor having brought with him a Copy of the Indian Conferences in July, and November, and of the previous Messages to and from the Indians on Susquehannah, which brought on those Treaties, he proposed it should be delivered to Teedyuscung; which was approved; and then the Answer was settled & agreed to, in these Words.

"Brethren,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for your kind Speeches Yesterday, which "were very agreable to me, and evidence such a good Disposition on your Part, as gives me "the highest Satisfaction.

"Gave a String.

"Brethren,

"It is with a particular Pleasure I observe that all Obstructions are now "removed. Be assured, that I shall speak with the utmost Freedom and openness to You and "the Ten Nations. I am ready to concur with you in devising, and executing all such "Measures as shall be thought the most proper to bring, to a speedy and good Issue, the "great Work of Peace, which is already so happily begun, and so far advanced. "This "Belt confirms my Words.

"A Belt.

"Brethren,

"You told me Yesterday, that your foolish young Men had been the Occasion of the late unhappy Differences, that for some time subsisted between us, and cautioned me "not to give Credit to any idle Stories, that might be going about. I shall retain in my Mind "this good Advice; And, as we have likewise a great many foolish People among us, who may have "raised, and propagated false Reports, to obstruct the good Understanding between us, wch "We are now mutually indeavouring, and taking Pains to establish, on a solid and durable "Foundation; I desire you will shut your Ears against them, and believe Nothing, but what comes "from Me, or the King's Agent, in Relation to Public Affairs.

"A String.

"Brethren,

"You may remember, that in the first Conferences, You attributed the "Beginning of the present Troubles, in a great Measure, to the Confusions that had arisen "from so many People's having concerned themselves in Public Treaties; And that therefore "The Indians had agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of a Few; "And that Two Kings only were appointed to transact public Business, of which, You, Teedyuscung was one. You were told that the great King of all the English had found the like Inconveniences from so many of his Colonies holding seperate and distinct Treaties with Indians and therefore had given one general Commission to your good Friend and Brother Sir William Johnson to be his sole Agent in Indian Affairs for this district. To him I desire you will go and lay all that had passed between you and this Government before him for his Approbation.

According as I then promised, I have transmitted to that Gentleman all our Proceedings which he has been pleased to approve of, and by Commission, produced to me, and now ready to be shewn you, he has constituted and appointed Mr. Croghan his Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs in this Province with particular directions to hear any Complaints, and assist in accommodating the Differences you may have with his Majestys Subjects, and particularly those set forth at your Treaty with me here in November last at the same time Sir William Johnson finding in the Conferences sent him that you designed us a Visit in the Spring, was kind enough to send a Deputation of the Six Nations to attend at that Meeting, who waited a long time in Expectation of seeing you, but on your not being able to come; and they being under a necessity of returning home, I went to Lancaster at their Request, took them by the Hand and conferred with them at these Conferences. Mr. Croghan the Deputy of Sir William Johnson was present and settled with me the Forms to be observed in the Treaty, and his Secretary only was permitted to take down the proceedings: No other person being allowed to take Minutes of what passed at those Conferences, not even the Secretary of this Government, whose proper Business it ever had been till that Time, when this new Regulation first took place. I am further told it is the constant practice of Sir William Johnson, as well as all others who have the conduct of Indian Treaties to employ their own Secretaries and as this Method was settled at Lancaster as a Precedent to be observed in future Treaties, I shall not take upon me to make any Alteration in this Respect.

Brethren.

This Government as well as yourselves, has great Confidence in the Interpreters present, John Pumpshire and Moses Tittamy; whatever they speak from you will be faithfully taken down and publickly read at the time, that all may hear, understand and know it to be exact. Mr. Croghan will afterwards cause the whole to be fairly transcribed, and two Copies to be made, one of which he will deliver to you, and another to me which shall be put upon Record as you desired. In our Conference Yesterday you had an Instance of the exact manner and care of taking down what passed and I hope it gave you intire Satisfaction.

Brother.

Agreable to your Request at our last Meeting I now present you with a true Copy of your Proceedings with this Government, under the Great Seal of the Province, which, as they will remain on Record you may always have Recourse to.

John Pumpshire interpreted to the Delawares, and Conrad Weiser to the Senecas, what was said, Paragraph by Paragraph.

Mr. Croghans Commission was read and interpreted to the Indians, and they were told by the Governor that he was accordingly accepted by this Government, as Sir William Johnson's Deputy in this Province.

Teedyuscung expressed his Satisfaction at the Appointment and gave thanks to the King of Great Britain his Father for ordering the Management of his Affairs with the Indians into the Hands of a Few, which he sayd was the method they themselves had fallen upon, the Senecas likewise did the same and then drank Sir William Johnson's Health.

Teedyuscung being asked if what was said to him, was agreeable to him, he declared several times it was very agreeable to him, and quite right, and all the Indians went away well pleased.

Mr. Croghan acquainted the Governor and Council, that by his Instructions from Sir William Johnson he was only permitted to demand and hear from the Indians the Particulars of the Injuries done them in this Province either by the Proprietaries or any other Persons with the Answers, that should be given to their Charges by the Persons concerned and then to make report to Sir William Johnson who was finally to adjust, settle and determine them between the Indians and the Parties concerned if they could not be amicably accommodated on the Spot.

Mr. Peters having received from the Proprietaries, Instructions not to treat with the Delawares in any other place than at Sir William Johnson's or wherever he should appoint, and not submit their Accusation of them to any other Person, had some time ago privately informed the Governor and every Member of Council present of this, and that the Proprietaries had taken this Measure by the Advice of the Lords of Trade; who had wrote to Sir William Johnson on the Occasion, and desired the Proprietary Letters and Instructions might be read in order to consider, what would be the most proper to be done at this Treaty, with respect to the Accusations made by the Indians against the Proprietaries. Deferred to the next Council.

Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser were desired to put down in Writing their Sentiments, as to a proper Speech for the Governor to deliver at the opening of the Treaty.

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 23rd. July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	
Mr. Croghan	Mr. Weiser	

The Minutes of Yesterday were read.

A Rough draught of a Speech for the Governor as proposed by Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser was read, and whilst under Consideration, Mr. Galloway Mr. Fox, Mr. Masters, and Mr. Hughes four of the Provincial Commissioners appeared at the Door with Teedyuscung and most of the Indians who were in Council Yesterday and sent for the Secretary. Mr. Galloway desired him to acquaint the Governor, that four of the Commissioners and Teedyuscung desired a Conference with him. Being admitted, Mr. Galloway read and then delivered to the Governor a paper in the following Words.

Easton 23d: July 1757.

Sir,

As the Method of managing the present Treaty is of the utmost Moment to the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the people of this Province and the British Interest in general, we beg leave to remonstrate to your Honour.

That Teedyuscung on Thursday last came to us and demanded that he might have a Clerk to be appointed by himself to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, who should compare his Proceedings with the other Clerks, before they leave the Table. This he insisted was the most certain means to searching out the Truth, and of obtaining Justice to the Persons but he is busier now than he was then; Let us therefore be exceeding carefull in whatever we do. Let us try to exceed our Grandfathers in Care in our Proceedings. Let us look up to the supream Being that we may now by our faithfull Endeavours, have our End answered to the Good of both. In case my Endeavours shall be accepted, and my Faithfulness kindly received & believed, We may then live in lasting Peace, and our Posterity after Us."

Gave A String.

Teedyuscung then acquainted the Governor that he had opened the Conference and finished what he had to say; and now the Treaty might begin at any time the Governor shou'd please to appoint, either To-morrow or next day, as it wou'd be most convenient to him. He added, That he had something to mention by way of Discourse; His Memory, he said, was weak, and as he wou'd have things done regularly, he desired he might have a Clerk to take Minutes along with the Governor's Clerk. He further desired that, when the Treaty was done, which he hoped by the assistance of the Almighty wou'd be to the Satisfaction of both, he might have a Copy of all the Proceedings, and that they might be put upon Record; Indian Cabbins being often made of Wood, Grass, and Straw, they are apt to catch fire, and if his Cabbin shou'd be burned, and the Papers with it, he might then have Recourse to the Government for another Copy.

Mr. Croghan was then sent for, and presented to the Indians as Deputy of Sir William Johnson, Sole Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District, and as such accepted by the Governor.

After this, Teedyuscung said It now depends upon the Governor to let the Indians know what he has to say to them, as he invited them to come to the Council Fire. He might open the public Treaty when he pleased, To-morrow or next Day, as it wou'd be most convenient for him.

The Governor the Secretary to make out a Copy of this Day's Proceedings for Mr. Croghan.

At a Council held at Easton, on Friday the 22nd July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Mr. Croghan & Mr. Weiser were present by desire of the Governor, And after reading the Minutes of the proceeding Day, an Answer to Teedyuscung's Speeches and Request of a Clerk, was taken into Consideration. It was observed That Teedyuscung's Request to have a Clerk was not accompanied with a String of Wampum, but only mentioned by way of Discourse after business was over.

The Governor having brought with him a Copy of the Indian Conferences in July and November, and of the Previous Messages to and from the Indians on Susquehannah which brought on those Treaties, he proposed it shou'd be delivered to Teedyuscung, which was approved, and then the Answer was settled & agreed to in these Words:

"Brethren:

"I return you my hearty Thanks for your kind Speeches Yesterday, which were very agreeable to me, and evidence such a good Disposition on your Part as gives me the highest Satisfaction."

Gave a String.

"Brethren:

"It is with a particular Pleasure I observe that all Obstructions are now removed. Be assured that I shall speak with the utmost Freedom and openness to You and the Ten Nations. I am ready to concur with you in devising and executing all such Measures as shall be thought the most proper to bring to a speedy and good Issue the great work of Peace, which is already so happily begun, and so far advanced. This Belt confirms my Words."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You told me Yesterday that your foolish young Men had been the Occasion of the late unhappy Differences that for some time subsisted between us, and cautioned me not to give Credit to any idle Stories that might be going about. I shall retain in my Mind this good Advice; and as we have likewise a great many foolish People among us, who may have raised and propagated false Reports to obstruct the good Understanding between us, wch. We are now mutually endeavouring and taking Pains to establish on a solid and durable Foundation; I desire you will shut your Ears against them, and believe nothing but what comes from Me or the King's Agent in relation to Public Affairs."

A String.

"Brethren:

"You may remember that in the first Conferences You attributed the Beginning of the present Troubles in a great Measure to the Confusions that had arisen from so many People's having concerned themselves in Public Treaties, and that, therefore, the Indians had agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of a Few, And that Two Kings only were appointed to transact public Business, of which you, Teedyuscung, was one. You were told that the great King of all the English had found the like Inconveniences from so many of his Colonies holding seperate and distinct Treaties with Indians, and therefore had given one general Commission to your good Friend and Brother Sir William Johnson to be his sole Agent in Indian Affairs for this district. To him I desire you will go and lay all that had passed between you and the Government before him for his Approbation.

"According as I then promised, I have transmitted to that Gentleman all our Proceedings, which he has been pleased to approve of; and by Commission produced to me, and now ready to be shewn you, he has constituted and appointed Mr. Croghan his Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs in this Province, with particular directions to hear any Complaints, and Assist in accommodating the Differences you may have with his Majesty's Subjects, and particularly those set forth at your Treaty with me here in November last; at the same time Sir William Johnson finding in the Conferences sent him that you designed us a Visit in the Spring, was kind enough to send a Deputation of the Six Nations to attend at that Meeting, who waited a long time in Expectation of seeing you, but on your not being able to come, and they being under a necessity of returning home, I went to Lancaster at their Request, took them by the Hand, and conferred with them; at these Conferences Mr. Croghan, the Deputy of Sir William Johnson was present, and settled with me the Forms to be observed in the Treaty, and his Secretary only was permitted to take down the proceedings; No other person being allowed to take Minutes of what passed at those Conferences, not even the Secretary of this Government, whose proper Business it ever had been till that Time, when this new Regulation first took place. I am further told it is the constant practice of Sir William Johnson, as well as all others who have the conduct of Indian Treaties, to employ their own Secretaries, and as this Method was settled at Lancaster as a Precedent to be observed in future Treaties, I shall not take upon me to make any Alteration in this Respect.

"Brethren:

"This Government as well as yourselves, has great Confidence in the Interpreters present, John Pumpshire and Moses Titamy; whatever they speak from you will be faithfully taken down and Publickly read at the time, that all may hear, understand, and know it is to be exact. Mr. Croghan will afterwards cause the whole to be fairly transcribed, and two Copies to be made, one of which he will deliver to you, and another to me, which shall he put upon Record as you desired. In our Conference Yesterday, you had an Instance of the exact manner and care of taking down what passed, and I hope it gave you entire Satisfaction.

"Brother:

"Agreable to your Request at our last Meeting, I now present you with a true Copy of your Proceedings with this Government, under the Great Seal of the Province, which, as they will remain on Record, you may always have Recourse to."

John Pumpshire interpreted to the Delawares, and Conrad Weiser to the Senecas, what was said, Paragraph by Paragraph.

Mr. Croghan's Commission was read and interpreted to the Indians, and they were told by the Governor that he was accordingly accepted by this Government, as Sir William Johnson's Deputy in this Province.

Teedyuscung expressed his Satisfaction at the Appointment, and gave thanks to the King of Great Britain, his Father, for ordering the Management of his Affairs with the Indians into the Hands of a Few, which he sayd was the method they themselves had fallen upon; the Senecas likewise did the same, and then drank Sir William Johnson's Health.

Teedyuscung being asked if what was said to him was agreable to him, he declared several times it was very agreable to him, and quite right; and all the Indians went away well pleased.

Mr. Croghan acquainted the Governor and Council, that by his Instructions from Sir William Johnson, he was only permitted to demand and hear from the Indians the Particulars of the Injuries done them in this Province, either by the Proprietaries or any other Persons, with the answers that should be given to their Charges by the Persons concerned; and then to make report to Sir William Johnson, who was finally to adjust, settle, and determine them between the Indians and the Parties concerned, if they cou'd not be amicably accommodated on the Spot.

Mr. Peters having received from the Proprietaries Instructions not to treat with the Delawares in any other place than at Sir William Johnson's, or wherever he should appoint, and not submit their Accusation of them to any other Person, had some time ago privately informed the Governor and every Member of Council present of this, and that the Proprietaries had taken this Measure, by the Advice of the Lords of Trade, who had wrote to Sir William Johnson on the Occasion, and desired the Proprietary Letters and Instructions might be read, in order to consider what would be the most proper to be done at this Treaty, with respect to the Accusations made by the Indians against the Proprietaries. Deferred to the next Council.

Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser were desired to put down in Writing their Sentiments, as to a proper Speech for the Governor to deliver at the opening of the Treaty.

Pennsylvania. 1757.

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Mr. Peters having received from the Proprietaries, Instructions not to treat with the Delawares in any other place than at Sir William Johnson's or wherever he should appoint, and not submit their Accusation of them to any other Person; had some time ago privately informed the Governor and every Member of Council present of this and that the Proprietaries had taken this Measure by the Advice of the Lords of Trade; who had wrote to Sir William Johnson on the Occasion, and desired the Proprietary Letters and Instructions, might be read in order to consider, what would be the most proper to be done at this Treaty, with respect to the Accusations made by the Indians against the Proprietaries. Deferred to the next Council.

Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser were desired to put down in Writing their Sentiments, as to a proper Speech for the Governor to deliver at the opening of the Treaty.

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 23rd. July 1757. —

Present

— The Honourable the Governor

James Hamilton — William Logan
Richard Peters — Lynford Lardner } Esquires
Benjamin Chew — John Mifflin
Mr. Croghan — Mr. Weiser

The Minutes of Yesterday were read.

A Rough draught of a Speech for the Governor as proposed by Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser was read and whilst under Consideration, Mr. Galloway Mr. Fox, Mr. Masters and Mr. Hughes four of the Provincial Commissioners appeared at the Door with Teedyuscung and most of the Indians who were in Council Yesterday and sent. for the Secretary. Mr. Galloway desired him to acquaint the Governor, that four of the Commissioners and Teedyuscung desired a Conference with him. Being admitted, Mr. Galloway read and then delivered to the Governor a paper in the following Words.

Easton 23d. July 1757.

Sir,

As the Method of managing the present Treaty is of the utmost Moment to the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the people of this province and the British Interest in general, we beg leave to remonstrate to your Honour.

That Teedyuscung on Thursday last came to us and demanded that he might have a Clerk to be appointed by himself to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, who should compare his Proceedings with the other Clerks, before they leave the Table. This he insisted was the most certain means to searching out the Truth, and of obtaining Justice to the Persons, who should prove to be injured. He was pleased further to add, that this was his pleasure, and he would have it granted, and that he would not proceed to treat without it. Upon which we informed the Chief, that his Demand appeared to us to be reasonable and just; but that we were not the proper Persons to grant it. We recommended him to the Governor on that Occasion (as he is the Head of the executive part of Government) who we did not doubt would allow it.

This Morning the Chief further informed us that he had made an application to the Governor for the above purpose, but that your Honour did not think proper to allow his Demand. That he was extremely diſsatisfied therewith, and declared he would not treat without it. That as the Governor had begun with clearing his Eyes and Ears with a soft Feather, that he might hear, and see clearly, he looked on it both unjust and unkind to attempt now by this refusal to lead him on Blindfold and in the Dark; and therefore requested that we would aſsist him in a second Application to your Honour, which if refused he declared (he was determined) to give over the prosecuting the good Work he was ready and willing to accomplish with the English; and go home and further requested, that this Demand and Refusal might be taken down in Writing ....that it might be represented to the great King in his Behalf, as the reason of his not concluding the Peace he had undertaken. This he aſsures us was a thought of his own at Wioming after the last Treaty held by him at this place and not suggested to him by any Person whatsoever.

In pursuance of which request we beg your Honour would consider the Right and Justice of this natural Demand, and the dangerous Consequences that may attend persisting in a Refusal of it. He appears to us, to have an undoubted Right as a King, and Chief of a Nation, to have a Clerk or Secretary, to take down Minutes of the Transactions of this important Affair; And this seems more natural, as he and his People are illiterate Persons.

Your Honour will be pleased further to consider that the Lives and Properties of the People and his Majesty's Interest in General are immediately concerned in the event of this Treaty, and therefore should the Chief do as he has declared, the melancholy Consequences must neceſsarily be, a further Devastation of the Province, more Murders of the People and an Alienation of the Affections of the Indians of many Nations from the British Interest.

William Masters Jos: Fox
Jos: Galloway. John Hughes

To the Honourable
William Denny Esqr.

Mr. John Pumpshire, by Teedyuscung's Directions, declared, that every word there wrote as said by him, was really his own Desire, & said by him; and in Confirmation of this he gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he would take the Matter into Consideration and give him an Answer; and after he and the Commiſsioners were gone the Remonstrance was read.

The Governor and Council were surprized at Teedyuscung's applying again with so much Warmth for a Clerk, after he had expreſsed himself so well satisfied the Evening before with the Speech made them by the Governor, aſsigning Reasons why he could not comply with his request, and suspected that the Indians had been tampered with on this Occasion by some evil disposed Persons and put on renewing this Demand.

Mr. Croghan declared, that Teedyuscung's telling the Commiſsioners of his having thought of this Matter at Wyoming could not be true, because he had mentioned

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Pennsylvania 1757.

to the King the manner of conducting the Treaty before the Governor or Commiſsioners came up, and among other things, had acquainted him, that he had provided a Clerk to take the Minutes, with which Teedyuscung expreſsed great Satiſfaction, not mentioning any thing of his Intention at Wyoming to have a Clerk of his own; as is set forth in the Remonstrance; and this Fact he added will appear in his Journal.

Mr. Weiser likewise declared he very believed, from what had paſsed last night at the Publick House where he lodges that Teedyuscung was persuaded by some of the People in Town to make this second Application; and, at the Governors Instance, he related the Particulars vizt. that as he was sitting alone in his Chamber, Israel Pemberton abruptly opened the Door, ask'd his Pardon and shut it again. That some little Time afterwards he went into Company with Captain Orndt and Buſse who were sitting together in another Room in the same Publick House; that he had not been long there before Teedyuscung and Pumpshire came into the Company, and after a short Space of Time — Teedyuscung spoke to him in an abrupt and rough manner, complaining that he had not been well used by the Governor in the Buſineſs of the Clerk. He was a King, as such had a Right to have a Clerk would have one and would be no longer led by the nose; and desired the Governor might be told so. — Mr. Weiser answered him if he was so disposed, he should speak to the Governor himself; which he said he would. After the Indians left the Company, Captain Orndt told Mr. Weiser, that Teedyuscung had been with them before he came in but he and his Interpreter were fetch'd away by a Quaker Gentleman, known by Captain Orndt to be Israel Pemberton and that they had been absent about half an hour. From whence he concluded, that the Affair of the Clerk had been the Subject of their Conversation, and that Teedyuscungs ill Temper arose from what had been said to him by that Gentleman

The Council on further considering Teedyuscung's Demand of a Clerk, thought it proper to send a Copy of the Commiſsioners Paper to Mr. Croghan with the following Letter

"Easton 23d. July 1757.

"Sir,

"This day four of the Provincial Commiſsioners waited on me, attending "Teedyuscung and several other Indian Chiefs, and after demanding a Conference on their behalf "presented to me a Remonstrance of a very extraordinary Nature, a Copy of which I now enclose you, it "is a great Surprize to me that Teedyuscung, after receiving my answer last night in your presence, to "his request of having a Clerk of his own, and expreſsing himself perfectly satisfied with the Reasons I then "gave, for my not inclining to comply with a Demand so new and unprecedented, should suddenly change "his mind, and with so much warmth and Displeasure renew his Application to the same Purpose. "However as you are appointed Deputy to Sir William Johnson, and his Majesty's Honour, and "the Interest of his Subjects are greatly concerned in this matter, I desire you will again take their "Demand into your most serious Consideration, and let me Know what part you incline to act, upon "the Occasion. I am,

"Sir,
"Your humble Servant
"William Denny.

"To George Croghan Esqr.

The Draught of a Letter to the Commissioners was prepared and read: but it was thought not adviseable to send it before receiving Mr. Croghans Answer, and coming to a Resolution as to Teedyuscungs peremptory Demand.

P: M:

Present as in the Forenoon except Mr. Logan.

Mr. Croghan finding the Governor with all the Members of the Council except Mr. Logan walking before his Door acquainting them that he had received a Speech from Teedyuscung which regarded the Government and required Dispatch, and therefore desired the Council might meet. On their Meeting he informed the Governor, that he had endeavoured to reason with Teedyuscung on his unprecedented Demand; and insisted upon his having had this put into his Head by the White People, which he denied; but being further pressed on this Point, Mr. Croghan discovered plainly by his Behaviour and the manner of his Expressions that it was so. However Teedyuscung broke off the Discourse very abruptly and pulling out a large String, delivered it to him with a peremptory Declaration, that he would either have a Clerk, or desist treating and leave the Town, of which he requested him to inform the Governor, and urged that the Governors Answer should be given him to night, and if favourable the Treaty might begin to Morrow, tho Sunday if the Governor had no objection.

Mr. Croghan said, that a good deal passed between them on this Occasion, which should all be fully put down in his Minutes, whence it would appear, that some or other of his Majestys Subjects concern'd themselves with the Indians, and gave them advice, as to their management in this Treaty.

Mr. Croghan added that he would give the Governor an Answer to his Letter enclosing the Commissioners Remonstrance as soon as he had conferred with other Chiefs of the Indians which would be to night or early in the morning.

Mr. Peters laid before the Council the Proprietary Letters and Instructions on the Delaware Indians Complaints which were read, and Mr. Peters declared that under the Proprietary Instructions he could not proceed to treat with the Delawares on the Behalf of the Proprietaries. the Matter was deliberated upon, and it growing late deferred to a further Consideration.

At a Council held at Easton on Sunday the 24th of July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

The Governor having this morning received a Letter from Mr. Croghan in answer to his of Yesterday, the same was read in these Words.

Easton 24th: July 1757.

Sir,

Last night as soon as I received your Honour's Letter with a Copy of a Remonstrance from the Commissioners, I sent for Teedyuscung, who brought with him his Interpreter and four more Indian Chiefs. I desired his Interpreter to let him know that I wanted to have some Conversation with him on Account of the Application he made your Honour to have a Clerk, on which he immediately pulled out the enclosed String of Wampum, and peremptorily told me your Honour had but two Choices, either to grant his Request, or not for he was determined to have a Clerk & one of his own chusing so laid down the Wampum.

That

At a Council held at Easton, Saturday the 23rd July, 1757.

PRESENT :

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	
Mr. Croghan,	Mr. Weiser,	

The Minutes of Yesterday were read.

A Rough draught of a Speech for the Governor, as proposed by Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser was read; and whilst under Consideration, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Fox, Mr. Masters and Mr. Hughes, four of the Provincial Commissioners, appeared at the Door, with Teedyuscung and most of the Indians who were in Council Yesterday and send^{g} for the Secretary, Mr. Galloway desired him to acquaint the Governor that four of the Commissioners and Teedyuscung desired a Conference with him. Being admitted, Mr. Galloway read and then delivered to the Governor a Paper in the following Words:

EASTON, 23rd July, 1757.

"Sir:

"As the Method of Managing the present Treaty is of the utmost Moment to the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the People of this Province and the British Interest in general, we beg leave to remonstrate to your Honour.

"That Teedyuscung on Thursday last came to us and demanded that he might have a Clerk, to be appointed by himself, to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, who should compare his Proceedings with the other Clerks before they leave the Table; This he insisted was the most certain means to searching out the Truth, and of obtaining Justice to the Persons who should prove to be injured; He was pleased further to add, that this was his pleasure and he would have it granted, and that he would not proceed to treat without it; Upon which we informed the Chief that his Demand appeared to us to be reasonable and just, but that we were not the proper Persons to grant it; We recommended him to the Governor on that Occasion (as he is the Head of the executive part of Government) who we did not doubt would allow it.

"This Morning the Chief further informed us that he had made an Application to the Governor for the above purpose, but that your Honour did not think proper to allow his Demand, That he was extremely dissatisfied therewith, and declared he would not treat without it; That as the Governor had begun with clearing his Eyes and Ears with a soft Feather that he might hear and see clearly, he looked on it both unjust and unkind to attempt now by this refusal to lead him on Blindfold and in the Dark; and, therefore, requested that we would assist him in a second Application to your Honour, which if refused he declared he was determined to give over the prosecuting the good Work he was ready and willing to accomplish with the English and go home; and further requested that this Demand and Refusal might be taken down in Writing, that it might be represented to the great King in his Behalf, as the reason of his not concluding the Peace he had undertaken; This he assures us was a thought of his own at Wioming after the last Treaty held by him at this place, and not suggested to him by any Person whatsoever.

"In pursuance of which request we beg your Honour would consider the Right and Justice of this natural Demand, and the dangerous Consequences that may attend persisting in a Refusal of it. He appears to us to have an undoubted Right, as a King and Chief of a Nation, to have a Clerk or Secretary to take down Minutes of the Transactions of this important Affair; And this seems more natural, as he and his People are illiterate Persons.

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"WILLIAM MASTERS,
"JOS. FOX,
"JOS. GALLOWAY,
"JOHN HUGHES.

"To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq."

Mr. John Pumpshire, by Teedyuscung's Directions,d eclared that every word there wrote as said by him was really his own Desire, & said by him; and in Confirmation of this he gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he would take the Matter into Consideration and give him an Answer; and after he and the Commissioners were gone the Remonstrance was read.

The Governor and Council were surprised at Teedyuscung's applying again with so much Warmth for a Clerk after he had expressed himself so well satisfied the Evening before with the Speech made them by the Governor assigning Reasons why he cou'd not comply with his request, and suspected that the Indians had been tampered with on this Occasion by some evil disposed Persons and put on renewing this Demand.

Mr. Croghan declared that Teedyuscung's telling the Commissioners of his having thought of this Matter at Wioming could not be true, because he had mentioned to the King the maner of conducting the Treaty before the Governor or Commissioners came up, and among other things had acquainted him that he had provided a Clerk to take the Minutes, with which Teedyuscung expressed great Satisfaction, not mentioning any thing of his Intention at Wyoming to have a Clerk of his own as is set forth in the Remonstrance; and this Fact, he added, will appear in his Journal.

Mr. Weiser likewise declared he very believed, from what had passed last night at the Public House where he lodges, that Teedyuscung was persuaded by some of the People in Town to make this second application; and at the Governor's Instance he related the Particulars, viz': that as he was sitting alone in his Chamber Israel Pemberton abruptly opened the Door, ask'd his Pardon and shut it again. That some little Time afterwards he went into Company with Captain Orndt and Busse, who were sitting together in another Room in the same Public House; that he had not been long there before Teedyuscung and Pumpshire came into the Company; and after a short Space of Time Teedyuscung spoke to him in an abrupt and rough manner, complaining that he had not been well used by the Governor in the Business of the Clerk. He was a King, as such had a Right to have a Clerk, wou'd have one, and wou'd be no longer led by the nose, and desired the Governor might be told so. Mr. Weiser answered him, if he was so disposed, he shou'd speak to the Governor himself, which he said he wou'd. After the Indians left the Company, Captain Orndt told Mr. Weiser that Teedyuscung had been with them before he came in, but he and his Interpreter were fetch'd away by a Quaker Gentleman, known by Captain Orndt to be Isreal Pemberton, and that they had been absent about half an hour. From whence he concluded, that the Affair of the Clerk had been the subject of their Conversation, and that Teedyuscung's ill Temper arose from what had been said to him by that Gentleman.

The Council, on further considering Teedyuscung's Demand of a Clerk, thought it proper to send a Copy of the Commissioners' Paper to Mr. Croghan with the following Letter:

"EASTON, 23rd July, 1757.

"Sir:

"This day four of the Provincial Commissioners waited on me, attending Teedyuscung and several other Indian Chiefs, and after demanding a Conference on their behalf, presented to me a Remonstrance of a very extraordinary Nature, a Copy of which I now enclose you; it is a great Surprise to me that Teedyuscung, after receiving my answer last night, in your Presence, to his request of having a Clerk of his own, and expressing himself perfectly satisfied with the Reasons I then gave for my not inclining to comply with a Demand so new and unprecedented, should suddenly change his mind, and with so much warmth and Displeasure renew his Application to the same Purpose. However, as you are appointed Deputy to Sir William Johnson, and his Majesty's Honour and the Interest of his Subjects are greatly concerned in this matter, I desire you will again take their Demand into your most serious Consideration, and let me know what part you incline to act upon the Occasion.

"I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To George Croghan, Esqr."

The Draught of a Letter to the Commissioners was prepared and read, but it was thought not adviseable to send it before receiving Mr. Croghan's Answer, and coming to a Resolution as to Teedyuscung's peremptory Demand.

—

P. M.

Present, as in the Forenoon, except Mr. Logan.

Mr. Croghan finding the Governor, with all the Members of the Council except Mr. Logan, walking before his Door, acquainting them that he had received a Speech from Teedyuscung, which regarded the Government and required Despatch, and therefore desired the Council might meet. On their Meeting, he informed the Governor that he had endeavoured to reason with Teedyuscung on his unprecedented Demand, and insisted upon his having had this put into his Head by the White People, which he denied, but being further pressed on this point, Mr. Croghan discovered plainly by his Behaviour and the manner of his Expressions that it was so. However, Teedyuscung broke off the Discourse very abruptly, and pulling out a large String, delivered it to him with a peremptory Declaration, that he would either have a Clerk, or desist treating, and leave the Town, of which he requested him to inform the Governor, and urged that the Governor's Answer should be given him to-night, and if favourable, the Treaty might begin to-Morrow, tho' Sunday, if the Governor had no objection.

Mr. Croghan said, that a good deal passed between them on this Occasion which should all be fully put down in his Minutes, whence it would appear that some or other of his Majesty's Subjects concerned themselves with the Indians, and gave them advice as to the management in this Treaty.

Mr. Croghan added that he would give the Governor an Answer to his Letter, enclosing the Commissioners' Remonstrance, as soon as he had conferred with other Chiefs of the Indians, which would be to-night or early in the morning.

Mr. Peters laid before the Council the Proprietary Letters and Instructions on the Delaware Indians' Complaints, which were read;

and Mr. Peters declared that under the Proprietary Instructions he could not proceed to treat with the Delewares on the Behalf of the Proprietaries. The Matter was deliberated upon, and it growing late deferred to a further Consideration.

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At a Council held at Easton, on Sunday the 24th of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

The Governor having this morning received a Letter from Mr. Croghan in answer to his of Yesterday, the same was read in these Words:

EASTON, 24th July, 1757.

"Sir:

"Last night, as soon as I received your Honour's Letter, with a Copy of a Remonstrance from the Commissioners, I sent for Teedyuscung, who brought with him his Interpreter and four more Indian Chiefs. I desired his Interpreter to let him know that I wanted to have some Conversation with him on Account of the Application he made your Honour to have a Clerk, on which he immediately pulled out the enclosed String of Wampum and peremptorily told me your Honour had but two Choices, either to grant his Request or not; for he was determined to have a Clerk, and one of his own chosing; so laid down the Wampum.

"I had a good deal of Conversation with him after this. Thro' the whole Course of our Conversation I found he had been put on making this Request by some of his Majesty's Subjects, which Conversation will appear on my Journal. As it appears to me that some of the People of this Government has insinuated or impressed into his mind, that he should not place any Confidence in those appointed by the Crown to transact this important Affair at this critical Juncture, I can't tell what Consequences may attend your Honour's refusing him one to remove any Suspicions he may have of the Government, as he says if he is not allowed a Clerk that he will not transact any Business. On the other Hand, if he is, he says he is willing to settle all Differences subsisting amicably, and on a lasting Foundation, and when that is done he will use his Influence with the Western Nation, who, he says, are now looking with their Eyes stedfast on him to see how he will succeed in order to conduct themselves for the future.

"I am truly sensible that his Majesty's Honour and the peace of his Majesty's Subjects in this and the Neighbouring Colonies de-

The Draught of a Letter to the Commiſsioners was prepared and read; but it was thought not adviseable to send it before receiving Mr. Croghans Answer, and coming to a Resolution as to Teedyuscung's peremptory Demand.

P: M:

Present as in the Forenoon except Mr. Logan.

Mr. Croghan finding the Governor with all the Members of the Council except Mr. Logan walking before his Door acquainting them that he had received a Speech from Teedyuscung which regarded the Government and required Dispatch, and therefore desired the Council might meet. On their Meeting he informed the Governor, that he had endeavoured to reason with Teedyuscung on his unprecedented Demand; and insisted upon his having had this put into his Head by the White People, which he denied; but being further preſsed on this Point, Mr. Croghan discovered plainly by his Behaviour and the manner of his Expreſsions that it was so. However Teedyuscung broke off the Discourse very abruptly and pulling out a large String, delivered it to him with a peremptory Declaration, that he would either have a Clerk, or desist treating and leave the Town, of which he requested him to inform the Governor, and urged that the Governors Answer should be given him to night, and if favourable the Treaty might begin to Morrow, tho Sunday if the Governor had no objection.

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At a Council held at Easton on Sunday the 24th of July 1757.

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James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires
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Easton 24th. July 1757.

Sir,

Last night as soon as I received your Honour's Letter with a Copy of a Remonstrance from the Commiſsioners, I sent for Teedyuscung, who brought with him his Interpreter and four more Indian Chiefs. I desired his Interpreter to let him know that I wanted to have some Conversation with him on Account of the Application he made your Honour to have a Clerk, on which he immediately pulled out the enclosed string of Wampum, and peremptorily told me your Honour had but two Choices either to grant his Request, or not for he was determined to have a Clerk & one of his own chusing so laid down the Wampum

I had a good deal of Conversation with him after this; thro' the whole Course of our Conversation. I found he had been put on making this Request by some of his Majesty's Subjects, which Conversation will appear on my Journal. As it appears to me that some of the People of this Government has insinuated or impressed into his mind, that he should not place any Confidence in those appointed by the Crown to transact this important Affair at this critical Juncture. I cant tell what Consequences may attend your Honour's refusing him one to remove any Suspicions he may have of the Government; as he says, if he is not allowed a Clerk that he will not transact any Business on the other Hand, if he is, he says he is willing to settle all Differences subsisting amicably, and on a lasting Foundation and when that is done he will use his Influence, with the Western Nations, who he says are now looking with their Eyes stedfast on him, to see how he will succeed in order to conduct themselves for the future.

I am truly sensible that his Majesty's Honour and the peace of his Majestys Subjects in this and the Neighbouring Colonies depend much on the Mode to be used at this Time, in making peace with them, and am surprized to find any of his Majesty's Subjects should attempt to wrest that Prerogative out of the Hands of the Crown on pretence that Tedyuscung as yet one of his Majestys Enemies desired them to Interest themselves in it. An Instance, perhaps, never before known in any of his Majesty's Dominions; but from the defenceless State of this and the Neighbouring Provinces I am of Opinion your Honour will be under a Necessity of granting him his Request, for the good of his Majesty's Service, to remove all Jealousies from his Mind and prevent the fatal Consequences that may attend his being refused if Your Honour thinks it for the good of his Majestys Interest to grant his Request, as he says that is the only thing he wants in order to proceed on Business. I hope you will take every step in your Power that this Treaty may be carried on with the greatest Decency, and without any Interruption from any of his Majestys Subjects in your Government. I am with the greatest Esteem and Regard.

Your Honours,

most Obedient, humble Servant,

George Croghan.

Answer to the Remonstrance presented to the Governor by the Provl: Commissioners was considered and the following Draught was agreed on & delivered them.

Easton July 24th 1757.

Gentlemen,

I have considered the Remonstrance you presented to me Yesterday on Behalf of Teedyuscung relating to the Mode of managing the present Treaty, and his Request of appointing his own Clerk, and must confess that your Conduct on this Occasion appears to me very extraordinary. As Commissionrs: I conceive you are only empowered by the late Act granting £100,000 to his Majestys use to dispose of and appropriate that money (with my Approbation) to the several Purposes, directed by the Act, but that you cannot under that or any other Law derive to yourselves the least Right to interpose in the present Treaty, or act as Mediators or otherwise, in any case between me and the Indians. The Right and power of making Peace, and War as well as the modes to be observed in conducting Treaties have ever been allowed to be the undoubted Prerogatives of the Crown and can only be executed by the King, or his Ministers, acting under his Commission. His Majestys Honour and the Duty of my Station, therefore Oblige me to acquaint you, that your presuming on this Occasion either as Commissioners or private Subjects, to receive any Complaint or Application from the Indians, and taking upon you to remonstrate in their Behalf to me, is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusions and Mischiefs and the highest Invasion of the just Rights of the Crown, which I will always (as it is my indispensable Duty) endeavour to support and maintain. By what means Teedyuscung came to apply in the first Instance, and demanded that he might appoint a Clerk to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, at a time when both he and you knew I was in Town, and had been in Conference with him, I am at a Loss to determine: nor is it less surprizing to me, that you should undertake to give him your Opinion of the matter [as you acknowledged you did] and pronounce his Demand so very reasonable and just, before he had consulted and advised with me upon it. As it is well known Teedyuscung upon all Occasions had met with a free and open Access to me, and ever found me both ready and willing to hear any thing he had to propose, an Application from you, or any other of his Majestys Subjects on behalf of the Indians appears the more extraordinary.

I am most sincerely disposed to use all the Measures in my Power to bring this Treaty to an happy issue, and to establish a firm and lasting Peace with the Indians but am resolutely determined not to suffer the Rights of the Crown to be invaded. I therefore enjoin you as I shall all others in the strictest manner, that you do not either mediately or immediately under any pretence whatsoever, interpose in the Course of this Treaty between me, Mr. Croghan the King's Deputy Agent, and the Indians; nor carry on the least Intercourse with them on matters of a Publick Concern, as you will Answer the Contrary to his Majesty at your Peril.

William Denny.

To Messrs. Jos: Fox, John Hughes
William Masters, & Jos: Galloway
Four of the Provincial Commiss-
-ioners

After some Consultation on Teedyuscung's second Demand an Answer was prepared and agreed to.

It was proposed to deliver it this afternoon in order to save Time that the Publick Conferences might begin early in the morning but on enquiry the Indian Chiefs were much in Liquor, for which reason it was defer'd till the Morning.

At a Council held at Easton Monday 25th day of July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
John Mifflin } Esquires

Conrad Weiser Esquire.

Teedyuscung
Moses Tattamy
Three other Jersey Indians
John Pumpshire, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to Teedyuscung in the following manner viz.

Brother

I have considered the Second Application you made to me Yesterday that you and Mr. Peters declared that under the Proprietary Instructions he could not proceed to treat with the Delewares on the Behalf of the Proprietaries. The Matter was deliberated upon, and it growing late deferred to a further Consideration.

At a Council held at Easton, on Sunday the 24th of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

The Governor having this morning received a Letter from Mr. Croghan in answer to his of Yesterday, the same was read in these Words:

"EASTON, 24th July, 1757.

"Sir:

"Last night, as soon as I received your Honour's Letter, with a Copy of a Remonstrance from the Commissioners, I sent for Teedyuscung, who brought with him his Interpreter and four more Indian Chiefs. I desired his Interpreter to let him know that I wanted to have some Conversation with him on Account of the Application he made your Honour to have a Clerk, on which he immediately pulled out the enclosed String of Wampum and peremptorily told me your Honour had but two Choices, either to grant his Request or not; for he was determined to have a Clerk, and one of his own chosing; so laid down the Wampum.

"I had a good deal of Conversation with him after this. Thro' the whole Course of our Conversation I found he had been put on making this Request by some of his Majesty's Subjects, which Conversation will appear on my Journal. As it appears to me that some of the People of this Government has insinuated or impressed into his mind, that he should not place any Confidence in those appointed by the Crown to transact this important Affair at this critical Juncture, I can't tell what Consequences may attend your Honour's refusing him one to remove any Suspicions he may have of the Government, as he says if he is not allowed a Clerk that he will not transact any Business. On the other Hand, if he is, he says he is willing to settle all Differences subsisting amicably, and on a lasting Foundation, and when that is done he will use his Influence with the Western Nation, who, he says, are now looking with their Eyes stedfast on him to see how he will succeed in order to conduct themselves for the future.

"I am truly sensible that his Majesty's Honour and the peace of his Majesty's Subjects in this and the Neighbouring Colonies depend much on the Mode to be used at this Time in making peace with them, and am surprized to find any of his Majesty's Subjects should attempt to wrest that Prerogative out of the Hands of the Crown on pretence that Teedyuscung, as yet one of his Majesty's Enemies, desired them to Interest themselves in it—An Instance perhaps never before known in any of his Majesty's Dominions; but from the defenceless state of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, I am of Opinion your Honour will be under a Necessity of granting him his Request, for the good of his Majesty's Service, to remove all Jealousies from his Mind, and prevent the fatal Consequences that may attend his being refused. If Your Honour thinks it for the good of his Majesty's Interest to grant his Request, as he says it is the only thing he wants in order to proceed on Business, I hope you will take every step in your Power that this Treaty may be carried on with the greatest Decency, and without any Interruption from any of his Majesty's Subjects in your Government.

"I am, with the greatest Esteem and Regard,

"Your Honour's most Obedient humble Servant,

"GEORGE CROGHAN."

Answer to the Remonstrance presented to the Governor by the Prov$^{l.}$ Commissioners was considered, and the following Draught was agreed on, and delivered them:

"EASTON, July 24th, 1757.

"Gentlemen:

"I have considered the Remonstrance you presented to me, Yesterday, on Behalf of Teedyuscung, relating to the Mode of managing the present Treaty, and his Request of appointing his own Clerk, and must confess that your Conduct on this Occasion appears to me very extraordinary. As Commission$^{rs.}$ I conceive you are only empowered by the late Act granting £100,000 to his Majesty's use, to dispose of and appropriate that money (with my Approbation) to the several Purposes directed by the Act; but that you cannot, under that or any other Law, derive to yourselves the least Right to interpose in the present Treaty, or act as Mediators, or otherwise, in any case between me and the Indians. The Right and power of making Peace and War, as well as the modes to be observed in conducting Treaties, have ever been allowed to be the undoubted Prerogatives of the Crown, and can only be executed by the King, or his Ministers acting under his Commission. His Majesty's Honour, and the Duty of my Station, therefore, Oblige me to acquaint you, that your presuming on this Occasion, either as Commissioners or private Subjects, to receive any Complaint or Application from the Indians, and taking upon you to Remonstrate in their Behalf to me, is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusions and Mischiefs, and the highest Invasion of the just Rights of the Crown; which I will always (as it is my indispensable Duty) endeavour to support and maintain. By what means Teedyuscung came to apply, in the first Instance, and demanded that he might appoint a Clerk to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, at a time when both he and you knew I was in Town, and had been in Conference with him, I am at a Loss to determine; nor is it less surprizing to me, that you should undertake to give him your Opinion of the matter [as you acknowledged you did], and pronounce his Demand so very reasonable and just, before he had advised with me upon it. As it is well known, Teedyuscung, upon all Occasions, had met with a free and open Access to me, and ever found me both ready and willing to hear anything he had to propose, an Application from you, or any other of his Majesty's Subjects, on behalf of the Indians appeare the more extraordinary.

"I am most sincerely disposed to use all the Measures in my Power to bring this Treaty to an happy issue, and to establish a firm and lasting Peace with the Indians; but am resolutely determined not to suffer the Rights of the Crown to be invaded. I, therefore, enjoin you, as I shall all others, in the strictest manner, that you do not, either mediately or immediately, under any pretence whatsoever, interpose in the Course of this Treaty between me, Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent, and the Indians; nor carry on the least Intercourse with them on Matters of a Publick Concern, as you will Answer the Contrary to his Majesty at your Peril.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Mess^rs. Jos. Fox, John Hughes, William Masters, & Jos. Galloway, four of the Provincial Commissioners."

After some Consultation on Teedyuscung's second Demand, an answer was prepared and agreed to.

It was proposed to deliver it this afternoon, in order to save Time that the Publick Conferences might begin early in the morning, but on enquiry the Indian Chiefs were much in Liquor, for which reason it was defer'd till the Morning.

private Subjects, to receive any Complaint or Application from the Indians, and taking upon you to remonstrate in their Behalf to me, is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusions and Mischiefs and the highest Invasion of the just Rights of the Crown, which I will always (as it is my indispensable Duty) endeavour to support and maintain. By what means Teedyuscung came to apply in the first Instance, and demanded that he might appoint a Clerk to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, at a time when both he and you knew I was in Town, and had been in Conference with him, I am at a Loss to determine; nor is it less surprizing to me, that you should undertake to give him your Opinion of the matter [as you acknowledged you did] and pronounce his Demand so very reasonable and just, before he had consulted and advised with me upon it. As it is well known Teedyuscung upon all Occasions had met with a free and open Access to me, and ever found me both ready and willing to hear any thing he had to propose, an Application from you, or any other of his Majestys Subjects on behalf of the Indians appears the more extraordinary.

I am most sincerely disposed to use all the Measures in my Power to bring this Treaty to an happy issue, and to establish a firm and lasting Peace with the Indians but am resolutely determined not to suffer the Rights of the Crown to be invaded. I therefore enjoin you as I shall all others in the strictest manner, that you do not either mediately or immediately under any pretence whatsoever, interpose in the Course of this Treaty between me, & Mr Croghan the King's Deputy Agent, and the Indians; nor carry on the least Intercourse with them on matters of a Publick Concern, as you will Answer the Contrary to his Majesty at your Peril.

William Denny.

To Messrs: Jos: Fox, John Hughes
William Masters, & Jos: Galloway
Four of the Provincial Commiss-ioners

After some Consultation on Teedyuscung's second Demand an Answer was prepared and agreed to.

It was proposed to deliver it this afternoon in order to save Time that the Publick Conferences might begin early in the morning but on enquiry the Indian Chiefs were much in Liquor, for which reason it was deferd till the Morning.

At a Council held at Easton, Monday 25th day of July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin

} Esquires

Conrad Weiser Esquire.

Teedyuscung	Three other Jersey Indians
Moses Tattamy	John Pumpshire, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to Teedyuscung in the following manner, vizt.

Brother

I have considered the Second Application you made to me Yesterday that you might appoint a Clerk of your own to take down the Minutes of our Proceedings at the Present Treaty.

Brother

I have always taken a particular Pleasure in seeing you and been ready on all Occasions, to hear any thing you had to say, or propose to me, and Treated you with that Respect and Friendship due from one Brother to another.

Brother,

When you first applied to me, for a Clerk. I received you kindly as I shall always continue to do, and after I had considered your Request I gave you my Answer why I could not think myself at Liberty to comply with it, and informed you of the method that had been agreed upon by Mr. Croghan the Kings Deputy Agent, and your Uncles at Lancaster in May last in taking Minutes at Indian Treaties, and it appeared to me at that Time that my Reasons gave you Satisfaction.

Brother,

If on reconsidering the matter you were dissatisfied, you should have come to me as you used to do and have spoken your mind freely, and you would have found my Arms open to receive you and my Ears to hear you, and not have applied to any other Persons for their Mediation with me.

Brother,

I told you before and again inform you, that no one has any Right to Treat with you, or transact any Busineſs with you in this Province but myself and Mr. Croghan the Kings Deputy Agent. I hope you will remember this.

Brother,

No Indian Chief, before you, ever demanded to have a Clerk, and none has ever been appointed for Indians in former Treaties. Nay I have not even nominated one on the Part of this Province, therefore I cannot help declaring it against my Judgement.

Brother,

I am afraid, by your shewing so little Confidence in me or the Kings Deputy Agent, that you have hearkened to idle Stories or the Singing of Birds tho' you advised me against it: however to give you a fresh Proof of my Friendship and Regard if you insist on having a Clerk, I shall no longer oppose it.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung immediately answered, that he thanked the Governor for what he had said to him, & the Favour he did him in not opposing his Request; that if he had committed any mistake, or given Offence to the Governor in what had been done, he was very sorry for it, and it must be imputed to his Ignorance; that he desired what was past might be done away and forgotten, and we might look on one another with Chearfulneſs and proceed with all our Power in the great work of Peace in which we are engaged.

A String.

To which the Governor replied in these Words.

Brother Teedyuscung,

What you said last, proceeds from an honest Heart; I overlook your

Weakneſs. You may depend upon the Kindneſs of me, and my Council. No uneasineſs remains with now, I shall always be glad to see you and your Interpreter, and discourse with you like loving Brethren on any matter, be it what it will: that you have to say.

A large String

The Governor and Council apprehending that application would be made to him in Publick by some of his Majestys Subjects to be permitted to act as Clerk for Teedyuscung, which the Governor could not grant, it being out of his Power to absolve an English Subject from his Allegiance to his Majesty an Answer was drawn up to be made by the Governor to such Application in the following words

"In my Conferences with Teedyuscung, I have let him know that tho' his Demand to appoint a "Clerk of his own was entirely unprecedented and against my Judgement, yet as he so warmly insisted on "it. I should no longer oppose it. but leave him to act as he pleased. if therefore you, or any other of his Majesty's "Subjects think themselves at Liberty to act in that Capacity, they may use their pleasure."

The Governor having been informed that the Provincial Commiſsioners had brought up to this place a Quantity of Goods to be disposed of in Presents to the Indians, thought proper to demand of them a List of such Goods, whereupon the following Letter was prepared and delivered them:

"Gentlemen,

"I expected you would before now, have furnished me with a List of the Goods provided for "the Indian Presents, but as this has not been done. I desire you will send it me this Afternoon that I may "know how to conduct myself. I am Gentlemen

"Your most humble Servant
"William Denny

"Easton July 25th: 1757.

Then the Publick Treaty began, and it was settled that the Minutes should be taken by Mr Trent; and read and compared every day in Council, and that a Copy of the whole should be deliverd to the Governor at the end of the Treaty.

Memorandum. As soon as the Governor and Council, and Indians had taken their Seats, Teedyuscung by his Interpreter John Pumpshire called for Charles Thompson, Master of the Publick Quaker School in the City of Philadelphia, placed him by Mr Trent at the Table, and said he had chosen him for his Clerk: Whereupon he sat down and began to take Minutes, without asking Permiſsion of the Governor, who took no further notice of it.

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Meeting with Teedyuscung King of the Delawares living on Sasquahannah, who is impowered by the ten following Nations, viz.t Lenopi, Wename, Munsey, Mawhickon, Tiawco or Nanticokes and the Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidoes, and Mohawks to settle all differences subsisting between them and their Brethren the English; and George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependents, at Easton the twenty fifth day of July 1757 &c

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

James Hamilton
William Logan
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin
} Esquires, Members of the Governor's Council.

Isaac Norris Esquire Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Daniel Roberdeau Esquire Member of the Assembly.

William Masters
John Hughes
Joseph Fox
Joseph Galloway
} Esquires Provincial Commissioners &c

A number of Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia, and others, Inhabitants of this Province
Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown
Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province
Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents.

[The number of the Indians, here at present is about Three hundred. Men, Women & Children]

Teedyuscung sent his Interpreter to call Mr. Charles Thompson to the Table, whom he had appointed his Clerk, to take down the Minutes of this Treaty &c

The Governor opened the Conference, directing his Discourse to Teedyuscung, & spoke as follows &c

Brother

I am very glad to meet you once more with your People, and some of your Uncles the Six Nations, according to your Agreement with me at this place in November last. The number of Indians you have brought down with you on this Occasion, and the pains you have taken to carry the news of our good dispositions for Peace to so great a Distance, confirms the good Opinion we have always had of you, and shews the Sincerity of the Professions you have made of your earnest Desire to restore the Friendship and Brotherly Love that always subsisted between us and the Indians, till your foolish Young Men were seduced by the evil Spirit, and turned against us.——

Brother

Pennsylvania 1757.

Brother Teedyuscung, and Brethren of the Ten united Nations,

We are met together to finish, by the Assistance of the Almighty, the great Work of Peace and to make a new Chain of Friendship so bright, that it shall never rust, and so strong, that it shall never be in the Power of wicked Spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one Man, with but one Heart and one Head. I invite you to join heartily and sincerely with me herein by this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

You may remember, that when we were here last fall, I asked you what was the cause of the Breach between our Brethren the Delawares and us; whether we, the People of Pennsylvania, had done you any Injury; and desired you would open your Hearts, and tell me your mind freely. In answer to this you told me, that your foolish and ignorant Young Men, when they saw the Proceedings of our Enemy, the French King, and believed the Things that were told them, were persuaded by this false hearted King to strike your Brethren, the English; and that the Cause why the Blow came the harder on us was, that the Proprietaries had defrauded you of some of your Land, and that you had been treated in the same manner, in the Jerseys; but that this was not the principal Cause of your striking us. I was willing to enquire into the Truth of this Charge at that time, but you declined it, because few of the Indians then present originally owned those Lands; but said, that you would endeavour to bring as many of them down as you could find to the next Meeting.

Brother,

According to the Promise I made you at our last Treaty, I laid all our Proceedings before Sir William Johnson, who, you have been often told, is appointed by our Great King his Sole Agent for Indian Affairs in this District, to take care of them as a Father, that no one may wrong them. Sir William Johnson has since deputed your and our Friend, Mr George Croghan who is well acquainted with your Affairs, and Language, to Act in his Behalf, to attend this Treaty, and enquire into every Grievance you may have suffered, either from your Brethren of Pennsylvania or the neighbouring Provinces.

Gave a String

Brother,

I took care also to send Copies of our several Treaties with you to England where they were laid before the Kings Ministers, who, being desirous that Justice should be done you, ordered that Sir William Johnson should enquire into the Foundation of your charge against this Province, in order that you may receive Satisfaction in case any Injury has been done you.

Brother,

I have freely opened my heart to you and am ready, with Mr Croghan, his Majesty's Deputy Agent whenever you think proper, to hear any thing you may have to say to us, about the Grievances you may think you labour under from this Province

Gave a String.

When the Governor had ended his Speech, I spoke as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung, and you my Brethren the Sachems and Warriors of the Ten Nations you represent at this Meeting,

You have been informed by your Brother Onas, that the King of Great Britain, your Father has appointed Sir William Johnson, Baronet, to be his Majesty's Chief Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependents in this District of America, and he has appointed me his Deputy, and ordered me to attend this Meeting, and hear any Complaints, you have to make against your Brother Onas in respect to his defrauding you of the Lands mentioned in the Conference you held with this Government last fall, in this Town or any other Injuries you have received from his Majesty's Subjects in this District. I am now ready to hear what you have to say; and I assure you in the Name of

Sir

Pennsylvania 1757.

Sir William Johnson, I will do every thing in my Power to have all Differences amicably adjusted to your Satisfaction, agreeable to his orders and Instructions to me.

Gave a Belt.

When I had delivered my Speech the Governor told Teedyuscung that we had done for the present; and that whenever he was ready to give an Answer, we should be ready to hear him. Then Teedyuscung replied, That he had something to say now; and addreſsing himself to the Governor and me spoke as follows.

Brethren,

I will let you know in a few words what my desire is. I kindly receive your Words this day: They are true, and make my Heart glad. By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I let you know I will speak tomorrow. I think it proper to speak my mind with openneſs. I think it my Duty to remember the Conduct of my foolish Young-Men. I see a great deal of Mischief done. I will first begin with cleaning up the Blood that has been shed, and removing the dead Bodies out of the way: After that I will make known my Grievances. I remember what Sir William Johnson said to me by the meſsengers he sent to me: I sent back to him, by the same Meſsengers, and desired him, as he was a Wiser Man than I, and of greater Abilities, that he would be strong, and lend his Aſsistance to cure this Wound.

Gave a Belt.

When Teedyuscung had ended his Speech, he told the Governor he thought he should be ready to speak tomorrow morning at eight o'Clock; -- and that time was accordingly appointed for the next Meeting.

At a Meeting in Easton Tuesday July 2[illegible] 1757, A. M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire; Governor, &ca.

The Council. The same Members of Aſsembly.

The Provincial Commiſsioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Indians.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire Interpreter for the Province

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

I desire the Favour of Mr. Jacob Duché to aſsist Mr. Trent in taking down the Minutes.

Teedyuscung spoke to the Governor and myself, desiring us to give attention; then directing his Speech to the King of Great Britain, and all his Subjects, spoke as follows.

Brother,

You remember, that you sent to me, to come down to you, and invited me to bring down with me as many of the Ten Nations as I could, by reason of the Difficulty of the Times. You then said to me, Brother, you are weak, I am strong: If you come down, I will put away all the Difference and Uneasineſs that has happened, and will make a lasting Peace. Now, as I have brought some from each of the Ten Nations with me, I would have you remember your Promise & exert your Power. Also, remember our Women and Children that it may be well hereafter Also as you must remember the Blood that has been shed, and the Dead Bodies that lie scattered up and down, I would have you join with me to remove these out of the way, —

that

At a Council held a Easton, Monday, 25th day of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Conrad Weiser Esquire,
Teedyuscung,
Moses Tattamy,
Three other Jersey Indians,
John Pumpshire, Interpreter.

The Governor spoke to Teedyuscung in the following manner, viz*:

"Brother:

"I have considered the Second Application you made to me Yesterday, that you might appoint a Clerk of your own to take down the Minutes of our Proceedings at the Present Treaty.

"Brother:

"I have always taken a particular Pleasure in seeing you, and been ready on all occasions, to hear anything you had to say, or propose to me; and treated you with that Respect and Friendship due from one Brother to another.

"Brother:

When you first applied to me for a Clerk, I received you kindly as I shall always continue to do; and after I had considered your Request, I gave you my Answer why I could not think myself at Liberty to comply with it, and informed you of the method that had been agreed upon by Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent, and Your Uncles at Lancaster, in May last, in taking Minutes at Indian Treaties, and it appeared to me at that Time, that my Reasons gave you Satisfaction.

"Brother:

"If on reconsidering the matter you were dissatisfied, you should have come to me as you used to do, and have spoken your mind freely, and you would have found my Arms open to receive you, and my Ears to hear you, and not have applied to any other Persons for their Mediation with me.

"Brother:

"I told you before, and I again inform you, that no one has any Right to Treat with you, or transact any Business with you in this Province, but myself and Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent. I hope you will remember this.

"Brother:

"No Indian Chief, before you, ever demanded to have a Clerk, and none has ever been appointed for Indians in former Treaties. Nay, I have not even nominated one on the Part of this Province, therefore, I cannot help declaring it against my Judgement.

"Brother:

"I am afraid, by your showing so little Confidence in me and the King's Deputy Agent, that you have hearkened to idle Stories or the Singing of Birds, tho' you advised me against it; however, to give you fresh Proof of my Friendship and Regard, if you insist upon having a Clerk, I shall no longer oppose it."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung immediately answered that he thanked the Governor for what he had said to him, and the Favour he did him in not opposing his Request; that if had committed any mistake, or given Offence to the Governor in what had been done, he was very sorry for it, and it must be imputed to his Ignorance; that he desired what was past might be done away and forgotten; and we might look on one another with Chearfulness, and proceed with all our Power, in the great work of Peace in which we are engaged.

A string.

To which the Governor replied in these Words:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"What you said last proceeds from an honest Heart. I overlook your Weakness. You may depend on the Kindness of me and my Council. No uneasiness remains with now; I shall always be glad to see you and your Interpreter, and discourse with you like loving Brethren on any matter, be it what it will, that you have to say."

A large String.

The Governor and Council apprehending that application would be made to him in Publick by some of his Majesty's Subjects to be permitted to act as Clerk for Teedyuscung, which the Governor could not grant, it being out of his Power to absolve an English Subject from his Allegiance to his Majesty an Answer was drawn up to be made by the Governor to such Application in the following words:

"In my Conferences with Teedyuscung, I have let him know that tho' his Demand to appoint a Clerk of his own was entirely unprecedented and against my Judgement, yet as he so warmly insisted on it, I should no longer oppose it, but leave him to act as he pleased; if, therefore, you, or any other of his Majesty's Subjects think themselves at Liberty to act in that capacity, they may use their pleasure."

The Governor having been informed that the Provincial Commissioners had brought up to this place a Quantity of Goods to disposed of in Presents to the Indians, thought proper to demand of them a List of such Goods, whereupon the following Letter was prepared and delivered them:

"Gentlemen:

"I expected you wou'd before now have furnished me with a List of the Goods provided for the Indian Presents, but as this has not been done, I desire you will sent it me this Afternoon that I may know how to conduct myself.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"Easton, July 25th, 1757."

Then the Publick Treaty began, and it was settled that the Minutes should be taken by Mr. Trent, and read and compared every day in Council, and that a Copy of the whole should be delivered to the Governor at the end of the Treaty.

MEMORANDUM.

As soon as the Governor and Council and Indians had taken their seats, Teedyuscung, by his Interpreter, John Pumpshire, called for Charles Thompson, Master of the Publick Quaker School in the City of Philadelphia; placed him by Mr. Trent at the Table, and said he had chosen him for his Clerk; Whereupon he sat down and began to take Minutes, without asking Permission of the Governor, who took no further notice of it.

At a meeting with Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares living on Sasquahannah, who is impowered by the ten following Nations, viz^{t}: Lenopi, Wename, Munsey, Mawhickon, Tiawco, or Nanticokes, and the Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidoes and Mohawks, to settle all Differences subsisting between them and their Brethren, the English; and George Groghan, Esquire, Deputy Agent of the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependents, at Easton, the 25th day of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

James Hamilton,	Lynford Lardner,	Esquires, Members
William Logan,	Benjamin Chew,	of the Governor's
Richard Peters,	John Mifflin,	Council.

Isaac Norris, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Daniel Roberdeau, Esquire, Member of the Assembly.

William Masters,
John Hughes,
Joseph Fox,
Joseph Galloway,
} Esquires, Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia, and others Inhabitants of this Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents.

[The number of the Indians here at present is about Three hundred, Men, Women & Children.]

Teedyuscung sent his Interpreter to call Mr. Charles Thompson to the Table, whom he had appointed his Clerk, to take down the Minutes of this Treaty.

The Governor opened the Conference, directing his Discourse to Teedyuscung, and spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I am very glad to meet you once more with your People, and some of your Uncles the Six Nations, according to your Agreement with me at this place in November last; The number of Indians you have brought down with you on this Occasion, and the pains you have taken to carry the news of our good dispositions for Peace to so great a Distance, confirms the good Opinion we have always had of you, and shews the Sincerity of the Professions you have made of your earnest Desire to restore the Friendship and Brotherly Love that always subsisted between us and the Indians, till your foolish Young Men were seduced by the evil Spirits and turned against us.

"Brother Teedyuscung, and Brethren of the Ten united Nations:

"We are met together to finish, by the Assistance of the Almighty, the great Work of Peace, and to make a new Chain of Friendship so bright that it shall never rust, and so strong that it shall never be in the Power of wicked Spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one Man, with but one Heart and one Head; I invite you to join heartily and sincerely with me herein by this Belt.

Give a Belt.

"Brother:

"You may remember that when we were here last fall, I asked you what was the cause of the Breach between our Brethren the Delewares and us; whether we, the People of Pennsylvania, had done you any Injury, and desired you would open your Hearts, and tell me your mind freely; In answer to this you told me that your foolish and ignorant Young Men, when they saw the Proceedings of our Enemy, the French King, and believed the Things that were told them, were persuaded by this false hearted King to strike your Brethren the English, and that the cause why the Blow came the harder on us was, that the Proprietaries had defrauded you of some of your Land, and that you had been treated in the same manner in the Jerseys, but that this was not the principal Cause of your striking us; I was willing to inquire into the Truth of this Charge at that time, but you declined it because few of the Indians then present originally owned the Lands, but said that you would endeavour to bring as many of them down as you could find to the next Meeting.

"Brother:

"According to the Promise I made you at our last Treaty, I laid all our Proceedings before Sir William Johnson, who, you have been often told, is appointed by our Great King his Sole Agent for Indian Affairs in this District, to take Care of them as a Father, that no one may wrong them. Sir William Johnson has since deputed your and our Friend, Mr. George Croghan, who is well acquainted with your Affairs and Language, to act in his Behalf, to attend this Treaty, and enquire into every Grievance you may have suffered, either from your Brethren of Pennsylvania or the neighbouring Provinces."

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"I took care, also, to send Copies of our several Treaties with you to England, where they were laid before the King's Ministers who, being desirous that Justice should be done you, ordered that Sir William Johnson should enquire into the Foundation of your charge against this Province, in order that you may receive Satisfaction, in case any Injury has been done you.

"Brother:

"I have freely opened my heart to you, and am ready, with Mr. Croghan, his Majesty's Deputy Agent, whenever you think proper, to hear any thing you may have to say to us about the Grievances you may think you labour under from this Province."

Gave a String.

When the Governor had ended his Speech, I spoke as follows:

"Brother Teedyuscung, and you my Brethren, the Sachems and Warriors of the Ten Nations you represent at this Meeting:

"You have been informed by your Brother Onas that the King of Great Brittain, your Father, has appointed Sir William Johnson, Baronet, to be his Majesty's Chief Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependents in this District of America, and he has appointed me his Deputy, and ordered me to attend this Meeting, and hear any Complaints you have to make against your Brother Onas in respect to his defrauding you of the Lands mentioned in the Conference you held with this Government last fall, in this Town, or any other Injuries you have received from his Majesty's Subjects in this District. I am now ready to hear what you have to say; and I assure you, in the name of Sir William Johnson, I will do every thing in my Power to have all Differences amicably adjusted to your Satisfaction, agreable to his orders and Instructions to me."

Gave a Belt.

When I had delivered my Speech, the Governor told Teedyuscung that we had done for the present, and whenever he was ready to give an answer we should be ready to hear him. Then Teedyuscung replied that he had something to say now, and addressing himself to the Governor and me, he spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"I will let you know in a few words what my desire is. I kindly receive your Words this Day. They are true, and make my Heart glad. By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I let you know I will speak to-morrow. I think it proper to speak my mind with openness; I think it my Duty to remember the Conduct of my foolish Young Men. I see a great deal of Mischief done. I will first begin by cleaning up the Blood that has been shed, and removing the dead Bodies out of the way; After that I will make known my Grievances. I remember what Sir William Johnson said to me by the messengers sent to me. I sent back to him by the same Messengers, and desired him, as he was a Wiser Man than I, and of greater Abilities, that he would be strong and lend his Assistance to cure this Wound."

Gave a Belt.

When Teedyuscung had ended his Speech, he told the Governor he thought he should be ready to speak to-morrow morning at eight o'Clock; and that time was accordingly appointed for the next Meeting.

At a Meeting in Easton, Tuesday, July 26, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Indians.

Der Inhalt
Von den verſchiedenen
Conferentzen,
Welche mit den
Indianern
gehalten worden
Zu
Eſton.

In dem Monath July und Auguſt 1757

GERMANTON.
Gedruckt, und zu finden bey Chriſtoph Saur. 1757.

Der
Inhalt von den Conferentzen ꝛc.

BEY der Verſamlung mit **Tidiuskung** dem König der **Dellawar** Indianer, welche an der **Saſquehanna** wohnen, welcher bevollmächtiget iſt von den 10 nachfolgenden Nationen, nehmlich: **Lenopi, Wenamie, Munſey, Mawwickon, Tiawko** oder **Nanticokes** und **Senecas, Onnondagos, Cayugas, Oneidoes,** und **Mohacken** um die Strittigkeiten beyzulegen, welche zwiſchen dieſen Nationen und ihren Brüdern den Engliſchen bißher geweſen ſind; und Georg Cragwan Eſqr. deputirter Agent von dem Geehrten Sir **William Janſon,** Baronet, Sr Majeſtät einziger Agent und Superintentend von den Affären der 6 Nationen, ihren Allirten und angehörigen und aller deren Colonel, zu **Eſton** den 25 Juli 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſqr. Leutenant Governör und oberſter Comandant von der Provintz **Penſylvanien** und den Countys **Neu-Caſtel Kent,** und **Suſex** an der Dellawar.

James Hamilton **Linford Lärdner** }
William Logan **Benjamin Chew** } Eſqrs. Glieder von des Governörs Räthen
Richard Peters **John Mifflin** }

Iſaac Narris Eſqr. Sprecher von dem Haus der Aſſamble.
Daniel Raberto Eſqr. Ein Glied von der Aſſamble.

William Maſters, }
John Hughes, } Eſquires, Provintzial Commiſarien.
Joſeph Fax, }
Joſeph Gallowäy. }

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.

Captäin **Thomas Mäckie,** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dollmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dollmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung.**

Tidiuskung, König der **Dellawaren,** begleitet von etlichen der Führnehmſten und Deputirten von den 10 Nationen, welche er repreſentirt.

[Die Anzahl der Indianer welche gegenwärtig, beſtehen aus 300 Mann, Weiber und Kinder.]

Tiedi

Tidinskung ſandte ſeinen Dolmetſcher, und ließ Mr. **Charls Tampſon** ruffen (ſolle ſich an die Tafel ſetzen, dann er hatte ihn zu ſeinem Schreiber erwählet, daß er nieder ſchreiben ſoll was geredet und gethan wird bey dieſem Friedens-Vertrag.

Der Governör machte den Anfang von der Conferentz, richtete ſeinen Diſcur an Tiedinskung, und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich bin froh, daß ich euch wieder hier ſehe ſamt euren Leuten, und einig von euren Vettern der 6 Nationen wie ihr mir verſprochen habt an dieſem Ort, im verwichenen November. Die Anzahl der Indianer, die ihr mitgebracht habt bey der Gelegenheit, und die viele Mühe die ihr euch gegeben, um die gute Zeitung von unſerer Geneigtheit zum Frieden ſo vielen in der Ferne anzuzeigen, das bekräfftiget unſere gute Meynung, die wir alle Zeit von euch geheget, und zeiget die Aufrichtigkeit welche ihr habt, die Freundſchafft und brüderliche Liebe wieder herzuſtellen, welche ſo lange beſtand gehabt zwiſchen uns und den Indianern, biß eure närriſche junge Leute ſind betrogen worden von dem böſen Geiſt, der ſie gegen uns gewendet hat.

Bruder **Tiedinskung**, und Bruder von den 10 vereinigten Nationen!

Wir ſind nun zuſammen gekommen, durch Verſtand des Allmächtigen das groſſe gute Werck des Friedens zu endigen, und eine neue Kette der Freundſchafft zu machen, welche ſo hell poliret werden ſoll, daß ſie nimmermehr verroſten ſoll, und ſo ſtarck, daß ſie kein böſer Geiſt mehr zerbrechen kan, und wir künfftig alle Zeit ſeyn mögen wie ein Mann mit einem Hertzen und einem Haupt. Ich invittire euch, daß ihr euch hertzlich und aufrichtig darin mit mir vereiniget bey dieſem Gürtel.

gab einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Ihr werdet euch erinnern als wir im Spath-Jahr verſammlet waren, daß ich euch fragte: Was doch die Urſach war daß ein Bruch geſchehen zwiſchen den Dellawar Brüdern und uns; ob wir, das Volck von Penſylvania euch worin Unrecht gethan, und habe begehrt, ihr ſollet von hertzen eure Meynung ſagen, darauf gabet ihr zur Antwort: Eure närriſche junge Leute hatten geſehen, wie unſere Feinde die Frantzoſen mit uns verfahren, und haben geglaubt was ſie ihnen geſagt haben, und ſeyen alſo von dem falſchen König überredet worden, ihre Brüder die Engliſche zu ſchlagen; es ſey aber der Schlag um ſo viel härter geſchehen, weil die Proprietärer euch um euer Land betrogen; und in **Neu-Yerſy** ſey man eben ſo mit euch verfahren; aber daß ſey nicht die Haupt Urſach geweſen, daß ihr uns geſchlagen. Ich war willig nach dem Grund der Warheit zu fragen; aber ihr habt nicht recht heraus gewolt, weil viele von euren Leuten denen das Land zu gehörte nicht hier waren; ihr woltet aber doch diß Früh-Jahr ſo viel davon mitbringen als ihr könnet.

Bruder! Nach meinem verſprechen habe ich all unſere Verhandelung dem **Sr. William Janſen** vorgelegt, der von dem König der einzige Agent ernennet iſt, über Indianer Affären in dieſem Diſtrict, daß er als ein Vatter mit ihnen handeln ſoll, daß ihnen kein Unrecht geſchehen ſoll. Dieſer **William Janſen** hat ſeither euren und unſern Freund Mr. **Georg Craghan** deputirt, welcher in euren Affaren und eurer Sprache wohl erfahren iſt, daß dieſer an ſeiner Statt die Sache beſorgen, und dieſem Vertrag mit beywohnen ſoll; und ſoll gründlich nachfragen, worinnen ihr ſeyd beleidiget worden, es ſey von euren Brüdern in **Penſilvanien** oder in **Jerſey** den benachbarten Provintzen gab eine Schnur **Wampum.**

Bruder! Ich hab auch Copien nach **Engelland** geſandt von den verſchiedenen Conferentzen, da ſie dann des Königs Miniſtern vorgelegt worden, welche verlangen daß euch Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren ſoll, und haben verordnet, daß Sir **William Janſen** die Sache gründlich unterſuchen ſoll, was ihr zu klagen habt gegen dieſe Provintz, damit Satisfaction geleiſtet werde, wann euch Unrecht geſchehen iſt.

Bruder! Nun hab ich von hertzens Grund mit euch geredet, und bin nebſt Mr. **Craghan** bereit von euch zu hören was ihr uns zu ſagen habt, in anſehung deſſen, was euch anligt, und was ihr dencket daß euch Unrecht geſchehen von dieſer Provintz, hiermit gab er

Eine Schnur **Wampum.**

Als der Governör dieſe Rede geendiget hatte, ſprach Mr. **Craghan** wie folgt:

Bruder! Tiedinskung und ihr meine Brüder die ihr Oberſten und Krieger der 10 Nationen, welche ihr bey dieſer gegenwärtigen Verſamlung vorſtellet.

Es iſt euch zu wiſſen gethan durch unſern Bruder **Onas**, daß der König von groß-Brittanien als euer Vatter den Baron **William Janſen** zu ſeinem oberſten Agenten und Superintendenten in dieſem Diſtrict von **America** ernennet hat, der hat mich zu ſeinem Deputirten gemacht, und verordnet, daß ich dieſer Verſamlung bey wohnen ſoll und eure Klage anhören, welche ihr habt gegen euren Bruder **Onas**, (Penn) daß ihr um Land betrogen ſeyet, wovon ihr in der Conferentz im verwichenen Späth-Jahr hier gemeldet habt; oder ob euch ander Unrecht geſchehen iſt von den Einwohnern in dieſer Gegend. Ich bin nun bereit anzuhören was ihr zu ſagen habt, und ich verſichere euch im Nahmen des Sir **William Janſens**, daß ich alles thun will was in meinem Vermögen ſtehet, um eure Uneinigkeit friedlich zu ſchlichten, daß ihr ſolt damit vergnügt ſeyn, wie er mir dann ſolche Orter und Unterricht gegeben hat. Hier gab er

Einen Gürtel **Wampum.**

Als Mr. **Craghan** ausgeredet hatte, ſo ſagte der Governör dem **Tiedinskung**, daß wir vor diſmal ausgeredet hätten, was wir hievon zu ſagen hatten, und er ſolle nur beſtimmen wann wir wieder ſolten zuſammen kommen, ſeine Antwort anzuhören.

Hierauf antwortete **Tiedinskung**, er habe nun noch etwas zu ſagen, und wandte ſich zu dem Governör und Mr. **Craghan**, und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich will euch mit wenig Worten ſagen, was mein Verlangen iſt: Ich nehme eure Rede heute freundlich auf; ich halte ſie vor wahr, und ſie machen mein Hertz froh. (Hier hielt er einen Gürtel in die Höh, und ſagte:) Bey dieſem Gürtel laſſe ich euch wiſſen, daß ich morgen mit euch reden will. Ich dencke, es ſey gut, daß ich offenhertzig mit euch rede. Ich dencke, es ſey meine Schuldigkeit, daß ich die Thorheit unſerer jungen Leute erinnere. Ich ſehe, es iſt viel Unheil geſchehen. Ich will erſt anfangen das Blut weg zu kehren, und die Todten-Körper aus dem Weg zu raumen; hernach will ich meine Beſchwerung und Leidweſen anzeigen. Ich erinnere mich, was mir Sir **William Janſen** hat ſagen laſſen durch den Botten den er mir geſandt: Und ich habe ihm ſo gleich durch eben denſelben Botten wieder ſagen laſſen, daß, weil er ein weiſerer Mann iſt als ich, und mehr Vermögen in der Hand hat, ſo ſoll er ſtark und tapffer ſeyn, und helfen, daß die Wunde wieder geheilet werde.

Er gab eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Als **Tidinskung** dieſe Rede geendigt, ſagte er dem Governór: Er dencke, er wolle bereit ſeyn, morgen früh um 8 Uhr wieder mit ihnen zu reden. Dabey bliebs vor Dißmal.

Bey der Zuſammenkunfft in Eſton Dinſtags den 26 July 1757

waren gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governór ꝛc.
Die Räthe.   Die gemeldte Glieder von der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemen von **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner aus
dem Land,   Auch dieſelbige **Indianer**.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer, Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidinskung**.

Mr. **Craghan** erſuchte den Mr. **Duſche**, daß er dem Mr **Trent** helfen ſolte die Reden nieder zu ſchreiben.

Tidinskung redete zum Governór und Mr. **Craghan**, und verlangte, daß ſie ſolten wohl aufmercken, was er ſage. Alsdan richtete er ſeine Rede an den König von Engelland, und an alle ſeine Unterthanen, und ſagte wie folget:

Bruder! Ihr werdet euch erinnern, daß ihr mir habt ſagen laſſen, daß ich zu euch herab kommen ſoll, und habt begehrt, daß ich von den 6 **Nationen** ſo viel mit bringen ſoll als ich könte, wegen der beſchwerlichen Zeit. Ihr ſagtet mir auch: **Bruder!** Ihr ſeyd ſchwach, und ich bin ſtarck: Wan Ihr herab komt, ſo will ich allem Streit ein Ende machen, und alle Unzufriedenheit auf Seite räumen, und will einen beſtändigen Frieden mit euch machen. Weil ich dan nun von den 10 **Nationen**, und zwar aus jeder Nation etliche mit gebracht habe, ſo wolte ich euch an euer Verſprechen erinnern, daß ihr alle eure Macht anwenden ſollet ſolches zu erfüllen. Bedencket auch unſere Weiber und Kinder, daß es auch ins künfftige wohl gehen möge. Gedencket auch an das Blut, welches vergoſſen iſt, und an die Todten-Körper, welche hin und wieder zerſtreuet liegen. Ich verlange, daß ihr mir helffen ſollet alle ſolche aus dem Weg zu räumen, damit wir einander ins Angeſicht ſehen mögen, und hernach wollen wir in unſern Geſchäfften fort fahren.

Bruder! Weil ihr viel ſtärcker ſeyd als ich, ſo müſſet ihr euer Vermögen anwenden. Wan zwey Brüder ſtreitig werden, und der eine thut Vorſchläge zum Frieden, und der andere will ſolches nicht annehmen, ſo kan nichts ausgerichtet werden.

Weil dan ſo viel Blut vergoſſen iſt, ſo bitte ich euch, helffet mir, daß alles weg gethan werde, und wan das geſchehen iſt, ſo will ich weiter ſchreiten zu andern Geſchäfften.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel von 8 Reihen **Wampum**.

Bruder! Wie ich euch verſprochen habe, daß ich ſo viel **Indianer** von den 10 **Nationen** mit bringen wolle als ich kan, ſo habe ich gethan, und gebracht ſo viel ich gekont, welche hier gegenwärtig ſind, und bezeugen können was verrichtet werden ſoll; damit aber ein beſtändiger Friede gemacht werden möge, ſo müſſen wir beyderſeits alles thun, was wir können Wan etwas ſchweres in einem Weg liegt, und ihrer etliche vereinigen ſich, daß ſie es aus dem Weg thun wollen, ſo wird nichts draus, wan ſie nicht geſamter Hand ihre Stärcke anlegen; wan ſie aber alle Hand anlegen, ſo kan es leicht geſchehen. Wir auf unſerer Seite ſammlen die Blätter zuſammen welche mit Blut beſpritzet ſind, wir kehren das Blut zuſammen, auch die Körper ſamt den Knochen; wan wir uns aber rund umher ſehen, ſo können wir keinen Platz finden, wo wir ſie hinlegen ſollen; wan wir aber aufwärts ſehen, ſo iſt der groſe Geiſt über uns: Darum iſt es unſere Schuldigkeit, daß wir uns vereinigen im Gebet zu ihm, daß er dieſes alles zudecken wolle, daß es nimmermehr geſehen werde weder von uns, noch unſeren Nachkommenē, und daß der groſe Geiſt unſere Kinder ſo ſegnen wolle, daß ſie künfftighin in Liebe miteinander leben können, daß auch kein böſer Geiſt noch übel geſinnter Menſch vermögend iſt, den Frieden zu brechen zwiſchen unſern Nachkommenden.

Hiermit gab er einen Gürtel von 17 Reyhen **Wampum**.

Bruder! Wie ihr wohl wiſſet, ſo habt ihr mich invitirt, ſo viel **Indianer** von den 10 **Nationen** mitzubringen als ich kan: So ſind nun hier von jeder Nation etliche, abſonderlich von meinen Vettern den 5 **Nationen**. Da wir uns befliſſen hatten, ſo viel als in unſerm Vermögen war, die Todten-Körper und ander Unheil aus dem Weg zu räumen was geſchehen iſt. So hattet ihr mich invitirt, ich ſoll kommen, und euch bey einer Hand nehmen, und die 5 **Nationen** ſollen kommen und euch bey der andern Hand nehmen, daß wir ſo beyſammen ſtehen wie **Ein Mann** mit **Einem Herzen**. Da nun dieſes geſchehen iſt, ſo können wir in die Höhe ſehen, und ſehen das helle Licht, und genieſen es; wir können auch ſehen, und in Ruhe und Frieden genieſen, was das Land hervor bringt, und wir werden Tag und Nacht mit Vergnügen leben.

Hierbey gab er eine Schnur **Wampum** von 12 Reihen.

Bruder! Daß wir eine ſolche groſe Wolcke des Unheils gehabt, das nun vorbey iſt, rühret daher, daß unſere alte Einwohner und Vor-Vätter niemal eine regelmäſige Weiſe gehabt, daß ein beſtändiger Frieden wäre aufgerichtet worden, ſie haben nicht vor ihre Kinder geſorgt, ſie haben nur auf das geſehen was vergehet, und was um ſie herum auf Erden war, und bald dahin iſt. Sie hätten ſollen fürſichtig ſeyn, und hätten ſollen ſolche Accordte machen auf beyden Seiten, daß ihre Kinder nach ihnen nicht nöthig gehabt hätten uneinig zu werden. Und weil wir nun ſehen, worin ſie gefehlet haben, ſo laſſets uns beſſer machen als ſie gethan, damit wir ſo lang wir leben einander getreu bleiben; und daß wir bey dieſer Verſammlung es ſo einrichten, daß ihre Kinder einen beſtändigen Frieden genieſen mögen.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel von 11 Reihen **Wampum**.

Bruder! Ihr erinnert euch, daß auf eure Order Bottſchaffter ſind geſendet worden in entfernte Orte unter uns, damit dieſes gute und wichtige Werck des Friedens, woran unſer Leben hanget vor ſich gehe. Einer von dieſen Bottſchafftern iſt nun in einem gefährlichen Zuſtand: Er iſt geſchoſſen worden von einem jungen Menſchen aus den Eurigen; betrübet euch nicht zu ſehr darüber; weil ich aber begehre, daß uns Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren ſoll nach euren Geſetzen, ſo beſtehe ich darauf, daß wan dieſer junge Mann ſterben ſolte, daß der ihn geſchoſſen hat auch ſterben ſoll in Gegenwart etlicher unſerer Leute, damit ſie Zeugen ſeyn können bey allen **Nationen**, daß ihre Brüder die Engliſche ihnen Gerechtigkeit haben wiederfahren laſſen, und wan etwas dergleichen geſchehen ſolte auf unſerer Seite, ſo wollen wir desgleichen thun, das iſt, wan einer von den Unſerigen jemand von den Eurigen ermorden ſolte, ſo wollen wir euch den Mörder überlieffern, daß er nach euren Geſetzen gerichtet werde. Und weil die Freunde des Knaben ohne Zweifel werden betrübt werden, ſo bitte ich euch, weil ihrs in eurer Gewalt habt, daß ihr die Betrübnis wollet von ihren Hertzen weg thun.

Eine Schnur **Wampum.**

Der Governór ſagte dem **Tidiuskung**, daß er das was er nun geſagt überlegen wolte; und wan er werde bereit ſeyn ihm zu antworten, ſo wolle ers ihn wieder wiſſen laſſen.

Als wir aufſtunden zu gehen, lies der König durch ſeinen Dolmetſcher ſagen, daß was er nun geredet habe, das ſey von groſer Wichtigkeit: Darum verlange er, daß der Governór Zeit genug nehmen ſolle es zu überlegen, er wolle mit Gedult warten, bis er bereit ſey ihm wieder zu antworten.

Bey der Verſammlung zu Eſton am Mittwoch den 27 Juli 1757

Waren gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governór.
Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemänner von **Philadelphia**, und andere Einwohner von dieſer Provintz. Dieſelbige **Indianer**.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Dolmetſcher vor dieſe Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tiediuskung.**

Der Governór machte den Anfang zur Conferentz damit, daß er den **Tidiuskung** fragte: Ob er bereit ſey ſeine Antwort anzuhören? Und lies ihm ſagen, daß Mr. **Craghan** des Königs Agent mit ihm einig ſey, ihm die Antwort zu geben, und redete ihn an wie folget:

Bruder! Euer Gedächtnis dienet euch getreulich, in anſehung deſſen, was einer dem andern verſprochen hat in den letzten Conferentzen.

Wir erkennen es mit ſonderbahrer Danckbarkeit, daß ihr euer Verſprechen ſo treulich gehalten, und habt es weit und breit bekant gemacht, daß wir zum Frieden geneigt ſind. Ihr habt eure Vettern mit herab gebracht, und von jeder andern Nation etliche, mit denen ihr vereinigt ſeyd. Es gefallt uns wohl, daß ſie euch ſind gehorſam geweſen, und ſo wohl geneigt gekommen ſind, einen beſtändigen und dauerhaften Frieden aufzurichten. Wir dancken euch hertzlich im Namen des Königs, des Volcks dieſer Provintz, und ſeiner Majeſtät getreuen Unterthanen.

Gab einen **Gürtel.**

Bruder! Wir erkennens ſo wohl als ihr, daß wan wir nicht beyderſeits all unſern Fliß anlegen, ſo werden wir das groſe Werck nicht fertig machen, welches wir angefangen haben.

Si

So lang wir die Todten Körper unſerer Leute noch unbedeckt ligen ſehen vor die Raub-Vögel, ſo iſt es gegen die Natur, gegen die Principien unſerer Religion und Menſchlichkeit, daß wir weiter fort fahren konnen, einen Frieden zu beſtättigen.

Daher wollen wir geſamter Hand nicht allein die Todten-Körper und Gebeine aufſuchen und verſammlen, ſondern auch das Laub und Graß, und alles was mit deren Blut beſpritzet worden, und wollen miteinander hinaufwärts gegen den Himmel ſehen, nach dem Gott des Friedens, daß Er unſere angefangene Verſöhnung und Einigkeit genädig anſehen wolle; wir wollen ihn bitten, daß er einen Vorhang oder Decke herab werffen wolle, damit alles zugedecket werde, was in dieſer unglücklichen Zeit geſchehen iſt, daß deſſen nicht mehr gedacht werde; wir erſuchen ſeine almächtige Güte, daß er alles vergeben wolle was geſchehen iſt; wir bitten ihn, daß er alle Hertzen dieſes Volcks, und die nach uns kommen, bequem machen wolle, daß ſie in Liebe beyſammen wohnen können; wir verlangen, daß er nimmer erlauben möge, daß der böſe Geiſt ſo gar tief in unſere Hertzen eingehe, noch daß ſich mehr ubelgeſinnte Menſchen ſo weit in unſere Rathſchläge einmengen, daß der Weg der Freundſchafft gehindert werde, oder das geringſte Laub am Baum des Friedens verwelcken möge, (Daß ſich Gott erbarm.)

Hiermit gab er einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Nachdem wir nun die Todten-Körper zuſammen geſamlet, ſo ſind wir mit euch einig, daß wir zuſammen ſtehen, wir Engliſche, und ihr **Indianer**, wie **Ein Mann** mit **Einem Hertzen**; wir faſſen den Gurtel der Freundſchafft an mit euren Vettern und den 10 **Nationen**; wir halten ihn feſt mit all unſerer Macht; wir bringen alle warme Hertzen mit uns, voll von Redlichkeit und Aufrichtigkeit; wir freuen uns, daß wir die Sonne wieder ſcheinen ſehen durch die klare Luft; wir verſprechen uns ſelbſten, daß wir durch den Segen des guten Geiſtes, durch euren und unſern Fleiß im Stande ſeyn werden, vor uns und unſere Kinder, und Kindes-Kinder einen beſtändigen Frieden und Wolfahrt zu erhalten, ſo, daß wir in guter Ruhe die verſchiedene Vergnüglichkeiten des Lebens genieſen können, womit dieſes fruchtbare Land ſo häuffig angefullet iſt, und daß wir in Frieden fein ruhig ſchlaffen können.

Er gab einen Gürtel **Wampum**.

Bruder! Ob nun gleich unſere und eure Vor-Vatter geirret haben, und haben nicht genugſam voraus ſehen können, was künfftig nach ihnen erfolgen werde, ſo können wir doch mit Warheit ſagen, daß ſie allezeit ſehr friedlich miteinander waren; ſie waren einfältig und aufrichtig in ihrem Vornehmen; ſie lebten miteinander in völligem Frieden, und gaben einander guten Rath.

Es iſt löblich von euch, daß ihr uns erinnert, daß ſie nicht ſonderlich regelmäſig gehandelt haben, ſondern haben ihre Abſichten gehabt auf die damahlige Zeit, und den Nutzen ihres eigenen Geſchlechts, und haben nicht überleget, wie es denen künftigen Nachkommen wohl gehen werde. Wir ſind darinn mit euch einig, daß wir den allgemeinen Nutzen wahrnehmen, und daß derſelbige währen möchte, bis in die allerletzte Nachkommene. Wir wollen alle kleine partheyliche Abſichten auf Seite ſetzen, und unſere Materie auf ein beſtändiges Fundament gründen, und wollen Fleiß anwenden, daß wirs beſſer machen als unſere Vorfahren, nicht allein in der Güte unſerer Maaß-

Regeln, ſondern wir wollen auch unſere Geſchäffte mit mehrerer Sorgfalt ausrichten.

Gab einen Gürtel **Wampum**.

Bruder! Wir haben in Acht genommen, was ihr gemeldet habt, von wegen eurem Bottſchaffter, (der geſchoſſen worden) es thut uns ſehr leid was geſchehen iſt. In dieſer Zeit ſolte kein **Indianer** alleine ausgehen, in die bewohnte Plätze ohne Paß-Port oder Geleit. Wir haben ſorgloſe und unachtſame Leute unter uns; wir haben auch böſe Leute, welche feindſelige Hertzen haben. Der Menſch, welcher in Verdacht iſt, daß er die That begangen habe, iſt im Gefängnis, und wan euer gemeldter Bottſchaffter ſtirbt, ſo ſoll die That nach der **Law** unterſuchet werden, welche erfordert, daß wer Menſchen-Blut vergieſſet, deſſen Blut ſoll wieder vergoſſen werden: Und dieſes Gerichte ſoll gehalten werden, daß etliche **Indianer** mit zuſehen und zuhören, und man wirds euch anſagen wan es geſchiehet: Es iſt eine Sache, welche ſchon feſt beſchloſſen iſt, bey verſchiedenen Friedens-Tractaten zwiſchen uns und den **Indianern**, daß wan ein Engliſcher einen **Indianer** tödtet, oder ein **Indianer** einen Engliſchen, ſo ſoll der Mörder bey der **Law** geurtheilet werden in Gegenwart der beyden **Nationen**.

Er gab eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Bruder **Moſes Tättamie!** Ihr ſeyd der Vatter von dieſem jungen Menſchen, welcher unglücklich verwundet worden: Es iſt uns ſehr leid, daß ſo etwas geſchehen: Wir haben den verſtändigſten Doctor unter uns gebraucht, daß er Sorge vor ihn tragen ſoll; und wir bitten den Allmächtigen, daß er die Medicin ſegnen wolle, damit er wieder heil werde. Bey dieſer Schnur **Wampum** nehmen wir die Betrübnis von eurem Hertzen weg, und verlangen, daß keine Unzufriedenheit darinnen übrig bleibe. Wir haben unſern Bruder **Tidiuskung** verſichert, daß eine genaue gerichtliche Unterſuchung ſoll gehalten werden bey dem (**Treiel**) Verhör, und wir ſind willens, daß Ihr ſelber mit zuhören und zuſehen ſollet.

Er gab eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Bey der Verſammlung zu Eſton am Donnerſtag den 28 Juli 1757

waren Gegenwärtig;

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governör, &c.

Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.

Die Commiſſarien von der Provintz.

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner von **Philadelphia**, und andere Einwohner aus der Provintz.

Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen Oberſten und Deputierten der 10 **Nationen**, in deren Namen er da war.

Tidiuskung wendete ſich gegen den Governör, und redete wie folget:

Bruder! Ich werde mit wenig Worten das wiederhohlen, was ihr mir letztens geſagt habt, daß der groſe König jenſeit des Waſſers einen Mann ernennet hat, welcher alle Indianer-Affären unterſuchen ſoll, deſſen Name **William** Janſen, welcher den Mr. **Craghan** deputirt hat an ſeiner ſtatt. Es iſt mir lieb ſolches zu hören, und den Mann zu ſehen, welcher ernennet iſt. Ich dencke **Bruder!** Es wird uns beyden angenehm ſeyn. Es iſt unſere Pflicht, daß wir Reſpect haben vor eine Perſon, die der König ernennet hat, und mit Aufrichtigkeit uns vereinigen, da das gegenwärtige Geſchaffte wohl angefangen iſt, daß wirs auch glucklich zum Ende bringen. Ich hoffe, er werde ſeine Commiſſion mit Gerechtigkeit verrichten. Was ihr aber verlanget und gemeldet habt bey unſerm letzten Vertrag, und was ihr nun geſagt, darauf will ich mit wenigem antworten; und wir hoffen, Mr. **Craghan** wird ſo treu ſeyn, und drauf ſehen, daß es nach der Gerechtigkeit zugehe auf beyden Seiten, im Namen des Königs.

Gab ein Schnurgen.

Bruder! Nachdem ich die Paſſaſche von eurem Hertzen zum Mund eröffnet habe, ſo verlange ich bey dieſem Gurtel, daß ihr ſehen und verſtehen möget, was ich nun ſagen werde. Es iſt offenbar, daß unſerer Vor-Vatter gerichtliches Verfahren kurtzer war, als es hat ſeyn ſollen; ſonderlich, was ſie gethan um ihrer Kinder wegen, und folglich um ihres immerwahrenden Friedens in der kunfftigen Welt. Ihr könnet leicht erwägen, was die Urſache war, daß die Tage ſo dunckel und finſter worden, nehmlich, der Dampf iſt von der Erden auf geſtiegen: Unſere Mis-Verſtändnis und was ſie Uebels angeſtellet, iſt von der Erden entſprungen, ſo wohl als die Streitigkeitē und betrübniſſe, welche hin wieder paſſiret ſind: Und ob es ſchon nicht die Haupt-Sache war, daß wir unſere Brüder, die Engliſche, geſchlagen haben, ſo iſt doch der Streich darum viel härter worden, als ſonſt geſchehen wäre, wann der Dampf nicht von der Erden aufgeſtiegen wäre. Nun aber liegt es hauptſächlich an euch, daß ihr genau in euer Hertz hinein ſchauet, wie wir dan allezeit von euch gedencken, daß ihr vermögender, ſtärcker und ſcharffſichtiger ſeyd als wir; und weil es groſentheils in eurem Vermögen liegt zu wiſſen, ob das was ich geſagt habe wahr iſt, oder nicht, ſo komt es nur auf euch an, **Bruder!** daß ihrs nur fein offenhertzig und frey offentlich bekennet, erkläret und publiciret, daß es der gantzen Provintz, oder den Provintzen unter der Crone von Engelland bekant werde, beydes zu des Königs und ſeines Agenten Satisfaction, welcher die Affären in Händen haben ſoll. **Bruder!** Weil wir nun beyſammen ſind, und einander von Angeſicht zu Angeſicht ſehen, und in rechter Aufrichtigkeit des Hertzens miteinander reden können: So will ich mich befleiſen, euch alles gantz gerade vorzulegen, damit nichts verdeckt bleibe, ſondern ſo vor euch liege, daß ihrs recht ſehen und erkennen möget, damit einer von dem andern Satisfaction haben möge; und was bewieſen wird, daß es ihm gehört, das ſoll unſer Recht und Gebühr ſeyn, und ſoll ſo ausgerichtet werden, daß es ein beſtändiger und immerwährender Friede bleiben möge.

Er gab einen Gürtel **Wampum.**

Ich erſuche euch, daß ihr mit allem Fleiß zurück ſehen ſollet, wovon die Uneinigkeit ihren Urſprung her hat; und ihr werdet leicht ſehen, daß ſie von der Erden, oder von dem Land entſprungen iſt, wovon ich zuvor Meldung gethan, ob es ſchon nicht die Haupt-Urſache iſt. Wan man vor Zeiten regelmäſig gehandelt hätte, und hätte gezeiget, daß die armen Indianer einen Wohn-Platz und Wohnung behalten

hätten

hatten in dieſem Land, ſo wäre nun nicht geſchehen, was geſchehen iſt. Weil es dan in eurem Vermögen iſt, eines nach dem andern zu unterſuchen, was ich zuvor gemeldet habe von dem **Land**, welches die **Urſach** von unſerm **Streit** iſt, ſo thuts; und wan ich euch nun bewegen kan, wie ich hoffe daß ichs thun werde, daß ihr ehrlich und redlich thun werdet, was mit der Gerechtigkeit beſtehet, ſo will ich meine Stimme erheben, und ſo ſprechen, daß mich die **Nationen** hören und mir gehorchen ſollen.

So liegt es dan nur an euch, mein **Bruder**! Was ich zu den **Nationen** reden werde, daß es auch wahr ſey: Und wan ich mit einer lauten Stimme proclamiren werde, durch eure Hülffe und Verſtand, ſo werden mich die Nationen hören, es annehmen, und ſich freuen. Er gab einen Gürtel **Wampum**.

Mr. **John Pumbſcherer** wurde gefragt und erſucht, er ſolle doch die Worte auslegen, was damit gemeinet ſey, das **Tidiuskung** geſagt in dem erſten Theil ſeiner Rede? Er ſagte: Daß er geſagt: **Das Land iſt die Urſache unſers Streits**, das bedeutet ſo viel: **Daß wir ſo unglücklicher Weiſe aus dem Land ſind getrieben worden, das iſt die Urſache**; und ob es gleich geſchehen iſt, daß die erſten Einwohner das Land aufrichtig und redlich abgekaufft haben, ſo haben ſie doch nicht wohl gethan, und iſt den **Indianern** darinn unrecht geſchehen, daß ſie den **Indianern** nicht einen beſtändigen Wohnplatz darinnen vorbehalten haben: Wan ſie das gethan hätten, ſo wäre alle dieſe Strittigkeit nicht vorgefallen und das Unheil nicht geſchehen.

Bruder! Ich laſſe euch mit wenig Worten wiſſen, was mein Verlangen und Begehren iſt, das werdet ihr verſtanden haben, aus den Worten die ich vorher geſagt habe. Nun gebe ichs euch in eure Hand, und es liegt nun in eurer Macht und Gewalt einen beſtändigen Frieden zu machen; ſo daß ich auch möge meinen billigen Genuß haben von dieſem Land, weil wir gewiß wiſſen, daß dis Land von der allmächtigen Macht gemacht iſt, welche alles gemacht hat, und hat uns dieſes Land gegeben; wir warens zuerſt, denen ers gegeben hat; und weil es ihm gefallen hat, daß Er euch auch herüber geführet hat zu uns, daß wir in Freundſchafft beyſammen ſeyn mögten, wie zuvor gemeldet, welches unſere Vorfahren wohl gewußt, ſo liegt es nun nur an euch, und komt nun nur auf eure Vorſorge und getreuen Fleiß an, daß es nicht wieder gebrochen werde, wie geſchehen iſt; und wan der Friede wieder gebrochen wird, ſo habt ihr die Schuld. Ich dencke, es ſey meine Pflicht und Schuldigkeit, daß ich euch offentlich ſage, daß ich einwilligen will in aller Unterthänigkeit. Dieſes aber fordere ich von euch, daß ich einen Platz haben möge vor ein Settelment, und um anderer Urſachen willen, worinn wir beyde wohl einig werden wollen; aber weil ich ein freyer Agent bin, ſo wohl als ihr, ſo laſſe ich mir die Hände nicht binden, ſondern ich habe Freyheit zu wohnen wo mirs gefällt.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel von 9 Reihen **Wampum**.

Tidiuskung ſagte dem Governör, daß er vor diſmal nichts weiters mehr zu ſagen habe, und ſtellte es dem Governör in ſeinen Wohlgefallen, wan er ihm wieder Antwort ſagen wolte.

Weil der Governör den Mr. **Craghan** durch ein Schreiben berichtete, daß des **Tidiuskungs** ſeine Rede ihn dunckel und confuß deuchte, ſo verlangte er, daß Mr.

Craghan eine privat Verſammlung von **Indianern** ſolte zuſammen ruffen, damit man wiſſen mögte, was er gemeinet habe: So hat dan Mr. **Craghan** am 30 Juli Morgens um 5 Uhr den König ruffen laſſen, und einige ſeiner Räthe, und begehrete, er ſoll ein Council ruffen laſſen, und ſolle die gethane Rede beſſer erklären. Um halb 10 kam **Tiediuskung** mit **Jepiskaubungh, Epoweyowallund, Penawachwottint, Lepaghpetund, Kuhtanamaku, Jangepapawey, Weneywalika**, ſeinen Räthen, und **John Pumpſcheyer**, ſeinem Dolmetſcher in Mr. **Craghans** Quartier, und erklärete ſeine Rede, wie folget:

Was ich im Späth-Jahr geklagt, das ſind meine Klagen noch. Ich dencke die Propreieter oder ihre Agenten haben Land gekaufft von Indianern denen das Land nicht gehöret hat, und kein Recht hatten Land zu verkauffen. Ich dencke auch, wann Land an die Propreieter iſt verkaufft werden, von Indianern die ein Recht hatten es zu verkauffen biß an einen gewiſſen Platz, ſo mag nun der Accord lauten wie viel Meilen lang und breit, oder daß man mit der Sack-Uhr ſo und ſo viel Stunden lang gegangen iſt, ſo haben doch die Propreieter mehr Land genommen als ſie geſolt, und haben alſo Land das andern gehört. Derowegen verlange ich nun, daß man die Schrifften darlege, nach welchen ihr das Land inne habt, und laſſet ſie offentlich geleſen und examiniret werden, damit man wiſſen mögen von wem ihr unſer Land gekaufft habt das ihr verkaufft, und wie weit ſich euer Kauff erſtreckt, damit dem König Georg Copien können geſendet werden von allem Land, und könne publiciert werden, daß alle Provintzen unter ſeinem Governement es wiſſen mögen. Was redlich und ehrlich gekaufft und bezahlt iſt, daran fordere ich nichts mehr; aber wann Land gekaufft worden von Indianern, denen es nicht gehört hat, und die kein Recht zu verkauffen hatten, davor will ich Satisfaction haben. Und alle das Land das die Propreieter mehr haben, als ſie von rechtmäſigen Eignern gekaufft haben, davor will ich auch bezahlt ſeyn; was aber das Land angehet, welches die Propreiter ſchon an Leute verkaufft haben und ſchon bewohnet iſt, und mir doch von rechtswegen noch zugehört, da will ich zwar die Einwohner nicht davon vertreiben, noch ſie unruhig machen; aber ich will davor bezahlt ſeyn, und völlige Satisfaction haben, und dieſe Zahlang ſollen die Indianer haben denen das Land gehört hat, oder vielmehr noch gehört; ob es gleich die Propreieter mögten gekaufft haben, von Indianern denen es nicht eigen war und kein Recht hatten es zu verkauffen.

Was aber anlangt das Settlement wo wir wohnen wollen, ſo ſoll es ſeyn zu **Wayoming**. Und wollen eine gewiſſe Grentze feſt geſetzt haben zwiſchen Uns und Euch, es ſoll auch ein gewiſſer Tract Land beſtättiget werden, dergeſtalt, daß weder wir noch unſere Kinder ſollen Macht und Freyheit haben ſolches zu verkauffen: Auch ſollet ihr nimmermehr kein Recht haben es zu kauffen, noch eure Kinder und Nachkommene, wir wollen rund um das Land Grentze geſetzt haben, wie wir den Drafft gezeichnet haben und euch gegeben, damit wir von keiner Seiten mehr in die Enge getrieben werden; ſondern daß wir einen beſtändigen Wohn-Platz und Land haben, vor uns ſelbſten und vor unſere Kinder immerdar.

Und weil wir willens ſind zu **Wayoming** ein Settlement zu machen, und wollen

Häuſſer darauf haben, welche nicht ſo ſchlecht ſind als die wir bißher gehabt, und nur kurtze Zeit dauren, ſondern ſolche, welche ſtehen mögen vor unſere Kinder nach uns; ſo verlangen wir, daß ihr uns helffet ſolch Settlement zu machen, und ſendet uns Leute welche uns lernen ſolche Häuſſer Bauen, und was darinnen uns ſonſt zur Nothdurfft dienen kan; wir verlangen auch, daß ihr uns ſolche Leute ſenden ſollet, welche uns in der chriſtlichen Religion unterrichten, welches uns dienen kan zu unſerer künfftigen wohlfahrt, auch ſolche, welche unſere Kinder leſen und ſchreiben lernen; darneben daß eine redliche Handelſchafft mit uns fort geſetzt werde, und daß ſolche Leute dazu ausgewählet werden, welche ihre Sache redlich verwalten, und ſich ſo betragen wie es uns angenehm iſt.

Mr. **Craghan** fragte den **Tidiuskung** wegen der Fort **Auguſta**, weil dieſelbe in dem Land ligt, welches ſich die Indianer vorbehalten: Ob es eine Fort bleiben ſoll vor den König in **Engelland**, zum Gebrauch ſeiner Unterthanen in **Penſylvanien**, und aller andern ſeiner Unterthanen Nutzen, oder ob es ſolte eine Niederlage bleiben zur Handelſchafft, nicht allein zum Nutzen der Engliſchen und zum Dienſt aller der Nationen welche er repreſentirt, ſondern vor alle Nationen, welche nun ſind und künfftig mit uns in Allianz treten mögten, und ob er nicht verſprechen wolle, daß er mit den Engliſchen wolle helffen die Fort beſchützen gegen alle Feinde des Königs, welche kommen und ſie angreiffen mögten?

Hierauf antwortete der König im Namen aller, an deren ſtatt er da iſt: Er ſey damit zufrieden, daß die Fort den Engliſchen bleiben ſoll, und ſoll ein Kauff-Hauß bleiben, und er nebſt ſeinen Brüdern wollen es beſchutzen helffen, gegen des **Königs** Feinde, welche kommen mögten ſie anzugreiffen.

In der Verſamlung zu Eſton am Sontag den 31 Juli 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig.

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſqr. Governör ꝛc.

Die Räthe. Dieſelbe Glieder der Aſſamble.

Die Comiſarien von dieſer Provintz.

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und Andere, die Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.

Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen der Furnehmſten, und Deputirten von den 10 Nationen die er repreſentirt, und eine große Anzahl andere Indianer.

Ehe der Governör anfing zu reden, begehrte **Tiediuskung** daß das jenige was geſtern in der Privat-Verſamlung paſſirt zwiſchen ihm und Mr. **Craghan**, er ſolle öffentlich vorgeleſen werde; das geſchahe, und wurde den 6 Nationen verdolmetſchet.

Nach dieſem redete der Governör wie folgt:

Bruder Tiediuskung, und **Bruder** [illegible] als [illegible] von den 10 Nationen!

Es iſt mir lieb daß ihr euch erkläret daß ihr vergnügt ſeyd, daß unſer König den Sir **William Janſen** zum Superintendenten ernennet hat über die Indianer Affären, und daß Sir **William Janſen** den Mr. **Craghan** zum Deputirten gemacht; und daß ihr euch ſo offentlich erkläret, daß es unſere Schuldigkeit iſt die jenige Perſon zu reſpectiren, welchem der König ſo wichtige Comiſſionen anvertrauet hat. Ich dancke euch für eure unterthanige Ausdrücke, und zweifle im geringſten nicht, daß es euch von hertzens Grund gehet. Ich verſichere euch Brüder, ich will hertzlich mit euch ſeyn, und mich befleiſigen, daß das gute Werck des Friedens, das ſo wohl angefangen iſt möge glücklich vollendet werden, zu unſerer beyderſeitigen Vergnügung.

Hier gab er ein Schnurgen.

Bruder! Ihr ſagt, daß die gerichtliche Verträge unſerer Vorfahren kürtzer geweſen, als es hätte ſeyn ſollen, zur Vorſorge ihrer Kinder, und auch ihres eigenen ewigen Friedens. **Bruder!** unſere Vorfahren in dieſer Provintz ſind allzeit geachtet worden daß ſie fromme, ehrbare und weiſe Leute geweſen, und ſind allezeit darinn unterſchieden geweſen, daß ſie die **Indianer** mit brüderlicher Liebe und Freundlichkeit tractieret haben, und aufrichtig in ihrem Handel und offentlichen Verrichtungen geweſen. Ihr ſaget, daß die Urſache von unſerer Uneinigkeit ſey von dem **Land** entſtanden, und habt uns gerathen, daß wir genau in unſere Hertzen hinein ſehen ſollen, ob es nicht wahr wäre. **Bruder!** Wir haben auf euer Begehren in unſere Hertzen geſchauet, und können nicht finden, daß wir im geringſten den **Indianern** Unrecht gethan, weder mit dem Land, noch auf eine andere Weiſe, daß ſie den Frieden mit uns gebrochen. Ihr ſeyd ſo ehrlich geweſen, und habt euch erkläret, daß das Land die Haupt-Urſache nicht geweſen, warum ihr uns geſchlagen; ſondern es habe nur Urſache gegeben, daß der Streich härter gefallen iſt. Weil es dan nicht die Haupt-Urſache geweſen von der Strittigkeit, ſo ſolte auch das **Land** keine Hindernüs ſeyn, daß wir nicht ſo gleich Frieden machen könten, weswegen wir nun zuſammen gekommen ſind.

Wir mögen zwar in unſern Meinungen nicht einig ſeyn, wem des Land gehöre, ſo ſind das doch nur Kleinigkeiten, wan man es vergleichet mit der wichtigen Sache, daß wir uns vereinigen in ein feſtes Band der Freundſchafft. Laſſet uns derohalben vor dieſe Zeit die Sachen vom **Land** auf Seite ſetzen, und verſchieben bis auf eine andere Zeit; auch alle andere ſolche Kleinigkeiten, und laſſet uns zu allererſt zu dem groſen und wichtigen Werck ſchreiten, daß wir erſt Frieden machen, weil wir auf beyden Seiten ſo ſehr darnach verlangen: Und laſſet uns die Sache ſo auf einen feſten Fuß ſetzen, daß der groſe König über dem Waſſer und alle **Indianer** einen Wohlgefallen daran haben.

Hier gab er einen Gürtel **Wampum**.

Bruder! Ihr ſaget, daß wenn ihr uns überreden könnet, daß euch Gerechtigkeit wiederfahre, wegen dem Land, worüber ihr klaget, ſo wollet ihr mit einer lauten Stimme reden, und die **Nationen** werden euch hören. **Bruder!** Ich muß euch nun berichten, daß, nachdem wir im Späth-Jahr einen Vertrag gemacht, ſo habe ich eine Copia von allem an unſern Propreieter geſandt; nehmlich, was eure Klagen waren, daß ihr um euer Land betrogen worden ſeyd; und habe ihre Antwort erhalten nur wenige Tage vorher, ehe ich herauf zu euch gekommen bin: Darinnen verwundern ſie ſich, daß ihr, die ihr ſo wohl ſeyd behandelt worden, ſo wohl von ihnen ſelbſt, als von ihrem Vatter **William Penn**, daß ihr ſie nun eines ſo heftigen Laſters beſchuldiget, daß ſie euch betrogen, und falſche Kauf-Brieffe gemacht hätten: Wordurch ihre Ehre und Reputation ſehr tief verwundet worden; da doch ihnen und einem jeden ehrbaren Mann ſeine Reputation lieber iſt als ſein Leben ſelbſt. Es iſt auch eure Klage des Königs Räthen ſelbſt vorgeleget worden, welche es anſehen, als eine Sache von groſer Wichtigkeit; und haben beſchloſſen, daß die Klagen ſorgfaltig ſollen unterſuchet werden, von ſolchen Leuten, welche die Sache gar nichts angehet, und welche keinen Nutzen davon haben, auf deren Redlichkeit und geſundes Urtheil ſie ſich verlaſſen können: Daher haben ſie den Sir **William Janſen** ernennet, daß er alles umſtändlich abhören ſoll, was ihr klaget, und was die Propreieter dagegen einwenden; und er ſoll dieſes alles dem König vorlegen, daß es der König ſelbſt entſcheiden kan; welcher euch dan auch Gerechtigkeit wird wiederfahren laſſen. Unſer groſer König ſiehet euch an, als ſeine Kinder; und ſeine Miniſtere haben verordnet, daß man eure Klagen wohl unterſuchen ſoll, wie man andern getreuen Unterthanen thut; nur mit dieſem Unterſcheid, daß aller andern Unterthanen ihre Streit-Sachen von den Juſtus geſchlichtet werden, und eure Sache will der König ſelbſt entſcheiden.

Ehe ich die Order empfieng von den königlichen Miniſtern, daß eure Klagen ſollen unterſucht werden von Sir **William Janſen**, ſo war ich gäntzlich des Sinnes, daß ich der Propreieter ihre Agenten beruffen wolte, daß ſie antworten ſolten auf eure Klagen gegen ſie, und wolte die Sache ſelbſt genau unterſuchen; aber weil ich des Königs Diener bin, auch verbunden und geneigt bin ſeinem Befehl zu gehorchen; und des Königs deputirter Agent, nehmlich der Mr. **Craghan**, welcher nun gegenwärtig iſt, berichtet mich, daß er keine Macht habe, einige Veränderung zu machen in dieſer Klage, und er dencke nicht, daß es gut ſey zum Dinſt des Königs; daher muß ich euch in dieſer Sache zum **William Janſen** hinweiſen, an welchen ich gehörige Perſonen ſenden werde, welche im Namen der Propreieter erſcheinen ſollen, mit den Protocol-Schrifften, Kauf-Brieffen und Zeugen, woraus ihr richtiger Kauf erſcheinen wird, zu ſolcher Zeit die er beſtimmen wird, wovon er euch wird Nachricht geben, und allen die es angehet. Weil dan dieſer Gentelmann bekandt iſt, daß er ein guter Freund iſt von allen **Indianern**, und ein Mann von Ehr und Redlichkeit, ſo iſt mirs ſehr lieb, daß ihr ihm ſelbſt Gutes zutrauet; und ich zweiſle nicht, ihr werdet mit der gröſten Freudigkeit mit mir darinn einig ſeyn, daß er eure Klage-Sachen am beſten unterſuchen, und ſo thun werde, wie der König verordnet hat, daß die Strittigkeit ſoll geendiget werden, da ihr euch dan darauf verlaſſen könnet, daß euch Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren wird.

Hier gab er einen Gurtel **Wampum**.

Bruder! Ich könte viel Exempel anziehen zu beweiſen, daß die Propreieter groſe Liebe und Geneigtheit zu euch haben und zu allen Indianern, und daß ſie eure Freundſchafft hoch achten, und mehr, als allen ihren eigenen Nutzen und Vortheil!!! Sie haben noch kürtzlich der Welt einen überzeugenden Beweißthum gegeben. Ihr habt ohne zweifel gehöret, daß die Propreieter vor 3 Jahren, auf einer allgemeinen Verſamlung der 6 Nationen zu **Albane** waren, und haben (gar ſehr) redlich und offentlich ein Stück Land gekaufft an der Weſt=Seite der River Saſquehanna; da ihnen aber vorgeſtellt war, daß etliche von den Indianer Nationen nicht zufrieden waren, da die Lein Lauffer ſo weit gelauffen, daß die Grentze weit über das Alligeniſche Gebürge ſich erſtreckte, ſo haben die Proprieter mit aller Freudigkeit eingewilliget, daß das Land Weſtwarts an dem Gebürge den Indianern wieder heraus gegeben werden ſoll, und haben ihren Agenten Order gegeben, daß es ihnen wieder bey der nechſten Verſamlung zurück erkant werden ſoll in Gegenwart des Sir William **Janſons**, und es ſolte die Grentze mit ihnen feſt geſtellt werden.

Er gab einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Ich habs überlegt was ihr mir geſagt habt, daß ihr ein Settlement haben wolt vor euch und eure Nachkommenen. Und Mr. **Craghan** hat mir geſagt, daß **Wayoming** der Platz iſt wo ihrs anbauen wollet.

Bruder! Die Proprieter haben noch nie kein Land verkaufft an jemand, ob es ſchon in dieſer Provintz ligt, das ſie nicht vorher den Indianern abgekaufft haben, ſie haben auch das Land zwiſchen **Wayoming** und **Schamockin** noch nicht von ihnen gekaufft, daher haben ſie daſſelbe Land noch nicht pretentiert, als ob ſie es gekaufft hatten; und ich verlange, daß dieſes den Indianern expreſſe geſagt werden mögte, es mögten ſonſt übelgeſinnte Leute das Gegentheil dencken und ſagen. Und ich ſage im Namen der Proprieters, daß ſie keine Anforderung an daſſelbige Land machen, und verlange daß ihr diß wohl in acht nehmet. Es iſt mir lieb, daß ihr daſſelbige Land vor euch erwählet habt, ich bin ſehr wohl damit zufrieden, und verſichere euch, daß ich allen Fleiß anwenden will was in meinem Vermögen iſt, daß daſſelbige Land vor euch und eure Nachkommen ſoll beſtätiget werden wie ihrs begehrt; was aber eure andere Urſachen ſind warum ihr diß Settlement (oder Dorff) begehrt anzulegen, ſo ſind ſie ſo raſonabel und billig, daß ich gar nicht zweifle, die Aſſamble werde williglich dazu beförderlich ſeyn, wann ichs ihnen vorſtellen werde. Darauf gab er einen Gurtel Wampum.

Bruder! Ich habe euch nun geantwortet auf eure Anreden die ihr kürtzlich an mich gethan, und hoffe, daß ihr damit vergnügt ſeyd weil ich mit euch einig bin, daß die Entſcheidung der Uneinigkeit wegen dem Land ſoll darauf beruhen, was der große König dazu ſagen wird, welches euer eigen begehren iſt. Ich verſichere euch, daß ich hertzlich geneigt und bereit bin mit des Königs deputirten Agenten den **Frieden** mit euch zu **beſtättigen**, zu deſſen **Auffrichtung** ich und ihr ſo viele Mühe angewendet haben.

Bey der Verſammlung mit den Indianern zu **Eſton** am Montag den den 1ſten Auguſt 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governör ꝛc.
Die Räthe. Die gemeldte Glieder von der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemen von **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner dieſer Provintz.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer, Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung, König der Dellawaren, begleitet von etlichen der Führnehmſten und Deputirten von den 10 Nationen, welche er repreſentirt, und eine Anzahl anderer Indianer.

Der **Tidiuskung** wendete ſich gegen den Governór und redete wie folgt:

Bruder Governór! Bey dieſem Gürtel (er hielt den Gürtel in die Höhe) beſinne ich mich was ihr geſtern Abend geredet habt. Ich hab alles wohl aufgenommen, ausgenommen ein Wort, oder eine Haupt-Materie. Als wir, die wir uns die 10 **Nationen** nennen und hier gegenwärtig ſind, [Ich meyne die Räthe bey mir] geſtern Abend überleget hatten was ihr geſagt, ſo haben wir alles gut geheiſen, ausgenommen ein Ding. Alſo haben wir dieſen Morgen ſehr frühe gethan, als wir uns nieder ſetzten und unſer Secretarius mit uns; da wir alles überlegt und einander wohl verſtanden, und einig waren mit allen Worten, ſo haben wir unſerm Secretario befohlen er ſoll alles niederſchreiben, wir lieſens 3 oder 4 mal überleſen und habens gut geheiſſen, und wir haben alles nieder geſchrieben, was wir euch antworten wollen, und wann dem Governór beliebt zu wiſſen was wir niederſchreiben laſſen, ſo wird er hören was wir beſchloſſen haben.

Der Governór gab zur Antwort: Bruder! Ihr wiſſet, daß die Indianer niemals etwas haben niederſchreiben und ableſen laſſen, das iſt eine gantz neue Methode, das zuvor niemals iſt practiſirt worden.

Tidiuskung antwortete: Bruder! es iſt wahr, Ihr habt recht! Man hat bißher nie ſo gethan, man pflegte nicht ſo zu thun; aber ſehet ihr nicht, daß ich nun auch meinen eigenen Schreiber habe, daß ich es beſſer machen will als meine Vorfahren gethan, damit alles zum beſten gereichen möge. Ich will mich befleißigen nach meiner Einſicht denen auf die Finger zu ſehen, mit denen ich zu thun habe, die in Autorität ſind: Zum Exempel, wann ſie eine Handvoll Indianiſch Korn aufheben oder Kieſelſteinigen, und laſſen einige fallen, ja wann es nur ein einziger Kern wäre, ſo will ich darnach ſehen und will davon reden, daß ſie ihn aufheben ſollen.

Der Governór fragte den Mr. **Craghan**, ob dergleichen wohl mehr geſchehen wäre in einigem Vertrag mit den Indianern? Mr. **Craghan** ſagte: Es ſey noch nie der Brauch geweſen, und wendete ſich gegen den König und ſagte: Bruder diß iſt eine gantz neue Methode, eine Weiſe die noch nie practiſirt worden. Ich weiß, daß die Indianer gute Gedächtniß haben, und können in 20 Jahren noch ſagen, was ſie verrichtet haben, als ob es Geſtern geſchehen wäre; daher ſolte es mir lieb ſeyn, wann der König ſelbſt repetieren wolte was er zu ſagen hat, weil wir nur allein mit ihm verhandeln.

Tidiuskung antwortete: Wohl dan, Bruder Governór! Was wir uns dieſen Morgen berathſchlaget und beſchloſſen haben zu thun, iſt dieſes: Ich erinnere mich, daß ihr mir geſtern Abend geſagt, daß das, was wir im verwichenen Spath-Jahr verrichtet haben, das liege vor des Königs Miniſtern; und wir haben abſonderlich in Acht genommen, daß ihr geſagt: daß kurtz vorher, ehe ihr von **Philadelphia** herauf kommen woltet, ſo ſeyd ihr willens geweſen, mir gäntzliche Satisfaction zu leiſten, wegen dem Land, und wegen den Kauf-Brieffen; ihr hättet aber Brieffe bekommen von dem König oder von den Proprietern, ich bins nicht gewiß, ihr wiſſet es am beſten; derentwegen (ſagtet ihr uns) könnet ihr nichts thun in dieſer Sache; aber Sir **William Janſen** ſey verordnet, die Indianer-Affären zu verrichten; und Mr. **Georg Craghan** ſey ernennet in Janſens Namen ſolches zu thun. Wir beſinnen uns gar wohl, als wir eine Conferentz in eurem Hauſe mit euch hielten, daß ihr und Mr. **Craghan** aufgeſtanden, und mir die Hand gegeben, und ihr ſagtet uns: Dieſes iſt der rechte Mann, welcher beſtellet iſt die Strittigkeit zwiſchen den Engliſchen und den **Indianern** zu ſchlichten. Wan dan dieſer der rechte Mann iſt, warum ſolten wir dan den weiten Weg zum **William Janſen** gehen, daß der den Beweißthum vom **Land** und die Kauf-Brieffe examinire, wan nichts in dem Weg iſt, und die Land-Affären nicht zu vergleichen ſind mit dem groſen Werck des Friedens, und auch nicht hindern ſoll einen Fried- und Freundſchafts-Vertrag zu machen?

Nun will ich die Urſache ſagen, warum ich nicht hinauf gehen will zu **William Janſen**.

Vors erſte kenne ich **Sir William Janſen** nicht; es kan wohl ſeyn, daß er ein ehrlicher Mann iſt, wir hören auch, daß er die **Indianer** wohl tractiret; aber wir wiſſen auch, daß einige von den **Nationen** bey ihm ſind, welche ſelbſten die Werckzeuge geweſen zu dieſer Misverſtändnis; dan eben dieſelbige haben Land verkauft in dieſer Provintz, und haben ſich voriger Zeit ſolcher Authorität angemaſet, und haben uns Weiber geſcholten, und haben uns gedräuet, ſie wolten uns beym Schopf nehmen, und auf Seite werfen wie Weiber. Aber nach einer langen Zeit iſt es offenbar worden, und ich glaube, es ſind Zeugen gegenwärtig, welche beweiſen können, daß wir keine Weiber ſind. Ueber das, wan ich die verſchiedene Kleinigkeiten erwäge, wovon ihr geſagt, daß ſie uns nicht hindern ſollen, einen dauerhaften Frieden zu beſtätigen, ſo verlange ich gegenwärtig nichts vor mein Land, von meinen engliſchen Brüdern; ſondern ich begehre nur, daß die Schriften und Kauf Brieffe ſollen herbey gebracht, dargelegt und wohl betrachtet werden, damit es die gegenwärtige **Indianer** von den 10 **Nationen** und andere ſehen und hören und vergnügt werden mögen. Und weil Mr. **Craghan** der rechte Mann iſt, welcher die Affären ſchlichten ſoll zu unſerer Befriedigung, ſo haben wir nicht weit zu gehen, Hier iſt Er! Ich verlange nun nichts als die Kauf-Brieffe zu ſehen, welche ſollen redlich verleſen, und richtige Copien davon genommen, und nebſt dieſer unſerer Verhandlung zuſammen geleget werden; und nachdem ſie treulich copiret ſind, ſo wollen wir, wans euch gefällt, 2 Gürtel **Wampum** zuſammen knüpfen, und wollen euch bey der **Hand** nehmen, und ſamt meinen Vettern einen beſtändigen Frieden mit euch beſtätigen; und wans dem Governör und dem Mr. **Craghan** gefällt, ſo laſſe man die Copien von den Kauf-Brieffen hinſenden zu **William Janſen**, und zum König, und laſſe ſie darüber urtheilen. Ich verlange nichts von dem Land, biß der König wieder Brieffe zurück ſendet: Und wan es alsdan ſich befindet, daß mir Land zugehört, ſo will ichs alsdan bezahlet haben, und nicht eher. **Bruder!** Es iſt noch eine Urſache, daß ich nicht dahin gehen mag, nemlich: Wan wir hier nicht können einig werden, ſo fürchte ich, daß die **Nationen**, welche Acht haben auf das was wir hier gethan, die werden Urſache haben zu dencken, wir hätten nicht redlich miteinander gehandelt; weil ſie vermuthen, daß hier ein wahrer, aufrichtiger und beſtändiger Friede beſtätiget werde.

Es ligen mir auch unſere Weiber und Kinder an, die noch dahinten ſind, und unſere engliſche Brüder auf der Grentze; dan die hier gegenwärtig ſind, und vermuthet, daß ſie mit Freuden würden heim gehen, die müſſen nun heim gehen, und die Finger ins Maul ſtecken, als die nichts von Frieden ſagen können: Dan es hat ein jeder vermuthet, daß diß die rechte Zeit ſey, darinn wir einen feſten und beſtändigen Frieden beſtätigen werden. Ich habe euch geſagt, ich wolle den Frieden ausruffen mit einer lauten Stimme; und die Gegenwärtigen unſerer Leute ſind Zeugen, daß ich ſo geſagt habe; und ſie werden nicht zufrieden ſeyn, wan es nicht geſchiehet. Ich dencke, es hindert uns gar nichts am Frieden.

Weil ihr uns geſagt, ihr hättet Brieffe vom König oder von den Propreietern, ſo verlange ich, daß ſie hieher gebracht und geleſen werden, und daß ſie mit unſern Verhandlungen abgeſchrieben und zuſammen geleget werden. Nun, diß iſt der Beſchluß, und zur Confirmation deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich dieſen Gürtel.

Er gab einen Gürtel.

Der König ſagte ferner: Ich begehre auch, daß eine Copia von dem was wir ins Geheim miteinander gehandelt hergegeben und unſerer offentlichen Verhandlung beygefügt werde, und daß es in der nächſten Verſammlung offentlich verleſen werde.

So bald die Verſammlung geendiget war, ſagte Mr. **Craghan** zum Governör, es erfordere des Königs Dinſt, daß des **Tiedinskungs** Begehren wegen den Kauf Brieffen und geheimen Conferentzen erfüllet, und ſolche geleſen, und ihme Copia davon gegeben werden müſſen, nebſt einer Copia von des Proprieters Brief, in ſo weit er die **Indianer** und Sir **William Janſens** Unterſuchung betrift.

Eſton den 12 Auguſt 1757

Heute kam **Tiedinskung** zu Mr. **Craghan**, mit 3 Indianern von den **Nanticocken**, die geſtern zu ihm kamen, und begehrte, er ſolte anhören, was dieſe **Nanticocken** zu ſagen haben. Hierauf redete der Furnehmſte von dieſen zen wie folget:

Bruder! Der Oberſte von den **Nanticocks** hat mich hierher geſendet zu dem Governör und Euch, und begehret, daß ich in ſeinem Namen euch die Thränen abwiſchen ſoll von euren Augen, welche dieſe troubelſame Zeiten verurſachet haben mögen; und das thue ich mit dieſer Schnur **Wampum**.

Eine Schnur.

Brüder! Ihr habt vileicht etwas bitteres verſchlucken müſſen, ſeit dem dieſe Trubeln angefangen, welches euren Hertzen viel Unzufriedenheit verurſachet haben mag. Ich nehme mit dieſer Schnur alle Betrübnis von eurem Hertzen, daß euer Gemüth wieder ſo leicht und ruhig ſeyn möge, wie es zur Friedens Zeit war.

Eine Schnur.

Brüder! Ich ſehe, daß ſehr viel Blut iſt vergoſſen worden: Ich reinige mit dieſer Schnur alles Blut von euren Bettern, damit ihr wieder ruhig ſchlafen könnet; auch von eurem **Council**-Sitz, damit ihr mit Vergnügen darauf ſitzen und Rath mit euren Brüdern halten könnet. Und mit dieſer Feder öfne ich eure Ohren, welche die groſe ſtarcke Winde mögen verſtopfet haben; damit ihr hören möget, was euch eure Brüder zu ſagen haben.

Brüder! Wir müſſen dencken und erwägen, daß es nicht der gute Geiſt war, der alles dieſes unruhige Weſen hat verurſachet: Nein! Es war der böſe Geiſt, der all diß Unheil hat angeſtiftet: Und ich hoffe zu Gott, daß Er uns regieren werde, daß wir alles thun, was zu dem guten Werck des Friedens helfen und beytragen kan; damit wir noch einmal wieder miteinander vereinigt werden mögen, und in Fried und Freundſchaft miteinander leben können, wie es dem guten Geiſt gefällt.

Brüder! Ich bin hierher gekommen zu dieſem **Council-Feuer**, mit unſern Vettern **Dellawaren**, um auch ſo viel beyzutragen als ich kan zu dieſem guten Werck des Friedens mit meinem Vetter **Tiedinskung** und den 6 **Nationen**, und die Todten-Körper und zerſtreuete Gebeine zuſammen zu ſamlen; und ich will gemeinſchaftlich den guten Geiſt bitten, daß er ſie zudecken ſoll: Und wan der Frieden geſchloſſen iſt, ſo will ich meine beyden Hände legen in die Kette der Freundſchaft mit euch und unſern Vettern den **Dellawaren** und den 6 **Nationen**: Zur Bekräftigung meiner Worte gebe ich dieſe Schnur **Wampum**. Gab eine Schnur.

Bey der Zuſammenkunft in Eſton Mittwochs den 3 Auguſt 1757

Waren Gegenwärtig:
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governör.
Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.
Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentlemänner von **Philadelphia**, und andere Einwohner von dieſer Provintz. Dieſelbige **Indianer**.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Dolmetſcher vor dieſe Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tiedinskung**.

Tiedinskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen der Furnehmſten und Deputirten von den 10 Nacionen, die er repreſentiert, und eine groſe Anzahl Andere.

Der Governör ſagte dem **Tiedinskung**, daß geſtern um 5 Uhr die beſtimmte Zeit geweſen, daß ſie gedachten wieder zuſammen zu kommen; er hätte aber gehört, daß der König etwas beſonders zu verrichten gehabt, weilen etliche Indianer-Freunde zu ihm gekommen, und daher habe er die Verſammlung verſchoben bis dieſen Morgen.

Der Governör redete dan wie folget:

Bruder! Ich habe wohl erwogen, was ihr geſagt habt, als wir zuletzt beyſammen waren, und iſt mir leid, daß ihr nicht geneigt ſeyd zu Sir **William Janſen** zu gehen, alwo eure Klagen genau unterſuchet werden ſolten. Es iſt wahr, Sir **William Janſen** hat eine Zeit her eine general Commiſſion vom König gehabt, daß er die Ober-Aufſicht gehabt über alle Indianer-Affären, und daß er Mr. **Craghan** deputiret hat, von welchem die Sache hätte können examiniret werden, ſo wohl eure Klagen als der Propreieter Einwendung; wan nicht des Königs Miniſtere verordnet hätten, daß Sir **William Janſen** die Sache ſelbſt abhören ſolle. Und ob ihr gleich dencket Freyheit zu haben, zu thun und zu laſſen was euch gefällt, ſo bin ich doch (wie ich ſchon geſagt) des Königs Diener, und ſchuldig zu thun was mir befohlen iſt, und kan zu dieſer Zeit nicht über mich nehmen, der Propreieter ihr Recht zum Land zu deffendiren; weil ihr aber so ernstlich verlanget der Propreieter ihre Kauf-Brieffe zu sehen vor das Land, woron ihr in der letzten Traty gemeldet, daraus ihr sehen könnet, ob sie richtig, oder ob die Indianer welche sie unterschrieben haben ein Recht hatten das Land zu verkauffen, so hab ich sie mit mir gebracht, und bin willig sie euch nun zu zeigen, oder zu einer andern Zeit so ihr bestimmen möget, und will euch Copien davon geben, wie ihr begehrt habt.

Hier wurden die Kauf-Brieffe auf den Tisch dargelegt.

Und nun lasset alle fernere Dispute und Streitigkeit wegen dem Land hier beruhen, biß sie von Sir **William Jansen** völlig examiniret worden; damit sie dem König können übersandt werden, daß er den Ausschlag darinnen gebe.

Bruder! Nachdem ich nun in allen billigen Stücken euch zu Willen gewesen, und daß ich zum Frieden geneigt bin, daß die Freundschaft und brüderliche Liebe, welche zwischen euren und unsern Vorfahren erhalten worden, wieder aufgerichtet werde. Ich bin bereit neben Mr. **Craghan** des Königs deputirten Agenten, eure beyde Gürtel anzufassen mit beyden Händen, und wollen also einen beständigen Frieden bestätigen, und solchen Gürtel verwechseln gegen einen Gürtel welcher dazu bereitet ist, im Namen des Königs von Engelland und aller seiner Unterthanen, so bald wir wegen der Condition einig werden können.

Bruder! Die Ordere welche des Königs Ministere bey dieser Gelegenheit gegeben, haben mir die Proprietarien zugesandt, welches der gebührliche Canal ist, wordurch die Ordere kommen solten. Damit ihr aber dieses desto besser verstehen möget, so ist es nöthig, daß ich euch berichte, daß die Propreieter, die obersten Governör sind über diese Provintz, und ich bin zu ihrem Deputirten ernennet mit Genehmhaltung der Crone. Daher, als der letzte Vertrag des Königs Ministern vorgeleget wurde, so haben sie den Propreietern sagen lassen, was sie resolvieret hatten; nehmlich, daß die Sache solle allein von Sir **William Jansen** abgehöret werden, an welchen sie speciale Verordnung senden wollen wegen dieser Sache. Die Propreieter, vor welche ich in dieser Sache beschaftiget bin, die haben mir der Minister ihre Order bekant gemacht, und haben begehrt, daß ich mich nach denselben Ordern verhalten soll. Es würde nicht regelmäsig gewesen seyn, wan sie die Order selbst an mich gesandt hätten; ich zweifle aber nicht, sie werden ihre Ordere auch an Sir **William Jansen** gesendet haben, und ihm also die Authorität gegeben, daß er die Streit-Sache soll examiniren, und ich glaube, daß er die Order albereits schon hat. Weil ich nicht vermuthet, daß ihr werdet wollen Copien haben von der Propreieter ihren Brieffen, welche diese Sache betreffen, so habe ich sie nicht mit hierher gebracht; deßwegen ist es nicht in meiner Macht, daß ich euch euer Begehren erfüllen kan. Zur Bekräftigung der Warheit gebe ich euch diesen Gürtel **Wampum.**

Als der Governör diese Rede geendiget hatte, fragte er den König, ob er die Kauf-Brieffe nun wolte gelesen und abgeschrieben haben? Aber ehe der König darauf Antwort gab, so nahm er den Gürtel, den ihm der Governör vorher gegeben hatte, stund [illegible] zu den **Dellawaren** und den 5 **Nationen**; [illegible] Governör, und sprach:

Bruder! Jch hab eure Worte verſtanden; aber ſie ſind nicht ſo wie ihrs wiſſet: Es iſt auch keine völlige Antwort auf meine Rede. Zwey Stücke accordieren nicht miteinander.

Der Governör ſagte: Will der König ſagen, was dieſe zwey Stücke ſind? Der König ſagte: Nein! Der Governör mag ſie ſelber ausfinden. Der Governör ſagte: Er wiſſe nicht was er damit meyne: Er wünſchte zu wiſſen, was er zur Antwort geben ſoll.

Tidiuskung ſagte: wan ſichs der Governör gefallen ließ, ſo wolte er ſagen, daß ſeine Worte bey dem Gürtel geweſen, wie etwas das über die Erde hinrumpelt, oder als eine Confuſion wegen dem Land: Mich verlangte nicht, daß ihr davon Meldung thun ſollet, da ich eine Antwort erwartete auf eine liebliche Weiſe: Mich hat verlanget nach der Haupt-Sache und nicht nach ſo vielen Worten.

Weil die Jndianer nicht wußten was der Governör mit ſeiner Rede gewolt, ſo ſagte Mr. **Craghan** zum König, daß der erſte Theil des Governörs Rede ihn berichtet habe, daß die Kauff-Briefe nun da ſind, und er ſoll Copien davon haben wie er begehrt, und daß ſie ſollen zu Sir William Janſen geſendet werden, welcher ſie nach **Engelland** ſenden ſoll zum König, daß er das Urtheil daruber ſpreche. Wann das geſchehen, ſo erbiethen wir uns die zwey Gürtel anzufaſſen wovon ihr letztens geredet habt. Und was er geſagt, daß wir erſt müſſen wegen der Condition einig werden, das betrifft anderſt nichts, als daß die Gefangene ausgewechſelt ſollen werden, und andere Dinge die gebräuchlich ſind wann man Frieden macht, wovon **Tidiuskung** ſagte, daß man ſolches thun könne wann der Frieden confirmirt iſt: Und der Beſchluß von des Governörs Rede wäre nur der, daß der Proprieter ihr Brief wornach der König verlangte, der ſey zu Philadelphia, darum könne er ihn jetzt nicht zeigen; es ſolle aber ein Auszug davon zur anderer Zeit an ihn den Mr. **Craghan** ubergeben werden, zu deſſen Bekräfftigung habe der Governör den Gürtel gegeben.

So bald der König das gehört, ſtand er auf und nahm die zwey Gürtel knupffte ſie zuſammen, und ſprach wie folgt:

Jch begehre daß ihr mit Aufmerckſamkeit mir zuhören ſollet. Bey dieſen zwey Gürteln thue ich euch zu wiſſen, was die alte Regel und Weiſe war, wann man einen beſtändigen Frieden confirmiren wolte. Dieſes hättet ihr ſollen bedencken und thun; aber ihr möget euch erinnern, da ihr mich bey der Hand nahmet, und fuhretet mich hinab, und invittirtet meine Vettern, davon etliche hier ſind, nebſt einigen aus den 10 Nationen. Als wir einig waren, ſo kamen wir hinab und hielten euch bey einer Hand, und meine Vettern kamen und nahmen euch bey der andern Hand. Nun weil heute dieſer Tag beſtimmet iſt, daß wir zuſammen kommen und einen beſtändigen Frieden confirmiren wollen, ſo wollen wir, nehmlich: Jch und meine Vettern wie wir hier ſtehen, und ihr wie ihr daſtehet, im Namen des großen Königs, drey von uns, ſtehende in die Höhe ſchauen, und anhaltend unſern Accord betrachten, wobey wir uns gegen einander verpflichten; wir werden das klare Licht ſehen, und unſere Freundſchafft ſoll bleiben bey uns und unſern Nachkommenden immerdar. Nun, ich habe zwey Gürtel, und es ſind Zeugen hier, welche es bezeugen ſollen: Bey dieſem Gürtel ihr Brüder in Gegenwart der 10 Nationen, welche Zeugen ſind, faſſe ich euch bey der Hand (hier nahm er den Governör bey der Hand) und polirte die Kette der Freundſchafft, daß ſie allezeit glänzen möge; und es mögen dan ſonſt noch einige Puncten ſeyn, darum wir noch einig zu werden haben, das kan hernachmals noch geſchehen. Dieſes iſt die Zeit da einer gegen den andern ſeine Freundſchafft erklaret. Nun Bruder Governör! Zur Bekräfftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, habe ich euch meine Hand gegeben, und ihr habt euch gefallen laſſen aufzuſtehen und ſie anzufaſſen; ich laſſe es an euch, wans euch gefällt ich bin fertig. Bruder! Wann ihr etwas zu ſagen habt, als ein Zeichen daß der Friede beſtättiget iſt, ſo ſagts an, ich bin bereit zu hören, und weil ihr aufgeſtanden und mir die Hand gegeben, ſo ſtehe ich nun auch auf und geb euch meine Hand. Zur Bekräfftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich dieſe beyde Gurtel.

Damit gab er die beyde zuſammen geknüpffte Gürtel.

Der Governör ſagte: Daß er und Mr. **Craghan** werden bald bereit ſeyn ihm eine Antwort zu geben.

Der König **Tidiuskung** zog noch einen Gürtel heraus und ſagte: wann ſichs der Governör gefallen laßt, ſo hab ich euch noch ein paar Wort zu ſagen. Bey dieſer alten Regel Freundſchafft zu machen erinnere ich mich, daß ich vormahls von meinen Vettern den 6 Nationen bin dargeſtellet worden als ein **Weib**; Nun aber haben ſie mir eine Tobacks-Pfeiff gegeben, und guten Toback dazu; die gegenwärtige ſind zeugen daß es wahr iſt, und was ich ſage, das ſage ich um aller deren willen die hier ſind, und deren die ferne ab ſind, dieſe Pfeiff und den guten Toback der Freundſchafft überliffere ich euch nun. Bruder! wann ihr den guten Toback rauchen werdet, ſo wird er euch einen ſolchen Geſchmack hinderlaſſen, daß ihrs fühlen werdet, ſo lang die Sonne ſcheinet.

Dieſer ſehr gute Toback und die Pfeiffe ſo ich in eure Hand überliefere, ſtellet vor eine immerwährende Freundſchafft miteinander. Nun, ich gebe euch grad ſo viel als ich ſelber behalte, und mein Verlangen iſt, daß es ein verbleibendes Vergnügen ſeyn möge, beydes in dieſer und in der zukünfftigen Welt. Gab einen Gürtel.

Nachdem **Tidiuskung** den Frieden beſchloſſen und beſtätiget hatte, im Namen der 10 **Nationen**, welche er repreſentirte, ſo confirmirte der Governör und Mr. **Craghan** den Frieden, im Namen des Königs und aller ſeiner Unterthanen, und verwechſelten die Gürtel auf folgende Weiſe.

Bruder Tidiuskung, und alle ihr **Brüder von den zehen Nationen!**

Wir eure Bruder, alle Sr. Majeſtät Unterthanen, ſo viel unſerer hier verſammlet ſind, haben mit Vergnügen angehört was ihr geſagt habt, und haben mit gröſter Plaiſier die zwey Gürtel angenommen, welche ihr uns gegeben habt, welches uns und unſeren Nachkommen einen beſtändigen Frieden andeutet und bekräftiget; und wir ergreiffen die Gelegenheit in dieſer gegenwärtigen Verſammlung, euch wieder dargegen einen Gürtel der Freundſchaft zu überreichen: Wir nehmen euch mit einer Hand, und die 6 **Nationen** mit der andern Hand, und confirmiren einen beſtändigen Frieden, im Namen des Königs von **Groß-Brittannien** und aller ſeiner Unterthanen, daß er dauren möge, ſo lang als die Sonne und der Mond ſcheinet: Und wir hoffen, daß dieſer Tag nicht werde vergeſſen werden von unſeren Nachkömmlingen; und wir wollen bereit ſeyn einige Zeit mit euch **Rath** zu halten, wie wir die übrige Sachen in Friede beylegen, wo ihr ſelbſten geſagt habt. Wir ſtehen auf, und nehmen euch in unſere Arme, und umhälſen euch mit gröſtem Vergnugen, als unſere Freunde und Bruder, und wünſchen von Hertzen, daß wir einander allezeit als Brüder und Freunde anſehen mögen, und als Kinder von einem Vater und Mutter. Zur Bekräftigung deſſen geben wir euch dieſen Gürtel.

Er gab einen groſen weißen Gürtel Wampum, in welchem die Figuren von 3 Männer waren, die da bedeuten den König Georg, welcher mit einer Hand der 5 Nationen König hält, und den Tiediuskung der Dellawar König mit der andern Hand: Dabey waren die folgende Buchſtaben und Ziffern gezeichnet, G R. 5 N. D K. anſtatt Georg Rex. 5 Nationen. Dellawar König.

Nachdem dieſes geſchehen, ſo begehrte der König abermahl von dem Governör, daß die Copia (Abſchrifft) von denen Conferentzen die insgeheim gehalten worden, auch offentlich möchten geleſen und auch denen andern Schrifften (Minutes) beygefuget werden. Der Governör ſagte, ſie wären fertig, und ſolten alſobald überliefert werden, und es wurde nach ſolchen geſchickt. Sodann fragte der Governör den König, wann es ihm gelegen ſeyn wurde, daß die Kauff-Briefe abgeleſen würden? Der König antwortete: Morgen früh zwiſchen 7 und 8 Uhr, welche Zeit dann beſtimmet und das Leſen der Privat-Conferentz biß dahin ausgeſetzt wurde.

Ich halte es nöthig zu ſeyn die Rede des **Caboughpetone**, eines Oberſten der **Dellawarn** hierher zuſetzen, welcher zu dem **Tiediuskung** geſprochen zur Zeit da es ſchiene, er wüſte nicht wie er des Governörs Anſprach zu ihm verſtehen oder nehmen ſolte, nehmlich:

Wie? Hat nicht unſer Bruder von euch begehrt, daß ihr uns bey der Hand nehmen und hieher führen ſoltet, um Friede zu machen? Warum thut ihrs dann nicht? Wir ſind nun dieſe 20 Täge allhier geweſen und haben nichts gehört als Schelten und Diſputieren um Land: Befeſtiget den Frieden und laſſet alle dieſen Diſput ſtill ſtehen biß hernach.

Sobald dieſe Verſammlung geendiget war, ſo ſagte Mr. **Cragban** dem Governör, daß ers nicht verbergen könte, daß ein **Gürtel** der zu dieſen Landen gehöre, nicht da ſey, und welcher doch gemeldet ſey in einer Unterhandlung, ſo Anno 1728 zwiſchen dem Governement und den Indianern gehalten worden, darinnen es heiſſet, er ſey im Jahr 1718 geſchrieben, und Er wolte ſolchen Diet gerne ſehen, und ein Copia davon nehmen, und auch Auszüge aus der Propreieter ihrem ſchreiben an ihn, zufolge dem Begehren der hohen Bedienten ihrer Majeſtät, darinnen ſolche ihnen (den Propreietern) gemeldet, wie ſie verordnet hatten, daß die Zwiſtigkeiten ſo zwiſchen ihnen und den Indianern obſchweben, ſolten durch Sir **William Janſen** examinirt werden. Und daß **Tidiuskung** (in einer Antwort zu einer Bottſchafft, welche ſeine Ehre durch Mr. **Weiſer** geſtern Morgen geſandt, und welcher bald hier folgen wird) geſagt hat, er wolle gerne alle die Diets ſehen über dieſe hindere Lande, welche nun im Streit ligen, und Copia davon haben, wie auch eine Copia von dem Schreiben der Propreietern; und ſagte weiter: So bald dieſes geſchehen ſey, ſo wolte er kein Wort mehr machen von dem Diſput der Lande; und alſo laſſe Er ſeine Ehre wiſſen, daß, da **Tidiuskung** nun den Frieden beſtättiget habe, ſo erwartete ich, ſeine Ehre würde mich eine Copia deſſelben Diets und des Schreibens der Propreietern an ihn, abfolgen laſſen.

Eſton den 2ten Auguſt 1757.

Dieſen Morgen ſandte **Tidiuskung Samuel Evans** zu Mr. **Cragh.** daß er zu ihm in Colonel **Weiſers** Quartier kommen ſolte, Er ging dahin, und fand ihn und 5 von ſeiner Räthen und Mr. **Weiſer**. Als Er hinein kam, ſagte Mr. **Weiſer** zu **Tidiuskung**, er möchte gerne einige Unterredung mit ihm haben: Dieſer fragte, ob es aus Order des Governörs geſchehe, Mr. **Weiſer** antwortete: Es geſchehe mit Bewilligung des Governörs und der Räthe.

Sodann fragte Mr. **Weiſer** den **Tiediuskung**, ob er alle die Kauff-Briefe der Provintz, vom erſten Anfang hier zu ſehen begehrte, oder nur dieſe von den hintern Landen darauf wir wohnen? und ſagte weiter: Die Urſach dieſer Frage ſey, dieweil er Glaube es ſeyen nicht alle Diets mit herauf gebracht, ſondern nur dieſe ſo man gedacht hätte, ſie ſeyen bey dieſen Umſtänden alhier nöthig, in Anſehung ſeiner Klag von den letzten Kauffungen? **Tiediuskung** antwortete: Ich hatte gerne alle Diets ſehen mögen, weil das Land biß an die See zuerſt unſer war; wann dann aber die Diets vor dieſe hindere Lande nur da ſind, als welches der Haupt-Punct iſt, ſo will ich zufrieden ſeyn das ich ſie ſehe und Copia davon habe, wie auch von dem Briefe des Königs Miniſters oder der Propreiters; ſo bald das geſchehen iſt, will ich kein Wort mehr ſagen von der Strittigkeit über die Lande, ſondern den Frieden beſtättigen ſo bald dieſes geſchehen iſt.

Dieſen Abend ſchrieb der Governör dem Mr. **Craghan**, daß ſeine Briefe von den Propreietern zu **Philadelphia** ſeyen, und er wolte ihm Auszüge davon geben ſo bald er in die Stadt kommen wurde, er verſicherte ihn auch, er wolte ihm eine Copia des Diets zuſtellen, deſſen in dem Tractat 1728 meldung gethan wird.

In der Verſamlung zu Eſton am Dinſtag den 4 Auguſt 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig.
Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſqr. Governör ꝛc.
Die Räthe. Dieſelbe Glieder der Aſſamble.
Die Comiſarien von dieſer Provintz.
Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und Andere, die Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.
Captain **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.
Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.
Mr. **John Pumpſcheyer**, Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.
Tidiuskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen der Fürnehmſten, und Deputirten von den 10 Nationen die er repreſentirt, und eine groſe Anzahl andere.

DIe Unterredung, welche im Rath gehalten worden zwiſchen dem Governör und dem König **Tidiuskung**, wurde hervor gebracht und geleſen, und wurde ein

Satz dabey gefüget (aus Order des Königs, und vom Governör genehm gehalten) welcher enthielt daß der König zum zweytenmal einen Secretarium begehrt habe, ſamt des Governörs Antwort darüber.

Ferner wurden die Kauff-Briefe ſo man Geſtern vorgewieſen, wieder hergebracht und dem **Tidiuskung** geſagt, daß ſein Secretarius Mr. **Charles Thampſon** Copia davon bekommen habe, und hatte ſolche mit den Orginalien gleichlautend befunden, und wurde gefragt, ob er die Orginal Briefe ſehen wolte? Der König ſagte: Ich bin zufrieden wann mein Secretarius geſehen hat, daß die Copia überein kommen. Wann er dafür halt daß es rechte (Aechte) Copien ſind, ſo iſt mirs auch recht daß ſolche dem König geſandt werden zu ſeiner Beſtmachung: Und fragte hierauf Mr. **Tampſon**, ob er ſie geſehen hatte daß ſie accordieren? Mr **Thampſon** antwortete: Er habe es geſehen und verglichen, nehmlich alle die, ſo geſtern vorgezeiget worden ſeyen: Hirauf begehrete er eine Erzehlung, oder eine Rechnung derer Diede, welche geſtern gebracht worden, welches auch folglich geſchehen, und iſt wie folget: 1. Eine Copia von dem letzten Indianers-Kauf, den 28 des 6 Monats 1686 2. Eine **Reläſe** von den **Dellawar-Indianern**, vom 25 Auguſti 1737. 3. Eine **Reläſe** von den Indianern der 5 Nationen, von den Landen an der **Sasquehanna-Revier** den 11 October 1736. 4. Eine **Reläſe** von den 6 Nationen, derer Lande Oſt-wärts der **Dellawar-Revier**, vom 25 October 1736. Nebſt einem auswendig dazu geſchriebenen, datiert den 9 Juli 1754. 5. Ein **Died** vor den Kauff von Indianern den 22 Auguſti 1749.

Nota: Obbemeldte Diede wurden vorgezeigt in offener Raths-Verſamlung, und die Copien davon dem **Tiediuskung** überliefert, welche ſein Secretarius erkante, daß ſie mit den Originalien überein ſtimmeten, und daß es richtige Copien ſeyen.

Nachdem dieſes geſchehen, ſo ſprach der Governör zu dem **Tiediuskung** alſo: Bruder **Tiediuskung**, und alle unſere Brüder der 10 Nationen!

Da nun ihr und alle Sr. Majeſtät Unterthanen wiederum vereiniget ſeyd, in das feſte Band des Friedens, ſo iſts unſere Pflicht, alles zu thun, was in unſerem Vermögen ſtehet, um eines das andere glücklich zu machen; und es war abgeredet in der letzten Conferentz, welche vorigen Sommer alhier gehalten worden, daß alle Gefangene welche ihr genommen habt, ſolten wieder her gebracht werden.

Die Anverwanten deren, welche annoch unter euch gefangen gehalten ſind, haben ihre Augen auf mich gerichtet, und erwarten bey meiner Zurückkunft ihre Freunde wieder frey und bey ihnen zu ſehen. Weil aber nur wenige von ihnen ſind herab gebracht worden, und doch ſolches noch ein Riegel vor unſerer Glückſeligkeit iſt, ſo iſt es nöthig, daß ihr alles thut was ihr könnet, daß alle Gefangene, welche unter euren Nationen ſind, wieder heraus gegeben werden, ſo bald als es möglich iſt, und ſuchet zu wege zu bringen, daß auch diejenigen, ſo in andern Geſchlechtern ſind die in Alliantz mit euch ſtehen, wieder zu uns geſendet werden.

Bruder! Es iſt eine Regel unter allen Nationen, wan ſie einen Frieden beſchlieſſen, daß ſie alle Gefangene auf beyden Seiten einander ausliefern. Es iſt dieſes die einzige Weiſe, welche wir haben, einander zu überzeugen, daß wir aufrichtig ſind;

und wir beſtehen darauf, daß es geſchehen müſſe. Ihr werdet ſo gut ſeyn, ſo bald ihr zurück komt, daß ſie von einigen von euren jungen Leuten herab begleitet werden, welche vor ihre Mühe wohl belohnet werden ſollen. Gab einen Gürtel.

Als der Governör dieſe Rede geendiget hatte, und den Gürtel gegeben, ſo ſagte **Tiedinskung**: Ich will keinen andern Gürtel nehmen, als den ich empfangen. Warum habt ihr das nun erſt gethan? Warum habt ihrs nicht zuvor gethan? Nun da wir fertig ſind, denket ihr erſt an die Gefangenen! Warum redet ihr nun von ſolchen Sachen? Es war eure Schuldigkeit, zu rechter Zeit darvon zu reden: Wan ihr warhaftig glaubet, daß ich treu und redlich handeln werde, ſo hattet ihr auch geglaubt, daß ichs thun werde ohne euren Gürtel; nun ihr aber ſolches meldet, ſo will ich auch melden, daß ihr mir liefern müſſet was mir gebühret von rechtswegen vom Land: Dan gleichwie ihr meldet, daß euer Volck auf euch ſiehet, und erwartet, daß ihre Freunde wieder zurück geſendet werden durch dieſen Friedens-Schluß, ſo gehet es denen Nationen, welchen ihr Land iſt genommen worden, die ſehen auch auf mich, und müſſen warten. Damit gab er dem Governör den Gürtel wieder zurück.

Der Governör ſagte dem **Tidinskung**, er habe das nicht darum gethan, als ob er ihm nicht trauete; dan der König habe ſeine Redlichkeit ſchon bewieſen, in dem daß er ſchon Gefangene geſendet, wovor er ihm dancke; Er have es nur gethan, den König an ſein Verſprechen zu erinnern, daß ers nicht vergeſſen ſoll.

Mr. **Craghan** ſagte dem **Tiedinskung**, daß ehe der Frieden geſchloſſen, als er ihm des Governörs Rede erklärete, ſo ſeye es dieſes gemeinet geweſen, daß der Governör geſagt hat: "So bald als wir können einig werden wegen den Vertrag-Puncten:" Das gienge gäntzlich die Auswechſelung der Gefangenen an; und **Tiedinskung** ſagte: Das ſolte hernach geordnet werden.

Tiedinskung fragte ſeinen Secretarius, ob er etwas habe hören reden von den Gefangenen? Und da er vernommen, daß es niedergeſchrieben war, ſo ſtund er auf, und redete mit ſeinem Volck und den 5 Nationen. Darnach redete er wie folget:

Bruder Governör! Laſſets euch gefallen noch wenige Worte von mir zu hören: Was ihr mir geſagt, das habe ich meinen Vettern von den 6 Nationen erzehlt, die gegenwärtig ſind, und allen übrigen von den 10 Nationen. Wir haben eure Wort erwogen: Wir dencken ihr habt wohl geredet: Es iſt uns recht. Wir ſind ſchuldig ſo zu thun. Warum ſolten wir euer Fleiſch und Blut unter uns behalten, oder einigen Menſchen aus euch, da wir doch nun vereiniget ſind wie ein **Mann**, und ſehen einander an als **Einen**, und behandeln einander als Bruder? Nachdem wir es alle angehört und überleget, ſo bitten wir um Vergebung, daß wir vergeſſen haben ſo gleich darauf zu antworten. Weil es unſer Secretarius Geſtern niedergeſchrieben hat unter alle das Uebrige, ſo muß es geſchehen: Und weil wir wiſſen, daß Geſtern etwas von dieſer Materie geſprochen worden, ſo glauben wir eurem Wort, und ſehens an als unſere Schuldigkeit, euch zu antworten, und euer Begehren zu erfüllen; Alles was wir thun können, das wollen wir thun. Zur Bekräftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich euch meine Hand. Gab dem Governör die Hand.

Nach dieſer Rede gab der Governör dem König den Gürtel wieder zurück, welcher ihn auch williglich annahm.

Der Governór ſagte den Indianern, daß ein Geſchenck vor ſie bereitet ſey, welches ihnen morgen ſolte überliefert werden zum Zeichen der Freundſchaft.

Mr. **Craghan** ſagte dem **Tiediuskung**, daß weil die Geſchäfte mit **Onas** ſo nahe zu Ende ſind, ſo habe er ihm auch noch etwas zu ſagen im Namen des Königs von **Groß-Brittanien**; und er wolle ihm ſagen laſſen, wan er mit ihm reden wolle.

Nachdem der Rath aufgebrochen war, ſo ſandte der Governór nach dem **Tiediuskung** und etlichen von ſeinen Räthen, daß ſie zu ihm in ſein Quartier kommen ſollen; und von da giengen der Governór und Mr. **Craghan** mit ihnen zu Mr. **Vernons** Hauß; da dan eine ehrbare Mahlzeit zugerichtet war: Dabey war der Governór, ſeine Räthe, der Sprecher, die Glieder von der Aſſamble, die Commiſarien und Gentelmán von der Stadt. Der **Dellawar-König**, ſeine Räthe, die Krieger, und alle **Indianer**-Männer, Weiber und Kinder, bey 300. Nach dem Mittags-Mahl wurde der Friede proclamiret in Form; und die Proclamation wurde den **Dellawaren** und den 6 Nationen verdolmetſchet; und beym Beſchluß ließ der Governór durch ſeinen Secretarium ſagen, daß er ſehr vergnügt ſey, daß er ſo glücklich geweſen, ein Inſtrument zu ſeyn, wordurch der Frieden wieder hergeſtellet worden. Der Governór recommandirte allen an, weß Rangs oder Standes ſie ſeyn mögen, daß ſie doch alles thun ſollen, was in ihrem Vermögen iſt, daß eine gute Einigkeit und Verſtändnus mit den Indianern erhalten werde: Sie ſollen ſie alle freundlich tractieren, damit ſie den Nutzen ſehen mögen, der daraus entſpringet, wan ſie die Freundſchaft mit ihnen unterhalten.

Als er den Einwohnern ſo gegenwärtig waren, ſolches anrecommandiret hatte, ſo ſagte er zu **Tiediuskung**, daß er desgleichen thun ſoll zu ſeinem Volck, damit wir auf beyden Seiten vergeſſen mögen was geſchehen iſt, und in Liebe miteinander Leben vor die künftige Zeit. Es wurde auch ein Detaſchement von Penſylvanier Truppen in Ordnung vor die Companie hingeſtellet, welche 3mal **Salve** gegeben.

Der Governór continuirte hernach ſeine Gaſterey, wobey die Anweſende frölich waren. Des Abends wurden Freuden-Feuere gemacht, und die Indianer tantzten allerley Täntze.

(Vermuthlich auch närriſche, wie andere)

Bey der Verſammlung zu Eſton am Freytag den 5 Auguſti 1757

waren Gegenwärtig;

Der geehrte **William Denny** Eſq. Governór, ꝛc.

Die Räthe. Dieſelbige Glieder der Aſſamble.

Die Commiſarien von der Provintz.

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner von Philadelphia, und andere Einwohner aus der Provintz.

Captain **Thomas Mäckie** Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Dolmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dolmetſcher vor **Tidiuskung**.

Tidiuskung König der **Dellawaren**, begleitet von etlichen **Oberſten** und **Deputirten der 10 Nationen**, in deren Namen er da war.

Dieſen Morgen wurde noch ein Bogen von den Conferentz-Schriften herbey gebracht, von welchen der Governór ſagte, daß ſie Geſtern ſeyen vergeſſen worden abzuleſen: daher wurden ſie Heute offentlich abgeleſen, und ward verordnet, daß es denen noch ſoll angeheftet werden, die Geſtern verleſen und überliefert worden.

Nach dem dieſes geleſen war, ſtund **Tiedinskung** auf und ſagte: **Bruder!** Ich bin euch danckbar, und weil es in eurem Vermögen iſt, ſo hoffe ihr werdet in allem zu unſerm beſten mitwürcken: Ich ſehe euch an als meinen Bruder. Wann etwas iſt vergeſſen worden, ſo hoffe ich ihr werdet mirs melden, und ich will desgleichen thun wo ich finde, daß ihr etwas vergeſſen habt. Ich hoffe wir beyden ſprechen aus aufrichtigem Hertzen. Ich habe auch gutes vertrauen zu meinem Dolmetſcher. Ich dancke euch, daß ihr dieſes noch angezeigt habt. Zum Zeichen meiner Freundſchafft gebe ich euch meine Hand. Gab die Hand.

Nach dieſem wendete ſich der Governór zu den Indianern, und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Daß der Friede zu dieſer Zeit ſo glücklich beſchloſſen worden, das iſt jederman lieb, ich will es weit und Breit bekant machen, daß es viele hören und wiſſen ſollen. Das Volck in dieſer Provintz iſt geneigt es treulich warzunehmen, und wollen den Indianern alle freundliche Dinſte thun, was ſie nur können.

Nun haben wir zwar mit auffrichtigkeit Frieden gemacht mit einander; aber es ſind noch viel feindliche Indianer, welche noch taglich viel Unheil anſtellen an der hintern Grentze. Ich hab noch erſt geſtern die Nachricht erhalten, daß eine Frau getödtet und 4 Perſonen gefänglich weggefuhret worden, zwiſchen **Tolhao** und **Monaidy**. Dieweil es dann ſehr ſchwer iſt einen freundlichen Indianer von einem feindlichen zu unterſcheiden, ſo ſolte es mir lieb ſeyn, wan ihr mir könnet Unterricht geben in dieſem Stück, damit wir keinem Freunde Schaden thun, und auch keinen Feind durchſchlupfen laſſen. Er gab eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Brüder! Der Governór und das Volck dieſer Provintz haben aus brüderlichem Mitleiden angeſehen, wie viele Beſchwerungen die Indianer zu dieſer trubelſamen Zeit durch zugeben haben, um ihnen in ihrem Elend mit ſo etwas zu helffen das ſie nöthig haben. Ihr werdet auf eurem Heim-Weg den Frieden, Einigkeit und Freundſchafft proclamiren, welches ſo glücklich unter uns aufgerichtet iſt. Laßt es jedermann wiſſen wo ihr gelegenheit dazu habt, wie geneigt und freundlich ihr uns gefunden habt. Nehmet dieſe Geſchencke an als ein Zeichen der Liebe und Geneigtheit eurer Brüder gegen euch.

Hierauf antwortete **Tiedinskung**.

Bruder! Ich bin danckbar daß ihr mir dieſes zu Gemüthe geführet habt. Ich will es wohl erwagen, und morgen wann ich bereit bin euch wieder zu antworten, ſo will ichs euch wiſſen laſſen. Und ſagte weiter:

Es iſt noch etwas daß wir zuvor ſagen wolten, aber wir vergaſſen es, weil wir nichts aufſchreiben können; es iſt aber beſſer ſpäth als nimmer; daher wollen wir es nun melden. Die Copia von den Kauf-Brieffen und was auf dieſem Vertrag paſſirt iſt, das haben wir unſerm Schreiber anvertrauet. Wir glauben er ſey ein ehrlicher Mann. Er hat alles recht gemacht. Wir hoffen es werde euch nicht entgegen ſeyn, daß er ein Copia davon abſchreibt, und gibt es dem Mr. **Iſaac Narris**, welchen wir ebenfals erwählen, daß er ein Copia von den Kauf-Brieffen und was bey dem Vertrag paſſirt iſt dem König ſende, damit wann eines ſolte verlohren gehen, daß doch das andere möge ankommen.

Darauf antwortete Mr. **Craghan** dem **Tiediuskung**, daß ſie gar nichts dagegen hätten, daß Mr. **Narris** eine Copia von allem nach **Engelland** ſendet, wie er begehrt.

Sodann ward aus Befehl des Governörs ausgeruffen, daß niemand ſolte etwas hinderhalten, betrügen oder kauffen von dem Gut daß nun bereit lag und den Indianern ſolte gegeben werden, bey hoher Straff und Unkoſten ſo es geſchahe.

Hierauf fing **Tiediuskung** an und ſagte: Er habe noch eine Sache zumelden:

Bruder! Ich hab einige Klage vorzubringen, wegen Landſchafften in den **Jerſeys**, und das vor mich ſelber, vor **John Pumpſcheier**, **Moſes Tetamy** und andere, deren Klagen in dieſen zweyen Schrifften enthalten ſind: Und da ihr den Sir **William Janſen** des Königs Agenten vorſtellet (repreſentiret) ſo erſuche ich euch, daß ihr ſolches in Ueberlegung nehmet, und darauf ſehet, daß uns Recht geſchaffet werde in dieſer Sach, dieweil ſolches des Königs Befehl an euch iſt daß ihr Sorge traget, damit den Indianern Recht geſchehe in dieſen Land-Theilen. **Tiediuskung** forderte den Mr. **Thamſon** dieſe Schrifften zu leſen, und daß er richtige Copia davon geben ſoll, welches er auch ſobald im offenen Rath verrichtete.

Die Schreiben die Mr. **Craghan** überliffert worden, ſind eine Copia eines alten Indianiſchen [illegible] Diets, und ein bekräfftigungs Schreiben, von wegen Landen in den Jer[illegible] zeichnet von **John Pumpſcheier**; hierauf ſagte er ihm er wolte die [illegible] in Betrachtung ziehen, und ihme wieder Antwort ſagen.

Eſton den 6ten Auguſt 1757.

Dieſen Morgen erwartete man wieder eine Zuſammenkunfft mit den Indianern zu haben, allein da die freundliche Geſellſchafft der Quäcker die Indianer zuſammen geruffen hatten, ihnen ein Geſchenck einzuhändigen, ſo lieſen die Indianer die Zuſammenkunfft vor dißmal anſtehen.

Nach dieſem kamen 3 **Nanticock** Bottſchaffter zu Mr. **Craghan** und wünſchten ihm und dem Governör Glück zu dieſem Friedens-Schluß, und ſagten ſie hätten ihre beyde Hände an die Freundſchaffts Kette geleget, wie es ihnen von ihren Obern vor ihrer Abreiße befohlen worden ſey, und mit einer Schnur **Wampum** begehrten ſie, daß der Governör etliche Perſonen mit ihnen nach **Lancäſter** ſenden möchte zu ihrer Bedeckung, und ſie mit nothwendigkeiten auf der Reiſe verſorgen, dann ſie ſeyen gekommen die Gebeine ihrer Freunde, die zu **Lancäſter** geſtorben ſeyen abzuhohlen zu ihrer eigenen Stadt, um ſelbige bey ihre Verwandte zu begraben.

Und gaben eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Dieſen Nachmittag kam **Päckſinoſa** der **Schawaniſiſche** Oberſte nebſt **Abraham** ein **Mohickon** Oberſter zu der Stadt, mit noch 50 oder 60 ihrer Leuthen. Bald hernach gingen Mr. **Peters** und **Conrad Weiſer** zu ihnen, bewillkomten ſie mit einer Schnur **Wampum**, zufolge der alten Gewohnheit unſerer Vorfahren. **Tiediuskung** und die Häupter der 6 **Nationen** thaten ein gleiches.

Be

Bey der Verſammlung zu Eſton am Sonntag den 7 Auguſt des Morgens um 7 Uhr 1757.

Waren gegenwärtig:

Joſeph Galloway,
William Maſters
Joſeph Fax
John Hughes. } Eſqrs. Provintzial Comiſarien.

Eine Anzahl Gentelmänner aus **Philadelphia** und andere Einwohner von dieſer Provintz.

Captäin **Thomas Mäckie**, Dolmetſcher vor die Crone.

Conrad Weiſer Eſqr. Dollmetſcher vor die Provintz.

Mr. **John Pumpſcheier** Dollmetſcher vor **Tiedinskung**.

Tiedinskung König der **Dellawar** und ſeine Fürnehmſten.

Pärinoſa der Oberſte der **Schawaneſen**. Der **Nanticocker** Bottſchafter.

Abraham der Oberſte der **Mohicons**. Anaquatecka Oberſte der 6 Nat.

Tiedinskung nahm den Friedens=Gürtel heraus, der ihm von dem Governör und Mr. **Craghan** überliefert worden, und wiederholete nochmalen, was deſſentwegen geſagt worden, und berichtete den **Pärinoſa** und Abraham von dem **Frieden**, welcher zwiſchen den Engliſchen und den 10 Nationen, als die er repreſentire, durch ihn geſchloſſen worden, und nandte der 10 Nationen ihre Namen.

Hierauf ſprach Mr. **Craghan** im Namen des Sir **William Janſen** folgendes:

Bruder **Tiedinskung**, und alle Oberſten der 10 Nationen
Unſere Freunde und Brüder!

DIEWEIL wir nun **Ein** Volck ſind, ſo müſſen wir auch ein jedes des andern Feind als ſeinen eigenen Feind anſehen.

Nun, Ich, in dem Namen des groſen Königs von **Brittanien** meines Meiſters, begehre von euch, daß ihr die Schneide eures Beils wollet gegen eure und unſere allgemeine Feinde kehren, in Vereinigung oder zugleich mit euren Vettern den 6 Nationen und uns; daß ihr nicht zulaſſen wollet, daß einige von Sr. Majeſtät Feinden durch euer Land ziehen, um einige Seiner Unterthanen zu bekriegen, in dieſen oder den benachbarten Collonien: Und ſo des feindlichen Volcks ſo viel wäre, daß ihr ſie nicht könnet zurücke treiben, und ſolten alſo mit Gewalt durch euer Land ziehen wollen, ſo erwarte ich, daß ihr euren Brüdern den Engliſchen ſo ſchnell als ihr könnet, davon Nachricht gebet, entweder über **Fort Auguſta**, oder wie ihrs am beſten thun könnet.

Und ich gebe einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Ihr habt geſagt, ſo bald als der Frieden beſtätiget ſey, ſo woltet ihr mit einer lauten Stimme reden, daß euch die Nationen rund umher hören ſollen.

Da nun dis gute Werck glücklich vollbracht worden iſt, ſo begehre ich, daß ihrs fein laut ausruffet, damit es alle Nationen hören mögen.

Bruder! Ihr müſſet bedencken, daß eure Brüder, die Engliſche, die reichſten und mächtigſten auf dieſer Seite (der See) ſeyen, und nicht nur diß, ſondern daß ſie auch am beſten geneigt ſind, ihren Brüdern den Indianern zu helfen und beyzuſtehen, mit den Nothwendigkeiten dieſes Lebens. Alles dieſes ſollet ihr die Nationen, mit welchen ihr redet, auch wiſſen laſſen; und ich verſichre euch, im Namen des Königs von **Groß-Brittanien** und Sir **William Janſens** Sr. Majeſtät alleinigen Agenten, und Ober-Bevollmächtigten über die Sachen der 6 Nationen, ihrer Alliirten und Zugehörigen in den nordlichen Land-Theilen, daß ſie bereit ſtehen, alle Nationen, mit denen ihr reden werdet, mit offenen Armen zu empfangen, welche auch begehren Hand an die Freundſchafts-Kette zu legen, um vereiniget zu werden mit den 6 Nationen, euch, und uns euren Brüdern den Engliſchen. Gab einen Gürtel.

Bruder! Die Schriften die ihr mir Geſtern gegeben, welche eure und **John Pumpſcheier, Tundy** ſonſt **Moſes Tättamie** und Anderer ihre Klagen über die Lande betreffen, um welche ihr ſaget daß ihr betrogen worden in den **Jerſeys**; davon verſichre ich euch daß ich alles thun werde, was in meinem Vermögen ſtehet, um mich dieſer Sache genau zu erkundigen, und wann ich die Sache völlig ausgefunden hab, ſo will ich ſolches vor Sir **William Janſen** legen, daß ers dem König zu ſeiner Entſcheidung überſende, im Fall es alhier nicht zu eurer Vergnügung kan ausgemacht werden.

Gab eine Schnur.

Hierauf erwiederte **Tiediuskung**: **Bruder!** Zur Antwort auf das was ihr zu mir geſprochen habt, will ich euch ſagen, was ich thun will: **Bruder!** Ich werde mit einer lauten Stimme zu den Nationen reden, wie ich verheiſen habe, und alſo mein Verſprechen erfüllen, und mit den verſchiedenen Nationen reden. Ich will ihnen getreulich vorbringen, was ihr verſprochen habt: Und da wir Zeugnis geben können, daß ihr reich und mächtig ſeyd, und ſehr geneigt zu denen, die als Brüder herein kommen zu helfen und beyzuſtehen, das will ich ſie wiſſen laſſen, und auch, da ich dencke, daß es ſehr billig, daß ich ſo thue, und achte es als meine Pflicht, welcherley Nation ich kommen ſehe gegen die Engliſche, ſo bald ich ſie ſehe mich zu rüſten; und ich will alles thun was in meinem Vermögen iſt, daß ich meine eigene und meiner Brüder Sache behaupte. Kan ich ſo viel thun, ſo ſollen ſie nicht weiter kommen, als da, wo ich ihnen ſagen werde, daß ſie zurück bleiben ſollen: Und wan ſie nicht mit vernünftigen Gründen ſich bewegen laſſen ſich zu wenden, und mit mir zu vereinigen, ſo werde ich entweder ein Ende von ihnen machen, oder ſie ein Ende von uns. Und ſo Ihrer eine ſolche Menge wären, daß ich nicht Macht genug hätte ihnen Wiederſtand zu thun, ſo will ich alle kluge Wege gebrauchen, ſolches meinen Brüdern den Engliſchen kund zu thun; und auch, ſo ich gewahr werde, daß Ihrer ſo viel ſind, daß mein Weib und Kinder nicht ſicher ſeyn können, ſo will ichs meinen Brüdern den Engliſchen auch bekant machen, daß ſie mir helfen mein Weib und Kinder beſchützen, und will mein Land verlaſſen und ſie herunter zu euch bringen.

Nun, ihr wiſſet, daß meine Vettern die 6 Nationen, in vorigem Jahr mich (die **Dellawar-Indianer**) ein **Weib** genennet haben; und ich hatte kein Beil in meiner Hand, ſondern einen **Stempel**, wormit man das Indianiſche Korn zerſtößt; aber nun, Bruder! Weil ich keine **Tammehack** hatte, und meine Vettern ſich Männer nenneten, und **Tammehacken** in ihren Händen hatten, ſo haben ſie mir eine **Tammehack** gegeben. Hier ſind von meinen Vettern gegenwärtig, welche es bezeugen können.

nen; und weil mir meine Vettern eine **Tammehack** gegeben, und Authorität dazu, daß ich ſoll Frieden machen mit einer **Tammehack** in meiner Hand, ſo nehme ich die **Tammehack**, und wende die Schneide gegen eure Feinde die Frantzoſen. Zur Bekräftigung deſſen was ich geſagt, gebe ich dieſe Schnur **Wampum**.

Gab eine Schnur.

Bruder! Ich habe noch ein paar Worte zu reden: Ich beſinne mich, was ihr geſagt habt, daß wir ein Zeichen haben ſollen, woran wir erkennen, was Freunde oder Feinde ſind, zu verhuten, daß kein Unheil geſchehe. Es ſoll mir lieb ſeyn, daß ihr uns nicht nur eines, ſondern mehr Zeichen geben wollet, damit die Frantzoſen das eine Zeichen nicht nachmachen, und uns betrügen. Wir wollen es euch überlaſſen, daß ihr uns ſolche Zeichen gebet, wie ihrs am beſten dencket. Gab eine Schnur.

Mr. **Craghan** danckte dem **Tidiuskung** vor ſeine freundliche Anrede, und ſagte ihm, er wolle mit dem Governör davon ſprechen, und ſie wolten die Zeichen benennen, und ihm wieder Antwort ſagen.

Tiediuskung nahm dann 4 Gürtel und eine Schnur, und redete mit ſeinen Vettern den 6 Nationen, und ſagte ihnen, daß er mit ihren Brudern den Engliſchen einen beſtändigen Frieden gemacht, deßwegen verlange er bey dieſen 4 Gürteln, daß ſie nun das ihrige auch thun ſollen; und weil ſie geſagt, daß ſie die Engliſche bey einer Hand halten wolten, und Er bey der andern Hand, ſo habe ers nun gethan, und weil die Kette der Freundſchafft nun ſo polirt iſt daß ſie glantzet, ſo ſolten ſie auch ſtarck und tapffer ſeyn, und wann ſie jemand ſehen von den Feinden gegen uns kommen, ſo ſolten ſie darauf ſehen, daß wer einen von uns ſchlagt der ſchlagt alle.

Dieſe Gürtel gab er dem **Annaquatecka** und ſagte ihm, er ſolle ſie den 6 **Nationen** bringen.

Tiediuskung ſagte: Er habe vor die Zeit nichts mehr zu ſagen. Darauf ſprach **Parinoſa** zu Mr. **Craghan** wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich dancke euch hertzlich, daß ihr ſo gut geweſen und habt den Schweiß von unſern Angeſichtern abgewiſchet, daß ihr die Brumbeeren-Sträuch ausgerupfft und alle böſe Gedancken aus den Gemüthern genommen, und die Straſſe vom Hertzen zum Mund geräumet, damit wir unſere Bruder wieder ſehen können, und heil worden ſind von unſern Wunden. Mit dieſer Schnur ſage ich euch Danck davor

Gab eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Er ſagte auch alſo zu den 6 **Nationen** und **Dellawaren**, bey einer andern Schnur **Wampum**.

Nach dieſem ſtund der junge Krieger **Annaquatecka** auf, und richtete ſeine Rede gegen die Engliſche und ſeine Vettern und ſprach:

Brüder! Meine Vettern haben mir alles übergeben, was hier gethan worden wegen dem großen Werck des Friedens, welcher hier beſtättiget worden, daß ich es den 6 **Nationen** vorlegen ſoll. Ich verſichere euch, ich will alles getreulich ausrichten was mir anbefohlen iſt, und will es den 6 **Nationen** vorlegen; ſonderlich aber den **Seneccas** zu welchen ich gehöre. Ich gehöre nicht zu den Rathen: Ich bin ein junger Krieger; jedoch was Kriegs- und Friedens-Sachen ſind, das gehet uns Krieger auch an: Und weil mirs anvertrauet iſt, ſo verſichere ich euch, daß ichs allen 6 Nationen zu wiſſen thun will was hier geſchehen iſt.

Nach dieſem kam der Governör, Mr. **Logan** und Mr. **Peters** zum Council, und Mr. **Craghan** ſagte dem Governör, daß es wohlgethan wäre wann abgeleſen wird, was dieſen Morgen geſchehen iſt, und es wurde abgeleſen. Nach dieſem redete der Governör den **Paxinoſa** alſo an:

Bruder Paxinoſa! Ihr ſeyd jeder Zeit von dieſem Governement eingeladen worden, uns die Liebe zuthun und uns zu beſuchen. Es iſt mir lieb euch hier zu ſehen. Ich nehme euch bey der Hand, und heiße euch hertzlich willkommen ſeyn, und dancke euch daß ihr den **Abraham** den Oberſten **Mohicon** mitgebracht, er iſt auch ſehr willkomm. Damit gab er eine Schnur **Wampum**.

Bruder! Wir haben oft nach euch gefragt, und haben jedes mal gehöret, daß ihr beſtändig unter guter Freund geblieben, und ein liebhaber des Friedens ſeyd. Sir **William Janſen** iſt ſo freundlich geweſen, und hat mir einen Bericht geſandt von den Conferentzen, welche zu Fort **Janſen** ſind mit euch gehalten worden, und es hat mir alles ſehr wohl gefallen.

Bruder! Es freuet mich daß ich euch ſagen kan, daß der Frieden nun geſchloſſen iſt, und es wird allen denen lieb ſeyn, welche den glücklichen Ausgang unſerer Conferentzen gehoffet. Es iſt mir lieb euch hier zu ſehen und den **Abraham**, daß ihr den Friedens-Gürtel mit anfaſſen könnet.

Bruder! Wir haben gehoffet ihr werdet mit **Tiedinskung** kommen, wir höreten aber daß ihr nachkommen würdet, habe auch eine Zeitlang gewartet auf eure Ankunfft, ich würde froh geweſen ſeyn, wann ich länger Umgang mit euch haben könte: aber meine Geſchäfften im Governement nöthigen mich dieſen Nachmittag wieder nach **Philadelphia** zurück zukehren; daher wann es euch beliebt mir etwas zu ſagen, ſo thuts in der Kürtze.

Da er dieſe Rede geendigt hatte, ſagte der Governör dem **Paxinoſa**, daß einige Geſchencke vor ihn und ſeine Freunde zurück behalten ſind, welche ihm ſogleich ſolten überliffert werden.

Tiedinskung wendete ſich zum Governör und redete wie folgt:

Bruder! Ich hab noch ein paar Wort zu reden: Ihr wiſſet wann ihr Soldaten in Dienſt nehmet, ſo bezahlet ihr ſie vor ihren Dienſt. Ich bin nun mit euch vereinigt, ihr ſeyd Reich, und ich Arm, und weil ich gegen eure Feinde gehe, und trage mein Fleiſch ihnen entgegen, ſo dencke ich es ſey billig zur Aufmunterung meiner jungen Leute, daß ihnen eine gewiſſe Belohnung vor der Feinde Scolpen und Gefangene verordnet werde, und daß ihnen ein Plaz angewieſen werde, wo ſie ihre Scolpen und Gefangene hinbringen ſollen, und ihre Belohnung empfangen, damit meine Leute bald können von dannen wieder umwenden.

Der Governör ſagte, er wolle es uberlegen was **Tidiuskung** geſagt, und wolle in einer halben Stunde ihm wieder Antwort ſagen.

Tidiuskung ſagte ferner: Erinnert euch, da ich mit euch von **Iſaac Norris** dem Sprecher geredet, da habe ich nur ihn alleine genennet; es war aber meine Meynung nicht, daß ers alleine ſeyn ſoll, ſondern daß er als der Sprecher in der Aſſemble mit der Aſſamblee darauf ſehen ſoll, daß ein Copia heim geſendet werde. M. **Craghan**

ſagte zu Tidiuskung. Daß er nichts dagegen habe wan Mr. Narris ſamt der Aſſamble authentiſche Copien von aller Abhandelung des Vertrags, und von den Kaufbriefen heim ſende.

Am Sontag den 7 Auguſti 1757 waren gegenwärtig:

Der geehrte Governör.

William Logan, } Eſquiers, Glieder von dem Rath.
Ritſchard Peters. }
Conrad Weiſer Eſq. Mr. John Pumpſcheier Dolmetſcher.
Tiediuskung. Oberſt von den Seneca
Abraham, Mohicken Oberſt. Ein Nanticock und 2 andere Dellawar.

Tiediuskung redete den Governör an, wie folget:

Bruder! Wir ſind nun fertig. Die Träty iſt vorbey. Frieden iſt geſchloſſen. Ich habe auch geſagt: Ich wolte mit nach Philadelphia gehen; aber da ich die Sache beſſer überlegte, fand ich nöthig, ſo gleich nach Diahoga zu gehen. Es werden viele Nationen verlangen zu wiſſen, wie es abgelauffen iſt bey dieſem Council Feuer, und werden ſich darnach richten wollen: ſo will ich den nächſten Weg nach Diahoga hingehen, und daſelbſt bekant machen wie es ſteht, und noch andern Nationen, die da weiter hinaus wohnen, das der Friede feſtgeſezt iſt mit unſern Engliſchen Brudern. Es werden mir 3 oder 4 Monathe drauf gehen, ehe ich wieder nach Philadelphia kommen kan. Ich wünſche dem Governör eine glückliche Reiſe, und daß wir beyderſeits leben, und die Frucht von dieſem glückſeeligen Frieden genieſſen, welches mein Volck ſehr erfreuen wird.

Hierauf gab der Governör die folgende Antwort:

Bruder Tidiuskung! Es iſt mir ſehr lieb, daß dieſe wichtige Geſchäffte einen glücklichen Ausſchlag gewonnen: Ihr ſeyd mir vorgekommen, ſonſt hätte ich euch ſagen wollen, daß eure Heim-Reiſe nöthig iſt, damit ihr den Indianern ſagen könnet, wie es hier abgelauffen. Ich zweifle nicht, ihr werdet eylen ſo viel ihr könnet.

Zur Antwort deſſen was ihr dieſen Morgen geſagt, verſichere ich euch, daß eure Krieger allezeit finden werden, daß ſie das Governement wohl belohnen wird vor jedem Dienſt, den ihr thun werdet gegen unſere Feinde. Vor dieſe Zeit kan ich keine umſtändlichere Antwort geben; Ich werde aber der Aſſamble meine Vorſchläge vorlegen, welche morgen werden zuſammen kommen, und werde mit ihnen darüber Rath halten.

Tidiuskung antwortete:

Bruder Governör! Ihr habt uns nichts mit auf den Weg gegeben, womit wir uns gegen unſere Feinde defendiren können; ja nicht einmahl ein roſtig Stück Eiſen. Was ſollen wir thun? Wir können uns nicht wehren gegen unſere Feinde, wir haben nichts womit wirs thun können. Unſere junge Krieger achten ſich ſelbſt und ihr Leben ſo hoch und theuer, als die weiſſen Leute; aber ihr habt ihnen gar keinen Muth gemacht, daß ſie gegen die Feinde angehen mögen. Iſt das Recht? Ihr wiſſet, es iſt nicht recht; überleget es wohl, mein Bruder!

Ferner, mein Bruder! Ich dencke, es ſey billig, daß ich euch ſage. Wan Engliſche und Indianer mit einander in Krieg gehen ſollen, ſo werden meine junge Leute keinem Engliſchen Captain unterthänig ſeyn, und wan Einige von euren Leuten mit mir gehen zu kriegen gegen unſere Feinde, ſo erwarte ich daß ſie mir gehorchen, wozu ich ſie anweiſen werde. Wir verſtehen beſſer, wie man im Buſch mit Indianern kriegen ſoll, als ihr.

Der Governör ſagte: Ich habe dem Colonell Weiſer Unterricht gegeben, der ſoll euch ſagen, was ihr vor Zeichen zu geben ſollet, wan ihr gegen die bewohnte Plaze in dieſer Provintz kemt; weil das eine Sache iſt, davon man nichts öffentlich reden darff. So nahmen ſie dan von einander Abſchied, und der Governör verfolgte ſeine Reiſe nach Philadelphia.

Verglichen mit dem Original von
Jacob Duſche,
Aſſiſtent Clerck zu Mr. Craghan.

"Present, Governors Denny and Bernard with their Commissioners and others. George Croghan, Deputy agent under Sir Wm.Johnson, 507 Indians representing fifteen tribes and Conrad Weiser, Henry Montour, Stephen Calvin, Isaac Stille and Moses Tittany, Interpreters. This conference was held to settle many things left undone at the Treaty made at Easton in 1757. At that treaty Teedyuscung, the Delaware chief, had been the chief man and done all the talking for the Indians but now the great chiefs of the Six Nations were present and one of the first questions they asked was 'Who made Teedyuscung a great man and wherefore is he called a King?' He was careful at this conference to call the Six Nations 'Uncles' and they treated him with scant courtesy. He had promised the previous year to return all the captives he had, which he had not done. One of the Oneida Chiefs rebuked him saying: "Remember, cousin, you have made this promise in our presence. You did it indeed before and you ought to have performed it. It is a shame for one who calls himself a great man to tell Lies," with much more to the same effect.

Many land matters were taken up and the government of Pennsylvania agreed to renounce its claim to part of the land it had bought at Albany three years before and deed it back to the Indians. New Jersey also settled the claim of the Minnisinks for all the land they claimed in New Jersey."

De Puy.

"There were present Governor Denny with his council and many other officials and citizens, Teedyuscung and the representatives of the Ten Nations, i.e. the Six Nations with the Delawares, Shawnese, Nanticokes and Mohicans. George Croghan attended to represent Sir William Johnson and wrote the published report. Thomas McKee, Conrad Weiser and John Pumpshire were the Interpreters.

The Treaty was a most important one, for at it peace was made between the Province of Pennsylvania and the Indians that had for years devastated frontiers. Teedyuscung did most of the talking for the Indians and proved a most difficult person to negotiate with. The fact that the Six Nations had called the Delawares women and forbidden them to sell land still rankled in his mind and he insisted on taking up some of the old land questions which Governor Denny told him had been referred by the Crown to Sir William Johnson to investigate and settle. He objected to going before Sir William whom he said he did not know though he admitted that he was the great friend of the Indians. Evidently he feared to meet there the great men of the Six Nations who would take charge of affairs and relegate him to a back seat. So captious was he that he was finally reproved by another Delaware Chief who said, 'What, has not our brother desired you to bring us down by the hand to make Peace? Why don't you do it? We have been here these twenty days and have heard nothing but scolding and disputing about land. Settle the Peace and let all these disputes stand till after.' The peace was finally declared, the Indians gave up some of the prisoners they had taken and promised to send in the others." De Puy.

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

HELD WITH THE

INDIANS,

AT

EASTON,

In the Months of *July*, and *Auguſt*, 1757.

PHILADELPHIA:
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N 1539

HALL).

Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a MEETING *with* TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *living on* Saſquehannah, *who is impowered by the ten following Nations,* viz. Lenopi, Wename, Munſey, Mawhickon, Tiawco, *or* Nanticokes, *and the* Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidoes, *and* Mohawks, *to ſettle all Differences ſubſiſting between them and their Brethren the* Engliſh; *and* GEORGE CROGHAN, *Eſq*; *Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Baronet, His MAJESTY's ſole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the* Six Nations, *their Allies and Dependents, and Colonel of the ſame, at* Eaſton, *the Twenty-fifth Day of* July, 1757.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq*; *Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *and the Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware.

JAMES HAMILTON, WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS,	LYN-FORD LARDNER, BENJAMIN CHEW, JOHN MIFFLIN,	*Eſquires, Members of the Governor's Council.*

ISAAC NORRIS, *Eſq*; *Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly.*

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, *Eſq*; *Member of the Aſſembly.*

WILLIAM MASTERS, JOHN HUGHES, JOSEPH FOX, JOSEPH GALLOWAY,	*Eſquires, Provincial Commiſſioners.*

A Number of Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia, *and others, Inhabitants of this Province.*

Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*

CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the Province.*

Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.

TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *attended by ſeveral Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he repreſents.*

[*The Number of the* Indians *here at preſent, is about Three Hundred Men, Women and Children.*]

Teedyuſcung *ſent his Interpreter to call Mr.* Charles Thompſon *to the Table, whom he had appointed his Clerk, to take down the Minutes of this Treaty.*

The Governor opened the Conference, directing his Diſcourſe to Teedyuſcung, *and ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,

I AM very glad to meet you once more with your People, and ſome of your Uncles the *Six Nations*, according to your Agreement with me at this Place in *November* laſt. 1757. The Number of *Indians* you have brought down with you on this Occaſion, and the Pains you have taken to carry the News of our good Diſpoſitions for Peace to ſo great a Diſtance, confirms the good Opinion we have always had of you, and ſhews the Sincerity of the Profeſſions you have made of your earneſt Deſire to reſtore the Friendſhip and Brotherly

1757. therly Love that always ſubſiſted between us and the *Indians*, till your fooliſh young Men were ſeduced by the evil Spirit, and turned againſt us.

Brother Teedyuſcung, *and Brethren of the* Ten-united-Nations,

We are now met together to finiſh, by the Aſſiſtance of the Almighty, the Great Work of Peace, and to make a new Chain of Friendſhip ſo bright, that it ſhall never ruſt, and ſo ſtrong, that it ſhall never be in the Power of wicked Spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one Man, with but one Heart and one Head. I invite you to join heartily and ſincerely with me herein by this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

You may remember, that when we were here laſt Fall, I aſked you what was the Cauſe of the Breach between our Brethren the *Delawares* and us; whether we, the People of *Pennſylvania*, had done you any Injury; and deſired you would open your Hearts, and tell me your Mind freely. In anſwer to this you told me, that your fooliſh and ignorant young Men, when they ſaw the Proceedings of our Enemy, the *French* King, and believed the Things that were told them, were perſuaded by this falſe hearted King to ſtrike your Brethren the *Engliſh*; and that the Cauſe why the Blow came the harder on us was, that the Proprietaries had defrauded you of ſome of your Land, and that you had been treated in the ſame Manner in the *Jerſeys*; but that this was not the principal Cauſe of your ſtriking us. I was willing to enquire into the Truth of this Charge at that Time, but you declined it, becauſe few of the *Indians* then preſent originally owned thoſe Lands; but ſaid, that you would endeavour to bring as many of them down as you could find to the next Meeting.

Brother,

According to the Promiſe I made you at our laſt Treaty, I laid all our Proceedings before Sir *William Johnſon*, who, you have been often told, is appointed by our Great King his ſole Agent for *Indian* Affairs in this Diſtrict, to take Care of them as a Father, that no one may wrong them. Sir *William Johnſon* has ſince deputed your and our Friend, Mr. *George Croghan*, who is well acquainted with your Affairs and Language, to act in his Behalf, to attend this Treaty, and enquire into every Grievance you may have ſuffered, either from your Brethren of *Pennſylvania*, or the neighbouring Provinces.

Gave a String.

Brother,

I took Care alſo to ſend Copies of our ſeveral Treaties with you to *England*, where they were laid before the King's Miniſters, who, being deſirous that Juſtice ſhould be done you, ordered that Sir *William Johnſon* ſhould enquire into the Foundation of your Charge againſt this Province, in order that you may receive Satisfaction, in caſe any Injury has been done you.

Brother,

I have freely opened my Heart to you, and am ready, with Mr. *Croghan*, His Majeſty's Deputy Agent, whenever you think proper, to hear any Thing you may have to ſay to us about the Grievances you may think you labour under from this Province.

Gave a String.

When the Governor had ended his Speech, I ſpoke as follows.

Brother Teedyuſcung, *and you my Brethren the Sachems and Warriors of the Ten Nations you repreſent at this Meeting,*

You have been informed by your Brother *Onas*, that the King of *Great-Britain*, your Father, has appointed Sir *William Johnſon*, Baronet, to be His Majeſty's chief Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the *Six Nations*, their Allies and Dependents in this Diſtrict of *America*, and he has appointed me his Deputy, and ordered me to attend this Meeting, and hear any Complaints you have to make againſt your Brother *Onas*, in reſpect to his defrauding you of the Lands mentioned in the Conference you held with this Government laſt Fall in this Town; or any other Injuries you have received from any of His Majeſty's Subjects in this Diſtrict. I am now ready to hear what you have to ſay; and I aſſure you, in the Name of Sir *William Johnſon*, I will do every Thing in my Power to have all Differences amicably adjuſted to your Satisfaction, agreeable to his Orders and Inſtructions to me.

Gave a Belt.

When I had delivered my Speech, the Governor told *Teedyuſcung* that we had done for the preſent; and that whenever he was ready to give an Anſwer, we ſhould be ready to hear him. Then *Teedyuſcung* replied, That he had ſomething to ſay now; and, addreſſing himſelf to the Governor and me, ſpoke as follows.

Brethren,

I will let you know in a few Words what my Deſire is. I kindly receive your Words this Day: They are true, and make my Heart glad. By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I let you know I will ſpeak To-morrow. I think it proper to ſpeak my Mind with Openneſs. I think it my Duty to remember the Conduct of my fooliſh young Men. I ſee a great deal of Miſchief done. I will firſt begin with cleaning up the Blood that has been ſhed, and removing the dead Bodies out of the Way: After that, I will make known my Grievances. I remember what Sir *William Johnſon* ſaid to me by the Meſſengers he ſent to me: I ſent back to him, by the ſame Meſſengers, and deſired him, as he was a wiſer Man than I, and of greater Abilities, that he would be ſtrong, and lend his Aſſiſtance to cure this Wound. 1757.

Gave a Belt.

When *Teedyuſcung* had ended his Speech, he told the Governor he thought he ſhould be ready to ſpeak To-morrow Morning at Eight o' Clock;---and that Time was accordingly appointed for the next Meeting.

At a MEETING *in* Eaſton, Tueſday, July 26, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq*; *Governor*, &c.

The Council. *The ſame Members of Aſſembly.*

The Provincial Commiſſioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.*

The ſame Indians.

Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*

CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the Province.*

Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.

I deſired the Favour of Mr. Jacob Duché *to aſſiſt Mr.* Trent *in taking down the Minutes.*

Teedyuſcung *ſpoke to the Governor and myſelf, deſiring us to give Attention; then directing his Speech to the King of* Great-Britain, *and all His Subjects, ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,

YOU remember that you ſent to me to come down to you, and invited me to bring down with me as many of the *Ten Nations* as I could, by Reaſon of the Difficulty of the Times. You then ſaid to me, Brother, you are weak, I am ſtrong: If you come down, I will put away all the Difference and Uneaſineſs that has happened, and will make a laſting Peace. Now, as I have brought ſome from each of the *Ten Nations* with me, I would have you remember your Promiſe, and exert your Power. Alſo, remember our Women and Children, that it may be well hereafter. Alſo, as you muſt remember the Blood that has been ſhed, and the dead Bodies that lie ſcattered up and down, I would have you join with me to remove theſe out of the Way, that we may ſee one another Face to Face, and after this we will proceed to other Buſineſs.

Brother,

As you are a great deal ſtronger than I, you muſt exert your Power. When Differences ariſe between two Brothers, when one comes and makes Propoſals of Peace, if the other does not accept them, nothing can be done. Now, as much Blood is ſpilt, I deſire you will join with me to clear this away, and when that is done, we will proceed to other Buſineſs.

Gave a Belt of eight Rows.

Brother,

According to the Promiſe I made you, that I would invite as many of the *Ten Nations* as I could, I have now brought with me as many as I could, who are here preſent to witneſs what ſhall be tranſacted; but, in order to make a laſting and durable Peace, we muſt all exert our Abilities. When any Perſons are engaged to lift a great Weight out of the Way, if all do not exert their Strength, they cannot remove it; but if all join, they will eaſily remove it. We, on our Parts, gather up the Leaves that have been ſprinkled with Blood; we gather up the Blood, the Bodies and Bones; but when we look round, we ſee no Place where to put them; but when we look up, we ſee the Great Spirit above. It is our Duty therefore to join in Prayer, that he would hide theſe Things, that they may never be ſeen by our Poſterity, and that the Great Spirit would bleſs our Children, that they may hereafter live in Love together; that it may never be in the Power of the evil Spirit, or any evil minded Perſons, to cauſe any Breach between our Poſterity.

Gave a Belt of ſeventeen Rows.

Brother,

As you remember you invited me to bring down ſome of the *Ten Nations*, ſo now ſome from each of them are here preſent, particularly ſome from my Uncles the *Five Nations*. When we had endeavoured, as much as in our Power, to remove the dead Bodies, and the Miſchief paſt, you alſo invited me to come and take hold of your Hand. We accordingly now come, and take hold of one of your Hands, and the *Five Nations* alſo come and take hold of the other Hand, that we may all ſtand together as one Man with one Heart. This now being done, when we look up, and ſee the clear Light, we ſhall enjoy it; we ſhall alſo enjoy, in Peace and Quietneſs, what the Land produces; and we ſhall enjoy the Comforts of the Day, and the Comforts of the Night; we ſhall lie down in Peace, and riſe in Peace.

Gave a Belt of twelve Rows, ſtrung on Cords.

Brother,

The Reaſon of this great Cloud of Miſchief that has been paſt is, that our old Standers, or Forefathers, never took regular Methods to have a laſting Peace: They never looked forward for their Children: They only had a View of this that decays, and what lies round about upon the Earth. When they came into Council, they only talked about the Things on the Earth, that are ſoon gone. They ought to have looked forward, and to have made ſuch Agreements on both Sides, that their Children after might never diſagree. And as we ſee their Miſmanagement, let us do better, that we, as long as we live, may be faithful, and that by this our Meeting together our Children hereafter may enjoy a laſting Peace.

Gave a Belt of eleven Rows.

Brother,

You remember, according to your Orders, that Meſſengers have been ſent to carry your Meſſages to diſtant Parts among us, in order to promote this good, this important Work of Peace, on which our Lives depend. One of theſe Meſſengers is now in a dangerons Condition, being ſhot by one of your young Men. Do not be too much grieved; but as I deſire to be uſed with Juſtice, according to your Laws, I inſiſt, if this young Man die, that the Man who ſhot him may be tried by your Laws, and die alſo, in the Preſence of ſome of our People, who may witneſs it to all the Nations, that their Brethren the *Engliſh* have done them Juſtice. And if any Thing of the like Kind ſhould happen on our Parts, we will do you the ſame Juſtice; that is, if any of our People ſhall murder any of yours, we will deliver up the Murderer, to be tried by your Laws. And as the Relations of the young Man muſt be grieved, I deſire, as you have it in your Power, that you would remove the Grief and Sorrow from their Hearts. *A String.*

The Governor then acquainted *Teedyuſcung*, that we would take into Conſideration what he had now ſaid; and when we were ready to give an Anſwer, we would let him know.

As we were riſing the King, by his Interpreter, told me, that what he had now ſaid was of great Importance; he deſired therefore we would take Time to conſider it well; that he would wait with Patience till we were ready to give him an Anſwer.

At a MEETING *in* Eaſton, Wedneſday, July 27, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Governor*, &c.
The Council. *The ſame Members of Aſſembly.*
The Provincial Commiſſioners.
A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.*
The ſame Indians.
Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*
CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.*
Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.

The Governor opened the Conference by aſking Teedyuſcung *if he was ready, and letting him know that Mr.* Croghan, *the King's Agent, joined him in the Speeches he was going to make, and then ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,

YOUR Memory ſerves you faithfully, with Reſpect to what was promiſed by each of us in the laſt Conferences.

Our warmeſt Acknowledgments are due to you for your juſt Performance of your Engagements. You have made known our good Diſpoſitions far and wide. You have brought down your Uncles, and ſome of each of the other Nations with whom you are joined. We are pleaſed to obſerve they have hearkened to you, and are come ſo well diſpoſed to conclude and eſtabliſh a firm and durable Peace. We return you very hearty Thanks in Behalf of His Majeſty King *GEORGE*, the People of this Province, and all His other Subjects.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

We are ſenſible with you, that unleſs we both exert the utmoſt of our Strength, we ſhall not be able to accompliſh the great Work we are mutually engaged in.

Whilſt we ſee the dead Bodies of our People lying uncovered, and expoſed to ravenous Birds, it is againſt Nature, and all the Principles of Religion and Humanity, to proceed to the Confirmation of Peace.

We therefore, in Conjunction with you, diligently ſearch for, and collect together, not only their dead Bodies and ſcattered Bones, but the very Leaves, Graſs, and every Thing elſe that their Blood has touched; and join with you in looking up to Heaven, from whence the God of Peace beholds with Delight our Advances to Reconciliation, Concord and Unity. We pray he may caſt a Veil over all that has happened in theſe unhappy Times, that it may be no longer remembered. We ſupplicate his Almighty Goodneſs to pardon all that is paſt. We pray him to diſpoſe all the People of this, and the ſucceeding Generations, to the lateſt Poſterity, to live in Love together. We entreat he will never permit the evil Spirit to enter ſo far into our Hearts, or evil minded Men ſo far into our Councils, as to interrupt the Courſe of Friendſhip, or blaſt the ſmalleſt Leaf in the Tree of Peace.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

Having now collected the dead Bodies, we agree with you to ſtand together, *Engliſh* and *Indians*, as one Man, with one Heart; we lay hold with you, your Uncles, and the *Ten Nations*, of the Belt of Friendſhip; we hold it faſt with all our Strength. We bring with us all the Sincerity and Warmth of honeſt and upright Hearts. We rejoice to behold again the Light of the Sun ſhining in a clear Sky. We promiſe ourſelves that, with the Bleſſing of the good Spirit, your Endeavours, united with ours, will be able to ſecure to us, and to our Children, and Childrens Children, durable Peace and Happineſs, ſo that we may quietly enjoy the various Comforts of Life with which this fruitful Country abounds, and may ſleep in Peace.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

Though our Forefathers and yours might make ſome Miſtakes, and might not ſee far enough into the Conſequences of ſome of their Meaſures, yet in general we can truly ſay, they were ever kindly diſpoſed to one another; they were open and upright in their Intentions; they lived together in perfect Peace, and the mutual Exchange of good Offices.

It is very commendable in you to remind us that they have not been altogether regular, but confined their Views to the then preſent Times, and to the Intereſt of their own Generation, not ſo much conſulting as they ſhould have done the Good of future Generations. We ſhall be glad to join with you in promoting one general Intereſt, that may extend to the lateſt Poſterity. We will lay aſide all narrow partial Regards, and put Matters on a laſting Foundation, and endeavour to exceed our Anceſtors, not only in the Goodneſs of our Meaſures, but in a more careful and exact Manner of doing Buſineſs.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

We have obſerved what you ſay, with reſpect to one of your Meſſengers. The Accident grieves us. In ſuch Times, *Indians* ſhould not go ſingle, or into inhabited Parts, without proper Paſſports and Eſcorts.---We have careleſs and unthinking Men amongſt us; we have bad Men too, who have miſchievous Hearts. The Man who is ſuppoſed to have committed this Act is in Goal, and (in caſe the Meſſenger dies) ſhall be tried by our Laws, which require Blood for Blood, in the Preſence of ſuch *Indians* as you ſhall appoint to attend the Trial, of which you ſhall have due Notice. It is a Matter firmly ſettled, by repeated Treaties, between us and the *Indians*, that whenever an *Engliſhman* kills an *Indian*, or an *Indian* kills an *Engliſhman*, the Murderer, or Perſon offending, ſhall be tried by our Laws, in the Preſence of both Nations.

Gave a String.

Brother Moſes Tetamy,

You are the Father of the young Man who has been unfortunately wounded. It gives us great Concern that any Thing of this Kind ſhould happen. We have employed the moſt ſkilful Doctor we have amongſt us to take Care of him, and we pray that the Almighty would bleſs the Medicines that are adminiſtered for his Cure. We by this String of Wam-

1757. pum remove the Grief from your Heart, and deſire no Uneaſineſs may remain there. We have aſſured our Brother *Teedyuſcung*, that ſtrict Juſtice ſhall be done on the Trial, and we chooſe that you yourſelf ſhould be a Witneſs of it.

Gave a String.

At a MEETING *in* Eaſton, Thurſday, July 28, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq*; *Governor*, &c.

The Council. *The ſame Members of Aſſembly.*
The Provincial Commiſſioners.
A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.*
Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*
CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the Province.*
Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.
TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *attended by ſeveral Chiefs and Deputies of the* Ten Nations *he repreſents.*

Teedyuſcung *addreſſing himſelf to the Governor, ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,

I DESIRE in a few Words to recollect what you told me the other Day, that the Great King, beyond the Water, had appointed a Man to overſee the Affairs of the *Indians*, viz. Sir *William Johnſon*, who has nominated Mr. *Croghan* his Deputy. I am glad to hear this News, and to ſee the Man that is appointed. I hope, Brother, that it will be well accepted by both of us. It is our Duty to reſpect the Perſon that the King has appointed, and with Sincerity of Heart to join together, that as the preſent Buſineſs is well begun, it may end ſo. I hope he will execute his Commiſſion with Juſtice. According to your Deſire, what you mentioned in the laſt Treaty, and what you have ſaid now, I will anſwer in a few Words; and we hope Mr. *Croghan* will be faithful to ſee Juſtice done on both Sides in the Name of the King.

Gave a String.

Brother,

After I have opened the Paſſage from your Heart and Mind, that you may ſee and underſtand, by this Belt I deſire you may fully underſtand what I now ſay. It is plain the Proceedings of our Anceſtors were ſhorter than they ought to have been, in Reſpect and Behalf of their Children; and alſo their own everlaſting Peace in the World to come. You may eaſily ſee the Reaſon of the gloomy and dark Days; they have proceeded from the Earth. Our Miſunderſtanding or Miſmanagement has proceeded from the Earth, as well as our Differences and Grievances that have paſſed and repaſſed. Though it was not the principal Cauſe that made us ſtrike our Brethren the *Engliſh*, yet it has cauſed the Stroke to come harder than it otherwiſe would have come. Now it lies much in your Power to look ſtrictly into your Hearts, as we always prefer and acknowledge you above us in Abilities, Strength and Knowledge. And as it lies a great deal in your Power to know whether what I have ſaid be true or not, it depends much on you, Brother, that it may be openly and publickly declared and publiſhed to the Province or Provinces under the Government of the Great King, both to his Satisfaction, and to the Satisfaction of thoſe appointed to manage this Affair.---Brother, now as we have met together Face to Face to ſpeak with great Sincerity, I will endeavour to lay every Thing plain before you, not to cover one Part, but to lay every Thing before you, that you may ſee plainly, in order that we may have true Satisfaction from one another, and that what may be proved to be our Right and Due, may be eſtabliſhed for ever in a durable and laſting Peace.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I would deſire alſo that you would look with all Diligence, and ſee from whence our Differences have ſprung. You may eaſily ſee they have ſprung from the Land or Earth, which was mentioned before, though it was not the principal Thing. If regular Methods had been formerly taken for an Habitation or Reſidence for the poor *Indians* in this Land, this would not have come to paſs. Now as it lies much in your Power to ſearch particularly into what was mentioned before, with reſpect to the Land, which was the Cauſe of our Differences, if I now can prevail with you, as I hope I ſhall, honeſtly to do what may be conſiſtent with Juſtice, then I will, with a loud Voice, ſpeak, and the Nations ſhall hear me. Then it depends on you, Brother, as I ſhall ſpeak with a loud Voice, and as you are of greater Abilities than I, to aſſiſt me, that what I ſpeak to the Nations may be true, and that when I have made Proclamation with a loud Voice, by your Aſſiſtance, the Nations may hear and receive it with great Joy. 1757

Gave a Belt.

Mr. *John Pumpſhire*, being aſked to explain what was meant by the firſt Part of this Speech, he ſaid, the Meaning was this: The Land is the Cauſe of our Differences; that is, our being unhappily turned out of the Land, is the Cauſe: And though the firſt Settlers might purchaſe the Land fairly, yet they did not act well, nor do the *Indians* Juſtice; for they ought to have reſerved ſome Place for the *Indians*. Had that been done, theſe Differences would not have happened.

Brother,

I have now in a few Words to let you know what my Inclination and Deſire is, agreeable to what I have ſaid. I now put it into your Power to make a laſting Peace, and that I may have my reaſonable Enjoyment from this Land; as we are ſenſible that this Land was made by that Almighty Power that has made all Things, and has given this Land to us. I was the firſt to whom he gave it; and as it pleaſed him to convey you to us, and unite us in Friendſhip in the Manner already mentioned, which was well known by our Anceſtors, it is now in your Power, and depends entirely on your Care and faithful Diligence, that it may not be broken as it has been; and if it be broken, it will be owing to you. I think it is my Duty to mention to you in publick, that I will comply with all Submiſſion. This I aſk, that I may have ſome Place for a Settlement, and for other good Purpoſes, in which we may both agree; but as I am a free Agent as well as you, I muſt not be bound up, but have Liberty to ſettle where I pleaſe.

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Teedyuſcung informed the Governor, that he had done for this Time, and left it to the Governor's Pleaſure to appoint a Time to anſwer him.

As the Governor had by Letter informed me, that *Teedyuſcung*'s Speech appeared to him dark and confuſed, and deſired me to call a Meeting in private with the *Indians*, and know what they meant; I accordingly, on the 30th of *July*, at Five a Clock in the Morning, ſent for the King, and ſome of his Counſellors, and deſired them to call a Council, and conſider well the Speeches the King had made, and afterwards to explain them to me. At Half after Nine o' Clock, King *Teedyuſcung*, with *Jepiſcauhunh*, *Epoweyowallund*, *Penawaghwottind*, *Lepaghpetund*, *Kuhtanamaku*, *Jangepapawey*, *Weneywalika*, his Counſellors, and *John Pumpſhire*, Interpreter, met at my Houſe, and explained his Speeches as follows.

The Complaints I made laſt Fall, I yet continue. I think ſome Lands have been bought by the Proprietary, or his Agents, from *Indians* who had not a Right to ſell, and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think alſo, when ſome Lands have been ſold to the Proprietary by *Indians* who had a Right to ſell to a certain Place, whether that Purchaſe was to be meaſured by Miles or Hours Walk, that the Proprietaries have, contrary to Agreement or Bargain, taken in more Lands than they ought to have done, and Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now deſire that you will produce the Writings and Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in publick, and examined, that it may be fully known from what *Indians* you have bought the Lands you hold, and how far your Purchaſes extend, that Copies of the Whole may be laid before King *GEORGE*, and publiſhed to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for I make no further Demands about: But if any Lands have been bought of *Indians* to whom theſe Lands did not belong, and who had no Right to ſell them, I expect a Satisfaction for theſe Lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true Owners, I expect likewiſe to be paid for that. But as the Perſons to whom the Proprietaries may have ſold theſe Lands, which of Right belonged to me, have made ſome Settlements, I do not want to diſturb them, or to force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction ſhall be made to the true Owners for theſe Lands, though the Proprietaries, as I ſaid before, might have bought them from Perſons that had no Right to ſell them.

With reſpect to our Settlement, we intend to ſettle at *Wyoming*, and we want to have certain Boundaries fixed between you and us; and a certain Tract of Land fixed, which it ſhall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to ſell, nor for you, or any of your Children, ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all round, agreeable to the Draught we

give

1757. [illegible] give you, that we may not be preſſed on any Side, but have a certain Country fixed for our own Uſe, and the Uſe of our Children for ever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at *Wyoming*, and to build different Houſes from what we have done heretofore, ſuch as may laſt not only for a little Time, but for our Children after us; we deſire you will aſſiſt us in making our Settlements, and ſend us Perſons to inſtruct us in building Houſes, and in making ſuch Neceſſaries as ſhall be needful; and that Perſons be ſent to inſtruct us in the Chriſtian Religion, which may be for our future Welfare, and to inſtruct our Children in Reading and Writing; and that a fair Trade be eſtabliſhed between us, and ſuch Perſons appointed to conduct and manage theſe Affairs as ſhall be agreeable to us.

I then aſked him, as Fort *Auguſta* was within the Lands he deſired to be aſſigned to them, whether he would acknowledge that Fortreſs to belong to the King of *Great-Britain*, for the Uſe of His Subjects in *Pennſylvania*, and all His other Subjects; and whether he would not be willing it ſhould continue as a Trading-Houſe, not only for the Good of us the *Engliſh*, and the Nations he repreſents, but of all the Nations that now are, or may be hereafter, in Alliance with us; and whether he will not engage, in Conjunction with the *Engliſh*, to defend it againſt any of His Majeſty's Enemies that may come againſt it?

To which the King, in Behalf of the Nations he repreſents, replied, That he agrees that that Fort ſhall belong to the *Engliſh*; that it ſhall continue as a Trading-Houſe; and he and his People, in Conjunction with their Brethren the *Engliſh*, engage to defend it againſt any of His *Britannick* Majeſty's Enemies that ſhall come to attack it.

At a MEETING *in* Eaſton, Sunday, July 31, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Governor*, &c.

The Council. *The ſame Members of Aſſembly.*
The Provincial Commiſſioners.
A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.*
Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*
CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.*
Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.
TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *attended by ſeveral Chiefs and Deputies of the* Ten Nations *he repreſents, and a great Number of others.*

King Teedyuſcung *deſired that (before the Governor ſpoke) what paſſed between him and me in a private Conference Yeſterday ſhould be read in publick, which was accordingly done, and interpreted to the* Six Nations.

Then the Governor made the following Speech.

Brother Teedyuſcung, *and Brethren Sachems and Warriors of the* Ten Nations,

IT gives me Pleaſure to hear you declare your Satisfaction at the Appointment our Great King has been pleaſed to make of Sir *William Johnſon* to be the Superintendent of the Affairs of the *Indians*, and that Sir *William* had appointed Mr. *Croghan* to be his Deputy; and further, to hear you ſo fully and openly acknowledge it to be the Duty of both of us to reſpect the Perſon whom the King has thought fit to entruſt with ſo important a Commiſſion. I thank you for theſe dutiful Expreſſions, and do not in the leaſt doubt but they come from the Bottom of your Hearts.---I aſſure you, Brethren, I ſhall heartily join my Endeavours to yours, that the good Work of Peace, ſo well begun, may be happily finiſhed to our mutual Satisfaction.

Gave a String.

Brother,

You ſay that the Proceedings of our Anceſtors were ſhorter than they ought to have been, in Reſpect and Behalf of their Children; and alſo of their own everlaſting Peace. Brother, our Anceſtors of this Province have been always eſteemed a good, honeſt and wiſe People, and have always been diſtinguiſhed for their brotherly Love and kind Treatment of the *Indians*,

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Indians, and their upright Dealing with them in their Publick Tranſactions. You ſay that the Cauſe of our Differences proceeded from the Land, and adviſe us to look ſtrictly into our Hearts for the Truth of this. Brother, we have, according to your Deſire, looked into our Hearts, and are not ſenſible that any of our Tranſactions with the *Indians*, either with Reſpect to Land, or otherwiſe, could have given Reaſon for the unhappy Breach betwen us. You have been ſo honeſt as to declare on all Occaſions, that the Land was not the principal Cauſe why you ſtruck us, but was only a Reaſon why the Stroke came the harder on us. As, then, it was not the Cauſe of our firſt Differences, it ought not to be any Obſtacle to an immediate Concluſion of the Peace, which we are now met together with ſuch good Intentions to eſtabliſh. However we may differ in Opinion about Matters of Property, theſe are trifling Conſiderations, compared to the important Affair of uniting together in the firm Bands of Friendſhip. Let us therefore for the preſent ſuſpend them, and all Matters of leſs Moment, and apply ourſelves in the firſt Place heartily to the Great Work of Peace, ſo much wiſhed for by both of us, and put Things on ſuch a Footing, that the Great King over the Waters, and His Subjects, and all the *Indians*, ſhall be pleaſed with it.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

You ſay, that if you can prevail with us to do you Juſtice in your Complaint about Land, you will then with a loud Voice ſpeak, and the Nations ſhall hear you. Brother, I muſt now inform you, that immediately after our laſt Treaty, I ſent to the Proprietaries a Copy of the Complaints you then made of their defrauding you of your Lands, and received their Anſwer to it ſome Days before I ſet out to meet you here, wherein they expreſs the greateſt Concern that you, who they conceive have been ſo well treated both by their Father, *William Penn*, and themſelves, ſhould charge them with Crimes of ſo heinous a Nature as Fraud and Forgery, by which their Reputation (which to them and every honeſt Man is dearer than Life itſelf) is ſo deeply wounded. Your Complaint has likewiſe been laid before the King's Miniſters, who, looking upon it as a Matter of great Importance, determined that it ſhould be carefully enquired into, and examined, before ſome Perſon no ways concerned in Intereſt, on whoſe Honeſty and Judgment they could depend; and therefore appointed Sir *William Johnſon* to hear the Particulars of your Charge, and the Proprietary's Defence, and lay the whole Matter before His Majeſty for his Royal Determination, in order that he may do you Juſtice himſelf, if you are injured. Our great King looks on you as His Children; and therefore His Miniſters have directed the ſame Method to be taken in hearing the Merits of your Complaint, as is uſed among His own Subjects, with this Difference only, that their Diſputes are finally ſettled by Judges appointed for that Purpoſe; whereas, in your Caſe, His Majeſty will determine it himſelf.

Before I received the Orders of His Majeſty's Miniſters, that your Complaints ſhould be heard before Sir *William Johnſon*, I fully intended, at this Meeting, to call on the Proprietaries Agents to anſwer the Charge you made againſt them, and to have the Matter ſtrictly enquired into; but as I am the King's Servant, and bound by Duty as well as Inclination to obey His Orders, and His Majeſty's Deputy Agent, Mr. *Croghan*, who is now preſent, informs me he has no Power to ſuffer any Altercations on this Complaint, and that he does not think it would be for the Good of His Majeſty's Service, I muſt refer you on this Occaſion to Sir *William Johnſon*, to whom I ſhall ſend proper Perſons to repreſent the Proprietaries, with Records, Deeds and Evidences, to ſhew the Juſtice of their Title at any Time he ſhall appoint, of which he will give Notice to you, and all Perſons concerned. As that Gentleman is known to be a good Friend to the *Indians*, and a Man of Honour and Integrity, it gives me great Pleaſure to find he is well approved of by you, and I do not doubt but you will moſt chearfully agree to leave the Examination of your Claims to him, and concur in the Method His Majeſty has directed for ſettling our Differences, in which you will be certain of having ſtrict Juſtice done you.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I could give you many Inſtances of the great Affection and Regard the Proprietaries have for you, and all the *Indians*; and that they ſet a far greater Value on your Friendſhip, than on any private Intereſt or Advantage to themſelves; they have lately given to you and the World a moſt convincing Proof of this. You no Doubt have heard, that the Proprietaries, about three Years ago, at a general Meeting of the *Six Nations*, held at *Albany*, fairly and openly purchaſed of them a great Country, lying on the Weſt Side of the River *Saſquehannah*; but upon its being repreſented, that ſome of the *Indian* Tribes were diſſatisfied with the Extent of that Grant beyond the *Allegheny* Hills, the Proprietaries chearfully agreed to ſurrender, and give up again to the *Indians*, the Lands Weſtward of thoſe Hills, and have given their Agents Orders to releaſe it to them at the propoſed Meeting before Sir *William Johnſon*, and to ſettle Boundaries with them.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

1757.

Brother,

I have conſidered what you ſaid about a Settlement for yourſelves and your Poſterity, and am informed by Mr. *Croghan*, that *Wyoming* is the Place you would chuſe to ſettle at.

Brother,

The Proprietaries have never granted away any Lands, though within the Limits of this Province, without firſt purchaſing them of the *Indians*; and having never bought of them the Lands between *Shamokin* and *Wyoming*, they have therefore never laid Claim to them under any *Indian* Purchaſe, and expreſly deſire this may be told to the *Indians*, leſt evil-diſpoſed Perſons ſhould have ſuggeſted any Thing to the contrary; and, in the Name of the Proprietaries, I now diſclaim all ſuch Right, of which I would have you take Notice. I am pleaſed you have made Choice of that Place; it is perfectly agreeable to me, and I aſſure you I will heartily concur with you in uſing all the Means in my Power to have theſe Lands ſettled upon you and your Poſterity, agreeable to your Requeſt. As to the other Purpoſes for which you deſire this Settlement of Lands, they are ſo reaſonable, that I make no Doubt but, on my Recommendation of them to the Aſſembly, they will chearfully enable me to comply with them.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I have now anſwered the Speeches you made me the other Day, and, I hope, to your Satisfaction, as I agree with you to ſubmit the Differences about Lands to the Great King, which is your own Deſire. I now aſſure you that I am heartily diſpoſed and ready, with the King's Deputy Agent, to confirm the Peace which you and I have been for ſome Time taking Pains to eſtabliſh.

At a MEETING *with the* Indians *in* Eaſton, *on* Monday, Auguſt 1, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq*; *Governor*, &c.

The Council. *The ſame Members of Aſſembly.*

The Provincial Commiſſioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.*

Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*

CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the Province.*

Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.

TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *attended by ſeveral Chiefs and Deputies of the* Ten Nations *he repreſents, and a great Number of others.*

Teedyuſcung *addreſſing himſelf to the Governor, ſpoke as follows.*

Brother, the Governor,

BY this Belt (holding up a Belt) I remember what you ſaid Yeſterday in the Evening. All was well accepted, and very good, only one Word, or one material Thing. When the ſeveral different Nations of us, that call ourſelves the *Ten Nations* that are preſent, I mean the Counſellors, had conſidered what you ſaid, we approved all except one Thing. Alſo this Morning early, when we came to ſit down by ourſelves, and our Secretary with us, when we had done, and had fully underſtood one another, and agreed on every Word, we then ordered our Secretary to write it down.---[*John Pumpſhire* ſaid, I will juſt mention this in Addition; we ordered him to read it over three or four Times, and approved it.]---Having done that, we have the Words already written down, and if it pleaſe the Governor to hear it read, this that is written down is what was concluded on.

The Governor, in Anſwer, told him, Brother, you know that this is quite a new Method, and was never practiſed before.

Brother, it is true, replied *Teedyuſcung*, you are right; this was not formerly practiſed; it never uſed to be ſo. Don't you ſee that I aim, by having a Clerk of my own, to exceed my Anceſtors, by having every Thing for the beſt. I endeavour, according to my Ideas, to look to thoſe that have the Authority; as for Inſtance, if they take up a Handful of Corn or

Pebbles, if they drop any, even one Grain, I will take Notice, and will ſpeak of it, that they may take it up.

The Governor then applied to Mr. *Croghan*, to know whether this had ever been practiſed in any Treaty; Mr. *Croghan* ſaid it never was, and turning to the King, ſaid, Brother, this is quite a new Method, and what was never before practiſed. I well know the *Indians* have good Memories, and can remember what was tranſacted twenty Years ago, as if Yeſterday, I ſhould therefore be glad the King would repeat himſelf what he has to ſay, as we are only treating with him. Then *Teedyuſcung* replied, Well, Brother the Governor, what we have conſulted and concluded on this Morning is this; I remember you told me laſt Night, that what was tranſacted laſt Fall, was laid before the King's Miniſters; and we took particular Notice that you told us, that ſome Time before you came from *Philadelphia*, you fully intended to make all Satisfaction to me at this Treaty about Lands and Deeds; but that you received a Letter, or Letters, from the King or Proprietaries, I am not certain which, you know beſt; in Conſequence of which, you told us that you could not act in this Affair, but that Sir *William Johnſon* was appointed to tranſact *Indian* Affairs, and Mr. *George Croghan* was appointed to act in his Name. We remember very well, when we had a private Conference with you at your Dwelling, that you and Mr. *Croghan* roſe up, ſhook Hands with me, and you told us, this was the very Man that was appointed to act between the *Engliſh* and *Indians*. Now, in Conſideration of theſe Things, why ſhould we be obliged to go to Sir *William Johnſon* to have the Proof of Lands and Deeds examined by him, when there is nothing in the Way, the Land Affair not being to be compared with the great Work of Peace, and ſhould not be any Hindrance to our making a League of Friendſhip.

Now I will give you my Reaſons for not going.

In the firſt Place, I do not know Sir *William Johnſon*; he may be an honeſt and ſincere Man. We do underſtand he treats his *Indians* very well; but we are ſenſible that ſome of the Nations are there that have been inſtrumental to this Miſunderſtanding, in ſelling Lands in this Province, having in former Years uſurped that Authority, and called us Women, and threatened to take us by the Foretop, and throw us aſide as Women. But, after a long Space, I believe it is evident, nay, there are Witneſſes preſent, who can prove that it is otherwiſe. Alſo, when I have conſidered theſe ſeveral Particulars, as you told us there was nothing in the Way to hinder us from confirming a durable and laſting Peace, I at preſent deſire nothing at all of my Brethren the *Engliſh* for my Lands, I only want, for the Satisfaction of the *Indians* of the *Ten Nations* preſent, and alſo of all other *Indians*, that the Deeds may be produced, and well looked into; and as you have told me that Mr. *George Croghan* was the Man that would ſettle Affairs for our Peace, here he is; I want nothing but to ſee the Deeds fairly looked into, and true Copies of them taken and put with theſe Minutes now taken. And, after they have been fairly taken down, if you agree to this, then I ſhall, by two Belts tied together, take you by the Hand, and, with my Uncles, confirm a laſting Peace with you; and if it pleaſe the Governor, and Mr. *Croghan*, let the Copy of the Deeds be ſent to Sir *William Johnſon*, and to the King, and let him judge. I want nothing of the Land till the King hath ſent Letters back; then if any of the Lands be found to belong to me, I expect to be paid for it, and not before. Brother, another Reaſon for not going is, if we cannot agree to ſettle this Affair here, I am afraid the Nations that are watching and looking into what is done here, will have Reaſon to think we have not acted an honeſt Part, as they expect a real, true and laſting Peace will be ſettled here. I am alſo concerned on Account of our Women and Children back, and of our Brethren the *Engliſh* on the Frontiers. For theſe now preſent, who it was expected would go Home with great Joy, will go Home with their Finger in their Mouth, as every Body expected this would be the Time of confirming a real and laſting Peace. I told you I would proclaim with a loud Voice, and thoſe preſent are Witneſſes to what I ſaid, and will not be eaſy if this is not done. I think nothing hinders us at all.

As you told us you had Letters from the King, or Proprietaries, I deſire they may be produced and read, and put down with the Minutes. Now this is the Concluſion, and in Confirmation of what I have ſaid, I give you this Belt. *Gave a Belt.*

The King further ſaid, I deſire alſo that a Copy of what paſſed in private between you and me, may be given to be entered with theſe Minutes, and that it may be read in publick at our next Meeting.

As ſoon as the Meeting was over, I told the Governor, the Good of His Majeſty's Service required, that *Teedyuſcung*'s Requeſt of having the Deeds and private Conferences read, and Copies of them given him, with a Copy of ſo much of the Proprietaries Letters as relates to having the Enquiry made by Sir *William Johnſon*, ſhould be granted.

Eaſton, Auguſt 2, 1757.

TEEDYUSCUNG, *with three* Nanticokes, *who arrived Yeſterday, and three of his Council, came to me at my Lodgings, and deſired I would hear what thoſe* Nanticokes *had to ſay. Upon which the* Nanticoke *Chief made the following Speeches.*

Brother,

1757. THE chief Man of the *Nanticokes* has ſent me here, to ſee the Governor and you; and deſired me in his Name to wipe the Tears from your Eyes, which thoſe troubleſome Times may have occaſioned; and I do it with this String of Wampum.

A String.

Brothers,

You may have ſwallowed, ſince theſe Troubles aroſe, ſomething bitter, which has given your Heart ſome Uneaſineſs: I, with this String of Wampum, remove all Grief from your Hearts, that your Minds may be as eaſy as they were in Times of Peace.

A String.

Brothers,

I ſee a great deal of Blood ſpilt; I, with this String, clean the Blood from off your Beds, that you may ſleep eaſy, and from off your Council Seats, that you may ſit with Pleaſure in Council with your Brethren; and with this Feather I open your Ears, which the great high Winds may have ſtopped, that you may hear what your Brothers may ſay to you.

Brothers,

We muſt conſider, and think it was not the good Spirit that has occaſioned this Diſturbance; no, it was the evil Spirit that ſurely occaſioned all this Miſchief, and I hope God will direct us to do every Thing in our Power to aſſiſt in the Good Work of Peace, that we may be once more united together, and live in Friendſhip, as the good Spirit has ordered us.

Brothers,

I am come here to this Council Fire with our Couſins the *Delawares* and you, to give all the Aſſiſtance I can to the good Work of Peace, and to join my Couſin *Teedyuſcung*, and the *Six Nations*, to gather up the dead Bodies and ſcattered Bones together, and will join in Prayer to the good Spirit to hide them; and when the Peace is confirmed, I will put both my Hands into the Chain of Friendſhip with you, and our Couſins the *Delawares* and the *Six Nations*; to confirm my Words, I give this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

At a MEETING *with the* Indians *in* Eaſton, *on* Wedneſday, Auguſt 3, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Governor,* &c.

The Council. *The ſame Members of Aſſembly.*

The Provincial Commiſſioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.*

Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*

CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.*

Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.

TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *attended by ſeveral Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he repreſents, and a great Number of others.*

The Governor told Teedyuſcung, *that Five o' Clock Yeſterday was appointed for the Time of Meeting; but underſtanding that the King was then particularly engaged with ſome Friends lately come in, he had deferred meeting them till this Morning.*

The Governor ſpoke as follows.

Brother,

I HAVE well weighed and conſidered what you ſaid to me at our laſt Meeting, and am ſorry you do not incline to go to Sir *William Johnſon* to have your Complaints ſtrictly enquired into, and examined by him. It is true Sir *William* has, for ſome Time paſt, had a general Commiſſion from the King to ſuperintend *Indian* Affairs, and that he has given Mr. *Croghan* a Power to Act as his Deputy, under which he might have been juſtified in going into an Examination as well of your Complaints as the Proprietaries Defence, had not the King's Miniſters lately been pleaſed to direct the Hearing to be before Sir *William Johnſon* himſelf. Though you may think yourſelves at Liberty, and may refuſe to comply with theſe Directions, yet, as I told you before, I am the King's Servant, and obliged to obey, and cannot take upon me to go into a Defence of the Proprietaries Title at this Time. But as you ſo earneſtly deſire to ſee the Deeds for the Lands mentioned in your laſt Treaty, that you may be ſatisfied whether they are genuine, or whether the *Indians* who ſigned them had a Right to ſell thoſe Lands, I have brought them with me, and am willing to ſhew them to you now, or at any other Time you will appoint, and give you Copies of them, agreeable to your Requeſt.

Here the Deeds were laid down on the Table.

And now let all further Debates and Altercations concerning Lands reſt here, till they ſhall be fully examined and looked into by Sir *William Johnſon*, in order to be tranſmitted to the King for His Royal Determination.

Brother,

After having now gratified you in every reaſonable Requeſt, and being ſincerely deſirous to re-eſtabliſh that Friendſhip and brotherly Love which ſo happily ſubſiſted between your Anceſtors and ours, I am ready, with the King's Deputy Agent, to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned with both my Hands, and confirm a laſting Peace, and exchange them with one prepared for that Purpoſe, in the Name of the King of *England*, and all His Subjects, as ſoon as we can agree upon the Terms.

Brother,

The Orders of His Majeſty's Miniſters, on this Occaſion, have been ſignified to me by the Proprietaries, which is the proper Channel through which they ſhould come. That you may the better underſtand this, it will be neceſſary to inform you, that the Proprietaries are Governors in Chief over this Province, and I am appointed their Deputy, with the Approbation of the Crown. When, therefore, the laſt Treaty was laid before the King's Miniſters, they gave the Proprietaries Notice of their Reſolution, that the Matter ſhould be heard before Sir *William Johnſon* only, to whom they would ſend ſpecial Directions for that Purpoſe. The Proprietaries, for whom I act in this Caſe, have made me acquainted with the Miniſters Orders, and deſired me to regulate my Conduct by them. It would have been irregular and improper to have ſent the Order itſelf to me, but I do not doubt the King's Miniſters have tranſmitted it to Sir *William Johnſon*, as an Authority for him to hear and examine our Differences, and that he has received it before this Time. As I could not ſuſpect that you would have required a Copy of ſuch of the Proprietaries Letters as relate to this Matter, I did not bring them with me here; wherefore, it is not in my Power to comply with your Requeſt, to furniſh you with Copies of them; and to confirm the Truth of this, I give you this Belt of Wampum.

When the Governor had ended his Speech, he aſked the King whether he would have the Deeds read now, and Copies taken. Before the King returned an Anſwer, he took up the Belt which the Governor had juſt delivered, and riſing up, ſpoke firſt to the *Delawares*, and then to the *Five Nations*; then turning to the Governor, ſaid,

Brother,

I underſtand the Words you have ſaid here, but they are not agreeable to your Knowledge, nor a full Anſwer to what I ſaid. There are two Things not agreeable.

The Governor ſaid, Will the King pleaſe to tell what theſe two Things are. No, replied the King, let the Governor find them out. The Governor ſaid, he did not know what the King meant; he wiſhed he knew what Anſwer to make.

Teedyuſcung then ſaid, If it pleaſe the Governor, in a few Words, what has been ſpoken on that Belt is as a Rumbling over the Earth, or Confuſion about Lands. I did not want you to make Mention of them, when I expected an Anſwer in a loving Manner. I wanted you ſhould come to the main Point, without having ſo many Words with it.

As the *Indians* ſeemed very much at a Loſs about the Governor's Speech, I ſpoke to the King, and told him, that the firſt Part of the Governor's Speech was only to inform the King that the Deeds are now produced, and Copies will be given to him, agreeable to his own Requeſt, that they may be ſent to Sir *William Johnſon*, to be by him tranſmitted to the King

for

1757. for His Determination. This done, we in the next Place now offer to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned at the laſt Meeting: That what was ſaid about agreeing upon Terms, only referred to the Exchange of Priſoners, and other Things uſual on making Peace; which *Teedyuſcung* ſaid he would do after the Peace was confirmed: That in the Concluſion of his Speech, the Governor only told the King, that the Proprietaries Letters, for a Copy of which the King aſked, were at *Philadelphia*, for which Reaſon the Governor could not comply with what the King requeſted, but that an Extract of as much of them as referred to this Affair, will be delivered to me ſome Time hence: In Confirmation of which the Governor gave the Belt.

As ſoon as the King heard this, he roſe up, and taking up the two Belts tied together, he ſpoke as follows.

I deſire you would with Attention hear me. By theſe two Belts I will let you know what was the ancient regular Method of confirming a laſting Peace. This you ought to have conſidered, and to have done; but I will put you in Mind. You may remember, when you took hold of my Hand, and led me down, and invited my Uncles, ſeveral of whom are preſent, with ſome from each of the *Ten Nations*, when we had agreed we came down to take hold of one of your Hands, and my Uncles came to take hold of the other Hand. Now, as this Day and this Time is appointed to meet and confirm a laſting Peace, we, that is, I and my Uncles, as we ſtand, and you, as you ſtand in the Name of the Great King, three of us ſtanding, we will all look up, and by continuing to obſerve the Agreements by which we ſhall oblige ourſelves one to another, we ſhall ſee the clear Light, and Friendſhip ſhall laſt to us, and our Poſterity after us, for ever. Now, as I have two Belts, and Witneſſes are preſent who will ſpeak the ſame, by theſe Belts, Brothers, in the Preſence of the *Ten Nations*, who are Witneſſes, I lay hold of your Hand (taking the Governor by the Hand) and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip that ſhall be laſting; and whatever Conditions ſhall be proper for us to agree to, may be mentioned afterwards: This is the Time to declare our mutual Friendſhip. Now, Brother the Governor, to confirm what I have ſaid, I have given you my Hand, which you were pleaſed to riſe and take hold of; I leave it with you. When you pleaſe, I am ready. Brother, if you have any Thing to ſay as a Token of confirming the Peace, I ſhall be ready to hear; and as you aroſe, I will riſe up, and lay hold of your Hand. To confirm what I have ſaid, I give you theſe Belts. *Gave two Belts tied together.*

The Governor ſaid, that he and I would be ready to give an Anſwer preſently.

Then the King taking out another Belt, ſaid, If the Governor pleaſe, I have a Word or two more to ſay to you. In remembering the old ancient Rules of making Friendſhip, I remember I was formerly repreſented as a Woman by my Uncles, the *Six* or *Five Nations*; but they gave me a Pipe, and good Tobacco; thoſe preſent know it to be true; and what I ſay is in Behalf of all thoſe preſent, and thoſe afar off. That Pipe and good Tobacco of Friendſhip, I now deliver to you. Brother, when you ſhall ſmoke that good Tobacco, it will give you ſuch a Reliſh, that you ſhall feel it as long as the Sun ſhines. That very good Tobacco and Pipe that I ſhall deliver into your Hand, repreſents among us a perpetual Friendſhip. Now I deliver you an equal Part of it, and I deſire it may be a laſting Comfort in this World, and the World to come. *Gave a Belt.*

After *Teedyuſcung* had confirmed the Peace in Behalf of the *Ten Nations* he repreſents, his Honour the Governor, and myſelf, confirmed it in Behalf of the King, and all His Subjects, and exchanged the Belts in the following Manner.

Brother Teedyuſcung, *and all our Brethren of the* Ten Nations,

We your Brethren, all His Majeſty's Subjects now preſent, have heard with Satisfaction what you have ſaid, and with great Pleaſure receive the two Belts you have given us, which will confirm a laſting Peace to us and our Poſterity, and we embrace this Meeting to exchange with you a Belt of Friendſhip, and take hold of you with one Hand, and of the *Five Nations* with the other, and confirm, in the Name of the King of *Great-Britain*, and all His Subjects, a laſting Peace, that may continue as long as the Sun and Moon give Light; and we hope this Day may be always held in Remembrance by our Poſterity; and we will be ready to conſult with you at any Time about ſettling other Matters, as you yourſelf have ſaid. We now riſe and take you into our Arms, and embrace you with the greateſt Pleaſure as our Friends and Brethren, and heartily deſire we may ever hereafter look on one another as Brethren, and Children of the ſame Parents: As a Confirmation of this we give you this Belt.

Gave a very large white Belt, with the Figures of three Men in it, repreſenting His Majeſty King George, *taking hold of the* Five Nation *King with one Hand, and* Teedyuſcung, *the* Delaware *King, with the other, and marked with the following Letters and Figure,* G. R. 5 N. D. K. *for King* George, Five Nations, Delaware *King.*

This done, the King again aſked the Governor for a Copy of the Conferences that had been held in private, that they might be read in Publick, and entered with the Minutes. The Governor ſaid it was ready, and ſhould be delivered immediately, and one was ſent for it. The Governor then aſked the King when it would be agreeable to him to have the Deeds read. The King ſaid, To-morrow Morning, between Seven and Eight a Clock; which Time was accordingly agreed on; and the Reading of the Private Conferences was deferred till that Time.

I think it neceſſary to inſert here the following Speech of *Laboughpeton*, a *Delaware* Chief, made to *Teedyuſcung* at the Time he ſeemed at a Loſs about the Governor's Speech to him, which is as follows.

"What, has not our Brother deſired you to bring us down by the Hand to make Peace? why don't you do it? We have been here theſe twenty Days, and have heard nothing but ſcolding and diſputing about Lands: Settle the Peace, and let all theſe Diſputes ſtand till after."

As ſoon as the Meeting was over, I let the Governor know I could not help taking Notice, that there was one Deed relative to thoſe Lands wanting, which is mentioned in a Treaty held by this Government with the *Indians* in 1728, ſaid there to be dated in 1718, and that I expected to ſee that Deed, and have a Copy of it; and likewiſe Extracts of ſo much of the Proprietaries Letter to him as relates to the Deſire of His Majeſty's Miniſters, ſignifying to them, that they ordered the Differences ſubſiſting between them and the *Indians* to be examined by Sir *William Johnſon*. And that as *Teedyuſcung*, in Anſwer to a Meſſage his Honour had ſent by Mr. *Weiſer* to him Yeſterday Morning (which will appear as follows) ſaid, that he would be contented, ſo he ſee all the Deeds relative to theſe Back Lands now in Diſpute, and have Copies of them, and of the Proprietaries Letter; and further ſaid, as ſoon as that was done, he would not ſay one Word more about the Diſputes about Lands; I then let his Honour know, as *Teedyuſcung* had now confirmed the Peace, I expected his Honour would now furniſh me with a Copy of that Deed, and the Proprietaries Letter to him.

Eaſton, Auguſt 2, 1757.

THIS Morning *Teedyuſcung* ſent *Samuel Evans* for me to come to him at Colonel *Weiſer*'s Lodging: I went there, and found him with five of his Counſellors, and Mr. *Weiſer*. Upon my coming in, Mr. *Weiſer* told *Teedyuſcung* that he wanted to have ſome Converſation with him. *Teedyuſcung* aſked him if it was by Order of the Governor. Mr. *Weiſer* replied, it was by Conſent of the Governor and Council.

Mr. *Weiſer* then aſked *Teedyuſcung*, whether he wanted to ſee all the Deeds of the Province from the firſt Purchaſes, or only thoſe relating to the Back Lands where we are. Mr. *Weiſer* ſaid, the Reaſon for his aſking was, that he believed the whole of the Deeds were not brought up, but ſuch only as were thought neceſſary, and relating to his Complaint, and the late Purchaſes.

Teedyuſcung anſwered, I ſhould be well pleaſed to have ſeen all the Deeds, as the Country to the Sea Shore was firſt ours; but if there be the Deeds for theſe Back Lands, which is the main Point, I will be contented, ſo that I ſee them, and have Copies of them, and of the Letters from the King's Miniſters or Proprietaries; as ſoon as that is done, I will not ſay one Word more about the Differences or Lands, but confirm the Peace as ſoon as that is done.

This Evening the Governor wrote me, that his Letter from the Proprietaries was in *Philadelphia*, Extracts of which he would give me as ſoon as I went to Town. And he aſſured me, that he would give me a Copy of the Deed mentioned in the Treaty of 1728.

At a Meeting *with the* Indians *in* Eaſton, Thurſday, Auguſt 4, 1757.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq*; *Governor*, &c.

The Council. *The ſame Members of Aſſembly.*
The Provincial Commiſſioners.
A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.*
Captain Thomas M'Kee, *Interpreter for the Crown.*
Conrad Weiser, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the Province.*
Mr. John Pumpshire, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.
TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *attended by ſeveral Chiefs and Deputies of the* Ten Nations *he repreſents, and a great Number of others.*

1757. THE Conferences held in Council between the Governor and King *Teedyuſcung* were produced, and read; and to them was added, by Order of the King, and approved by the Governor, a Paragraph relating to the King's inſiſting a ſecond Time on having a Secretary, and the Governor's Anſwer.

The Deeds ſhewn Yeſterday were again produced, and *Teedyuſcung* was told, that Mr. *Charles Thompſon*, his Secretary, had got Copies of them, and compared them with the Originals; and was aſked if he choſe to ſee the Originals. The King ſaid, I am ſatisfied, as my Secretary has ſeen the Copies compared. If he is ſatisfied that they are true Copies, I am ſatisfied that they ſhould be ſent to the King for His Determination; then aſked Mr. *Thompſon* if he had ſeen them compared. Mr. *Thompſon* ſaid, he had ſeen and compared all the Deeds that were delivered Yeſterday. The King then deſired an Account of what Deeds were produced, which was accordingly taken, and is as follows. 1. A Paper Copy of the laſt *Indian* Purchaſe, 28th of *Sixth Month*, 1686. 2. A Releaſe from the *Delaware Indians*, *Auguſt* 25, 1737. 3. A Releaſe of the *Indians* of the *Five Nations* of the Lands on *Saſquehannah* River, *October* 11, 1736. 4. A Releaſe from the *Six Nations* of Lands Eaſtward to *Delaware* River, dated *October* 25, 1736, with another indorſed on it, dated the 9th of *July*, 1754. 5. A Deed of Releaſe for *Indian* Purchaſe, dated the 22d of *Auguſt*, 1749.

> Note, *The above Deeds were ſhewn in open Council, and Copies of them delivered to* Teedyuſcung, *which his Secretary acknowledged he had compared with the Originals, and that they were true Copies.*

When this was done, the Governor ſpoke to *Teedyuſcung* as follows.

Brother Teedyuſcung, *and all our Brethren of the* Ten Nations,

As you and all His Majeſty's Subjects are now united again in the firm Bands of Peace, it is our Duty to do every Thing in our Power to make each other happy; and it was ſtipulated at the Conferences held at this Place laſt Summer, that all Priſoners you had taken ſhould be delivered up.

The Relations of thoſe who yet remain Priſoners amongſt you, have their Eyes fixed on me, expecting at my Return to ſee their Friends reſtored to them; but as few of them are brought down, and this will be a Bar to our Happineſs, it is neceſſary for you to do every Thing in your Power to reſtore to us, as ſoon as poſſible, all our People that remain Priſoners amongſt any of your Nations; and to procure thoſe who are among any other Tribes in Amity with you, to be ſent to us.

Brother,

It is a Rule among Nations, upon confirming a Peace, to deliver up all Priſoners on both Sides. It is the only Method we can take to convince each other of our Sincerity; and we do inſiſt on this being done. You will be ſo good, immediately on your Return, to convey them down by ſome of your young Men, who ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Gave a Belt.

When the Governor had delivered his Speech, and gave the Belt, *Teedyuſcung* ſaid, I will take no other Belt but the very ſame I have. Why have you done this now? Why did you not do it before? After we had finiſhed, why do you make any Words about ſuch Things? This was your Duty; you ought to have done it before. If you really believed I would be faithful and honeſt, you might be ſure I would do it without your delivering a Belt. Now, as you have mentioned theſe Things, I alſo will mention, that you muſt deliver me my juſt Due about Lands. As you mention that your People look to you, expecting to ſee their Relations ſent back at this Treaty, ſo the Nations that lay Claim to theſe Lands look to me for them.

Returned the Belt.

The Governor told *Teedyuſcung*, that he did not do this, as if he had diſtruſted his Honour, the King having already given a full Proof of that, by delivering up ſome Priſoners, for which he thanked him; that he only meant to put the King in Mind of his Promiſe.

I then told *Teedyuſcung*, that before the Peace was concluded, when I was explaining to him the Governor's Speech, that Part of it where the Governor ſays, "as ſoon as we can "agree upon the Terms," related intirely to the Exchange of Priſoners, and *Teedyuſcung* ſaid, that ſhould be ſettled afterwards.

Teedyuſcung then applied to his Secretary, to know if any ſuch Thing had been mentioned; and being informed by his Secretary, that it was entered in the Minutes, he (*Teedyuſcung*) then roſe up, and, having firſt conſulted with his own People, and the *Five Nations*, ſpoke as follows.

Brother, the Governor,

Pleaſe to hear me in few Words. What you told me I have told to my Uncles the *Six Nations* preſent, and alſo to all the *Ten Nations*. We have conſulted on theſe Words that you have now ſpoken: We now think they were very proper, and are very agreeable: We look on it as our Duty: Why ſhould we keep your Fleſh and Blood, or any of your People, when we have agreed as one, and look on one another as one, and treat one another as Brethren? After we have all conſidered, and all preſent have heard, we beg your Pardon, that we forgot to give you an Anſwer immediately. As it was written down by our Clerk in the Minutes Yeſterday, it muſt be ſo; and as we are now ſenſible this Matter was mentioned Yeſterday, we accept your Words, and look on it as our Duty to anſwer you, and to perform; whatever ſhall be in our Power, we ſhall endeavour to do. In Confirmation of which I give you my Hand.

Gave the Governor his Hand.

After this Speech the Governor again delivered back the Belt to the King, who readily accepted it.

The Governor then told the *Indians*, that a Preſent was prepared, and would be delivered to them To-morrow, as a Token of Friendſhip.

I told *Teedyuſcung*, that as the Buſineſs was now nearly finiſhed with *Onas*, I had ſomething to ſay to him, in the Name of the King of *Great-Britain*, and that I would let him know when I was to ſpeak to him.

After the Council broke up, the Governor ſent for *Teedyuſcung*, and ſome of his Counſellors, to his Lodgings, from whence we went to Mr. *Vernon*'s, where an handſome Entertainment was provided, at which were preſent, the Governor, his Council, the Speaker, and Members of Aſſembly, the Commiſſioners and Gentlemen in Town; the *Delaware* King, his Counſellors, Warriors, and all the *Indians*, Men, Women and Children, in Number about Three Hundred. After Dinner Peace was proclaimed in Form, and the Proclamation interpreted to the *Delawares* and *Six Nations*; at the Cloſe of which, the Governor, by his Secretary, expreſſed his Satisfaction at being one of the happy Inſtruments of bringing about this Peace. His Honour recommended it to all Ranks and Profeſſions of Men, to cultivate, to the utmoſt of their Power, a good Underſtanding with the *Indians*, and to treat them kindly, that they may daily ſee the Advantage of preſerving our Friendſhip.

Having given this in Charge to the Freeholders preſent, he deſired *Teedyuſcung* to do the ſame to his People, that we might on both Sides forget what was paſt, and live affectionately together for the Time to come. A Detachment of the *Pennſylvania* Troops was drawn up in the Front of the Company, and fired three Vollies.

The Governor afterwards continued his Entertainment, at which there was a great Chearfulneſs. At Night was a large Bonfire, and a Variety of *Indian* Dances.

At a MEETING *with the* Indians *in* Eaſton, Friday, Auguſt 5, 1757.

PRESENT,

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, *Eſq; Governor*, &c.
The Council. DANIEL ROBERDEAU, *Eſq; Member of the Aſſembly.*
The Provincial Commiſſioners.
A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.*
Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*
CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.*
Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.
TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *and the ſame* Indians *as before.*

1757. THIS Morning another Sheet of Council Conferences was produced, which the Governor ſaid was omitted to be delivered Yeſterday; for which Reaſon they were delivered, and publickly read To-day, and ordered to be annexed to the Conferences in Council, delivered and read Yeſterday.

After this was read, *Teedyuſcung* aroſe and ſaid, Brother, I am obliged to you; I hope, as it lies in your Power, you will act for our mutual Good. I take you as a Brother. When any Thing is omitted, I hope you will mention it to me; and I likewiſe will mention any Thing that I find you may have forgotten. I hope we both ſpeak with an honeſt Heart. I truſt much to my Interpreter. I thank you for making that Addition, and, in Token of Friendſhip, I give you my Hand.

The Governor then addreſſed the Indians *as follows.*

Brethren,

The Peace, ſo happily concluded, gives an univerſal Joy. I ſhall proclaim it far and wide, that all may hear and know it. The People of this Province are diſpoſed to obſerve it faithfully, and will do the *Indians* every good Office in their Power.

Altho' we have now ſo ſolemnly entered into this Peace with each other, yet you are ſenſible there are ſtill many Enemy *Indians*, who are daily doing Miſchief on our Frontiers. Yeſterday I received an Account of one Woman's being killed, and four Perſons taken Priſoners, between *Tolhao* and *Monaidy*. As it will therefore be very difficult to diſtinguiſh between our Friends and our Enemies, I ſhould be glad you would favour me with your Advice how to act in ſuch a Manner, as not to hurt our Friends, or ſuffer our Enemies to eſcape. *Gave a String.*

Brethren,

The Governor, and People of this Province, obſerve, with a brotherly Compaſſion, the many Difficulties to which the *Indians* are expoſed in theſe troubleſome Times, and have therefore provided a Quantity of Goods to ſupply them in their Diſtreſs. You will, on your Return Home, proclaim the Peace, Union and Friendſhip, which is now eſtabliſhed between us, and let every one know, as you have Opportunity, how well diſpoſed you have found us. Accept theſe Preſents, as a Teſtimony of the ſincere Affection of us your Brethren towards you.

To this Teedyuſcung *replied,*

Brother,

I am obliged to you for putting me in Remembrance of theſe Things. I will take them into Conſideration, and To-morrow, when I am ready to give you an Anſwer, I will let you know. He further added,

Brother,

There is ſomething which we intended to ſay before, but forgot, as we have not the Uſe of Writing. But better late than never; we will therefore mention it now. The Copy of the Deeds, and the Tranſactions of this Treaty, we entruſt to our Clerk. We believe him to be an honeſt Man. Every Thing is done to Perfection. We hope you will not be againſt his making out a Copy, and giving it to Mr. *Iſaac Norris*, whom we alſo appoint for us, to tranſmit to the King a Copy of the Deeds and Minutes of the Treaty, that, if one ſhould miſcarry, the other may go ſafe.

On which I acquainted *Teedyuſcung*, that the Governor and myſelf had no Objection to Mr. *Norris*'s having true Copies of the Minutes of theſe Conferences and Deeds, to ſend to the King, as he requeſted.

Then, by Order of the Governor, Proclamation was made, that no One ſhould cheat, defraud or purchaſe any of the Goods now ready to be given to the *Indians*, upon the Pain and Penalties that may fall thereon.

Then *Teedyuſcung* ſaid, he had yet one Thing more to mention.

Brother,

I have ſome Complaints to make about Lands in the *Jerſeys*, in Behalf of myſelf, *John Pumpſhire*, *Moſes Tetamy*, and others; which Complaints are contained in theſe two Papers: And as you repreſent Sir *William Johnſon*, the King's Agent here, I deſire you may take them under your Conſideration, and ſee that Juſtice is done us on that Account, as it is the King's Orders to you, to ſee Juſtice done to all the *Indians* in theſe Parts.

Teedyuſcung then ordered Mr. *Thompſon* to read the Papers, and give me true Copies of them, which he did immediately in publick Council.

The Papers delivered me are, a Copy of an old *Indian* Deed, and a Letter of Complaint about Lands in the *Jerſeys*, ſigned by *John Pumpſhire*; I then acquainted him, that I would take the Papers under my Conſideration, and give him an Anſwer.

Eaſton, *Auguſt* 6, 1757.

THIS Morning I expected to have had a Meeting with the *Indians*, but as the friendly Aſſociation of *Quakers* had called the *Indians* together, to deliver them a Preſent, the *Indians* thought proper to put off the Meeting for this Time.

After this the three *Nanticoke* Meſſengers came to me, and congratulated the Governor and myſelf on the Concluſion of the Peace, and ſaid, they had put both their Hands into the Chain of Friendſhip, as they were ordered by their Chief before they left Home, and, by a String of Wampum, deſired that the Governor might ſend ſome Perſon with them to *Lancaſter*, to take Care of them, and ſupply them with Neceſſaries on the Road, as they were come to take the Bones of their Friends which died at *Lancaſter*, to their own Town, to be buried with their Relations. *Gave a String.*

This Afternoon *Packſinoſa*, the *Shawaneſe* Chief, with *Abraham*, a *Mohickon* Chief, and about Fifty or Sixty of their People, came to Town. Soon after Mr. *Peters*, and *Conrad Weiſer*, went to them, and, with a String of Wampum, bid them Welcome, agreeable to the ancient Cuſtom of our Forefathers. *Teedyuſcung*, and the *Six Nation* Chief, did the ſame.

At a MEETING *with the* Indians *in* Eaſton, *on* Sunday, Auguſt 7, 1757, *at Seven o' Clock in the Morning.*

PRESENT,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
JOSEPH FOX,
JOHN HUGHES,
} *Eſquires, Provincial Commiſſioners.*

Some Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, *and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.*

Captain THOMAS M'KEE, *Interpreter for the Crown.*
CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Interpreter for the Province.*
Mr. JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter for* Teedyuſcung.

TEEDYUSCUNG, *King of the* Delawares, *and his Chiefs.*

PACKSINOSA, *Chief of the* Shawaneſe.
ABRAHAM, *Chief of the* Mohiccons.
The Nanticoke *Meſſengers.*
ANAQUATEEKA, *Chief of the* Six Nations.

Teedyuſcung, *taking out the Peace Belt that had been delivered to him by the Governor and myſelf, repeated over what had been ſaid on it, informing* Packſinoſa *and* Abraham *of the Peace concluded by him between the* Engliſh *and the* Ten *ſeveral* Nations *he repreſents, repeating over the Names of the* Ten Nations.

After which I ſpake to them, in the Name of Sir William Johnſon, *as follows.*

Brother Teedyuſcung, *and all the Chiefs and Warriors of the* Ten Nations, *our Friends and Brethren*,

AS we are now become one People, we muſt look on the Enemies of the one as the Enemies of the other.

1757. And I now, in the Name of the King of *Great-Britain*, your Father, and my Maſter, deſire you will turn the Edge of your Hatchet againſt your and our common Enemies, in Conjunction with your Uncles the *Six Nations* and us; and that you will not ſuffer any of His Majeſty's Enemies to paſs through your Country to war againſt any of His Subjects in this or the neighbouring Colonies: And if a Body of the Enemy, ſo large that you are not able to repel, ſhould attempt to paſs acroſs your Country, I expect you will give the earlieſt Notice you can of it to your Brethren the *Engliſh*, either by Way of *Fort Auguſta*, or any other Way you ſhall judge moſt convenient.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

You ſaid, as ſoon as the Peace ſhould be confirmed, that you would ſpeak with a loud Voice, and the Nations around ſhould hear you. As that good Work is now happily accompliſhed, I deſire you may proclaim it aloud, that all the Nations may hear it.

Brother,

You muſt be ſenſible that your Brethren, the *Engliſh*, are the moſt wealthy and powerful People on this Continent, and not only ſo, but the beſt inclined to help and aſſiſt their Brethren the *Indians* with the Neceſſaries of Life; all this you ſhould let the Nations know that you ſpeak to; and I aſſure you, in the Name of the King of *Great-Britain*, and of Sir *William Johnſon*, His Majeſty's ſole Agent, and Superintendent of the Affairs of the *Six Nations*, their Allies and Dependents, in the Northern Diſtrict, that they are ready to receive with open Arms all the Nations you ſhall ſpeak to, that deſire to take hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, and be united with the *Six Nations*, you, and us, your Brethren the *Engliſh*.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

The Papers you delivered me Yeſterday, containing your, *John Pumpſhire*, *Tundy*, alias *(Moſes) Tetamy*, and others, Complaints of Lands you ſay you have been defrauded of in the *Jerſeys*; I aſſure you I will do every Thing in my Power to have a ſtrict Enquiry made about them, and when I can get the fair State of the Caſe, I will lay it before Sir *William Johnſon*, for him to ſend to the King for His Royal Determination, unleſs the Difference can be ſettled here to your Satisfaction.

Gave a String.

To this Teedyuſcung *anſwered*,

Brother,

I will, in Anſwer to what you tell me, let you know what I intend to do. I ſhall, Brother, as I promiſed to ſpeak with a loud Voice to the Nations, perform my Promiſe, and ſpeak to the different Nations. I will faithfully let them know what you have promiſed, and, as we are Witneſſes that you are wealthy and powerful, and well diſpoſed to aſſiſt ſuch as ſhall come in as Brothers, I will let them know it. And alſo, as I think it is very proper that I ſhould do ſo, and as I think it my Duty, whatever Nation I ſee coming againſt the *Engliſh*, whenever I ſee them, I will make ready, and do every Thing in my Power to vindicate the Cauſe of myſelf, and of my Brethren. If I am able, I will let them go no farther than where I tell them to ſtop. If they will not, by reaſonable Terms, turn about, and join with me, I will then either make an End of them, or they of me. And if there is a great Number, ſo that I may not be able to withſtand them, I will take all prudent Steps to let my Brethren the *Engliſh* know. And alſo, if I perceive that there is ſo great a Number, that it is not ſafe for my Women and Children, I will acquaint my Brethren the *Engliſh*, that they may aſſiſt me in defending my Women and Children, and I will leave my Country, and bring them down to you.

Now, you may remember I was ſtiled by my Uncles, the *Six Nations*, a Woman in former Years, and had no Hatchet in my Hand, but a Peſtle or Hominy Pounder; but now, Brethren, here are ſome of my Uncles, who are preſent, to witneſs the Truth of this; as I had no Tomahawk, and my Uncles were always ſtiled Men, and had Tomahawks in their Hands, they gave me a Tomahawk. And as my Uncles have given me the Tomahawk, and appointed and authorized me to make Peace with a Tomahawk in my Hand, I take that Tomahawk, and turn the Edge of it againſt your Enemies the *French*. In Confirmation of what I now ſay, I give you this String.

Gave a String.

Brother,

I have juſt a Word or two more. I remember what you have ſpoken, in order that we may prevent any Miſchief, by having a Signal: I ſhould be glad that the *French* may not deceive us, that not one but ſeveral Signs and Methods may be fixed on by you. And whatever you ſhall think proper, I will agree to. *Gave a Belt.*

I then returned *Teedyuſcung* Thanks for his kind Speech, and let him know that I would conſult with the Governor about ſettling the Signals, and would give him an Anſwer.

Teedyuſcung then taking up four Belts, and a String, ſpoke to his Uncles, the *Six Nations*, telling them, that as they had empowered him, he had, in the Preſence of theſe Witneſſes they had ſent, made a firm Peace with their Brethren the *Engliſh*; he, therefore, by theſe Belts deſired, that they would perform their Part; and as they ſaid they would take hold of the *Engliſh* by one Hand, and he by the other, he had now done it. And as the Chain of Friendſhip was now brightened, he deſired they would be ſtrong, and if they ſee any Enemies coming againſt us, they would look on it, that whoever ſtrikes any one of us ſtrikes all. Theſe Belts he gave to *Anaquateeka*, and deſired he would carry them to the *Six Nations*.

Teedyuſcung then acquainted me that he had done; whereupon *Packſinoſa* ſpoke to me as follows.

Brother,

I heartily thank you for being ſo kind as to wipe the Sweat from our Faces, picking out the Briars, and taking away all bad Thoughts from our Minds, and cleaning the Paſſage from the Heart to the Throat, that we may ſee our Brethren, and be well from all our Wounds. By theſe Strings we return you Thanks. *Gave a String.*

The ſame he ſaid by another String to the *Six Nations* and *Delawares*.

Then the young Warrior, *Anaquateeka*, aroſe, and, directing his Speech to the *Engliſh*, and his Couſins, ſaid,

Brethren,

My Couſins have entruſted me with all that was here tranſacted, reſpecting the great Work of Peace here confirmed, to lay it before the *Six Nations*. I aſſure you I will execute the Truſt repoſed in me with Faithfulneſs, and lay it before the *Six Nations*, particularly before the *Senecas*, to whom I belong. I do not pretend to be a Counſellor: I am a young Warrior; yet the Affairs of War and Peace belong to us Warriors: And as I am entruſted, I aſſure you I will take Care that all the *Six Nations* may know what is here done.

Then his Honour the Governor, Mr. *Logan*, and Mr. *Peters*, came into Council. I acquainted the Governor, that I thought it was proper what had been tranſacted this Morning ſhould be read, and it was accordingly done; after which the Governor addreſſed *Packſinoſa* as follows.

Brother Packſinoſa,

You have been frequently invited by this Government to come and give us the Pleaſure of a Viſit. I am glad to ſee you, I take you by the Hand, and bid you heartily welcome, and thank you for bringing along with you *Abraham*, the *Mohiccon* Chief; he is likewiſe extremely welcome. *Gave a String.*

Brother,

We have often enquired after you, and always heard you continued to be our hearty Friend, and a Lover of Peace. Sir *William Johnſon* was kind enough to ſend me an Account of the Conferences he lately held with you at *Fort Johnſon*, and they gave me great Satisfaction.

Brother,

With Pleaſure I acquaint you, that Peace is now concluded, and [illegible] will add much to the Joy all feel on this ſucceſsful Iſſue of our Conferences; and I am [illegible] to ſee you and *Abraham* here to take hold of the Peace Belt. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother,

We were in Hopes to have ſeen you with *Teedyuſcung* when he came here. We heard you was not come, but would follow: I have ſtaid ſome Time in Expectation of your Arrival. I ſhould have been glad to have ſpent more Time with you, but the Buſineſs of the Government obliges me to return to *Philadelphia* this Afternoon, ſo that you will pleaſe to uſe Diſpatch in letting me know any Thing you may have to ſay to us.

Having finiſhed this Speech, the Governor told *Packſinoſa*, that ſome Preſents were reſerved for him and his Friends, which ſhould be delivered preſently.

Teedyuſcung *then addreſſing himſelf to the Governor, ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,

I have a Word or two more to ſay. You know when you employ your Soldiers, they are paid for their Services. As I am joined with you, you being rich, and I poor, as I am going againſt your Enemies, and carrying my Fleſh againſt them, I think it would be proper, for the Encouragement of my young Men, to appoint ſome Reward for Scalps, and Priſoners, and that ſome Place may be fixed, where the Scalps and Priſoners may be brought in, and the Reward received, that my Men may return quickly from thence.

1757. Then the Governor ſaid, he would take into Conſideration what he, *Teedyuſcung*, had ſaid, and in Half an Hour would return an Anſwer.

Teedyuſcung further added; You may remember, when I mentioned *Iſaac Norris*, the Speaker, I mentioned him alone; but I did not intend to mention him alone, but that he, with the Aſſembly, ſhould look into it, and ſend Copies Home.---I then told *Teedyuſcung*, that I had no Objection to Mr. *Norris*, with the Aſſembly, ſending authentick Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty, and Deeds, Home.

Sunday, Auguſt 7, 1757.

PRESENT,

The Honourable the GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } *Eſquires, Members of the Council.*
RICHARD PETERS, }

CONRAD WEISER, *Eſq*; *Mr.* JOHN PUMPSHIRE, *Interpreter.*

TEEDYUSCUNG. *Seneca* Chief.
Packſinoſa, Shawaneſe Chief. *Daniel.*
Abraham, Mohickon Chief. A *Nanticocke*, and 4 other *Delaware Indians.*

Teedyuſcung *addreſſed the Governor as follows.*

Brother,

WE have now finiſhed. The Treaty is over. Peace is confirmed. I told you I thought of going to *Philadelphia*, but upon conſidering the Matter with more Attention, I think it will be more for the publick Service if I proceed immediately to *Diahogo*: Many Nations will be uneaſy to know what has been done at this Council-Fire, and will take their Meaſures accordingly; I ſhall therefore make the beſt of my Way to *Diahogo*, and proclaim there, and to Nations ſtill more diſtant, the Confirmation of the Peace with our Brethren the *Engliſh*. This will take up three or four Months; after which I may perhaps come and ſee you at *Philadelphia*. I wiſh the Governor a good Journey, and that we may both live to enjoy the Fruits of this happy Peace, which gives my People great Joy.

To which the Governor returned the following Anſwer.

Brother Teedyuſcung,

It gives me great Pleaſure that we have brought the important Buſineſs we met about to ſo happy an Iſſue. You have very agreeably prevented my mentioning to you the Neceſſity of your returning Home, in order to publiſh to the *Indians* what has been tranſacted here. I thank you for the Change of your Purpoſe: It is a further Sign of your Zeal for Peace, and I make no Doubt but you will uſe your utmoſt Diſpatch.

In Anſwer to what you requeſted this Morning, I aſſure you that your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any Services they ſhall do againſt the Enemy. I cannot at preſent give you a more particular Anſwer, but ſhall lay your Propoſals before the Aſſembly, who meet To-morrow, and conſult with them thereupon.

Teedyuſcung *replied.*

Brother, the Govern[illegible],

You have not ſo much as given us a ruſty Iron to defend ourſelves. If we meet an Enemy on the Road, what are we to do? We cannot defend ourſelves againſt him. We have nothing to do it with. Our young Warriors think as much of themſelves, and their Lives are as dear to them as white People's. But you have not given them any Encouragement to go againſt the Enemy. Can this be right? You know you have not. Conſider this well Brother.

Further, Brother, I think it proper to tell you, if *Engliſh* and *Indians* ſhall go to War together, my young Men will not be ſubject to an *Engliſh* Captain; and if any of your People will go to War with me, I expect they will be ſubject to my Directions: We underſtand our own Way of Fighting better than you.

The Governor then ſaid he had given Directions to Colonel *Weiſer* to agree with him on proper Signals for the *Indians*, when they were coming towards the inhabited Parts of this Province, as this was a Matter that ought not to be ſpoke of in Publick.

They then took a kind Leave of each other, and the Governor ſet out for *Philadelphia*.

Compared with the Original, by

JACOB DUCHE, *Aſſiſtant Clerk to Mr.* CROGHAN.

Sir William Johnson, I will do every thing in my Power to have all Differences amicably adjusted to your Satisfaction, agreable to his orders and Instructions to me.

Gave a Belt.

When I had delivered my Speech the Govrnor told Teedyuscung that we had done for the present; and that whenever he was ready to give an Answer, we should be ready to hear him. Then Teedyuscung replied, That he had something to say now: and addreſsing himself to the Governor and me spoke as follows.

Brethren,

I will let you know in a few words what my Desire is. I kindly receive your Words this day: They are true, and make my Heart glad. By this Belt (holding up a Belt). I let you know I will speak tomorrow. I think it proper to speak my mind with openneſs. I think it my Duty to remember the Conduct of my foolish Young-Men. I see a great deal of Mischief done. I will first begin with cleaning up the Blood that has been shed; and removing the dead Bodies out of the way: After that I will make known my Grievances. I remember what Sir William Johnson said to me by the meſsengers he sent to me: I sent back to him, by the same Meſsengers, and desired him, as he was a Wiser Man than I, and of greater Abilities, that he would be strong, and lend his Aſsistance to cure this Wound.

Gave a Belt.

When Teedyuscung had ended his Speech, he told the Governor he thought he should be ready to speak tomorrow morning at eight o'Clock;—and that time was accordingly appointed for the next Meeting.

At a Meeting in Easton Tuesday July 26, 1757, A. M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire; Governor, &ca.

The Council. The same Members of Aſsembly.

The Provincial Commiſsioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Indians.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire Interpreter for the Province

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

I desire the Favour of Mr. Jacob Duche to aſsist Mr. Trent in taking down the Minutes.

Teedyuscung spoke to the Governor and myself, desiring us to give attention; then directing his Speech to the King of Great Britain, and all his Subjects, spoke as follows.

Brother,

You remember, that you sent to me, to come down to you, and invited me to bring down with me as many of the Ten Nations as I could, by reason of the Difficulty of the Times. You then said to me, Brother, you are weak, I am strong. If you come down, I will put away all the Difference and Uneasineſs that has happened, and will make a lasting Peace. Now, as I have brought some from each of the Ten Nations with me, I would have you remember your Promises & exert your Power. Also, remember our Women and Children that it may be well hereafter. Also as you must remember the Blood that has been shed, and the Dead Bodies that lie scattered up and down, I would have you join with me to remove these out of the way,—

that we may see one another Face to Face, and after this we will proceed to other Buſineſs.

Brother,

As you are a great deal stronger than I, you must exert your Power. When differences arise between two Brothers, when one comes and makes Proposals of Peace, if the other does not accept them, nothing can be done. Now, as much Blood is spilt, I desire you will join with me to clear this way, and when that is done, we will proceed to other Buſineſs.

Gave a Belt of eight Rows.

Brother,

According to the Promise I made you, that I would Invite as many of the Ten Nations as I could, I have now brought with me as many as I could, who are here present, to witneſs what shall be transacted; but, in order to make a lasting and durable Peace, we must all exert our Abilities. When any Persons are engaged to lift a great Weight out of the way, if all do not exert their Strength they cannot remove it, but if all join, they will easily remove it. We, on our Parts, gather up the Leaves that have been sprinkled with Blood; we gather up the Blood, the Bodies and Bones; but when we ~~we~~ look round we see no place where to put them; but when we look up, we see the Great Spirit above. It is our Duty therefore to join in Prayer, that he would hide these things that they may never be seen by our Posterity, and that the Great Spirit would bleſs our Children that they may hereafter Live in Love together; that it may never be in the Power of the evil spirit, or any evil minded Persons to cause any Breach between our Posterity.

Gave a Belt of seventeen Rows.

Brother,

As you remember you invited me to bring down some of the Ten Nations, so now some from each of them are here Present, particularly some from my Uncles the five Nations. When we had endeavoured, as much as in our Power, to remove the Dead Bodies, and the Mischief past, you also invited me to come and take hold of your Hand. We accordingly now come, and take hold of one of your Hands, and the five Nations also come, and take hold of the other Hand, that we may all stand together, as one Man with one Heart. This now being done, when we look up and see the clear Light, we shall enjoy it; we shall also enjoy, in Peace and Quietneſs, what the Land produces; and we shall enjoy the comforts of the day, and the comforts of the night; we shall lie down in peace and rise in peace.

Gave a Belt of twelve Rows strung on Cords.

Brother,

The Reason of this great Cloud of Mischief that has been past is, that our old Standers, or Forefathers, never took regular Methods, to have a lasting Peace; they never looked Forward for their Children; They only had a view of this that decays, and what lies round about upon the Earth. When they came into Council, they only talked about the Things on the Earth that are soon gone. They ought to have looked forward, and to have made such Agreements on both sides, that their Children after might never disagree. And as we see their Mismanagement, let us do better, that we, as long as we live, may be faithful and that by this our Meeting together our Children hereafter may enjoy a lasting Peace.

Gave a Belt of eleven Rows.

Brother

You remember, according to your Orders, that Meſſengers have been sent to carry Your Meſſages to distant Parts amongst us, in order to promote this good, this important Work of Peace, on which our Lives depend. One of these Meſſengers is now in a dangerous Condition, being shot by one of your Young Men. Do not be too much Grieved; but as I desire to be used with Justice according to according to your Laws, I insist, if this Young Man die, that the Man who shot him may be tried by your Laws and die also in the Presence of some of our People, who may witness it to all the Nations, that their Brethren the English have done them Justice. And if any thing of the like kind should happen on our Parts, we will deliver up the Murderer to be tried by your Laws. And as the Relations of the Young Man must be grieved, I desire, as you have it in your Power, that you would remove the Grief and Sorrow from their Hearts.

The Governor then acquainted Teedyuscung that we would take into Consideration what he had now said; and when we were ready to give an Answer, we would let him know.

As we were rising the King, by his Interpreter, told me, that what he has now said was of great Importance; he desired therefore we would take Time to consider it well; that he would wait with Patience till we were ready to give an Answer.

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the [illegible]th July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable the Governor

James Hamilton
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
John Mifflin
} Esquires.

Mr. Croghan
Mr. Weiser.

A Draught of a Speech to the Indians being prepared, the same was read and approved in Council.

The Governor having last night received from four Commissioners, an Answer to his Demand for a List of the Goods brought up for Indian Presents, it was read in these Words.

Easton July 26. 1757.

Sir,

We have indeed brought up to Easton a Parcell of Goods purchased for the use of the Province, which we shall be ready to join with your Honour in disposing of to the Indians, whenever the present Treaty is brought to an Issue, that will justify us to our Constituents in such Disposition of them; and in due time we shall prepare a List of the Goods to be laid before your Honour, being heartily desirous to concur with you in every thing that will conduce to the publick Utility. In the mean time we inform your Honour, that Mr. Croghan has intimated to us, that some private Presents are expected by Teedyuscung, the other Indian Messengers, and French Margaret in Recompence of the Services they have done the Province; and one of Condolance to be given to Moses Tatamy on Account of his Son's Misfortune; and that we are ready to give those Presents, as recommended, provided the Governor approve of it. We are, &c.

Your most humble Servants, &c.

William Masters,
Joseph Fox,
Jos. Galloway,
Jno. Hughes &c.

Mr.

approach which when he was certain of they would soon see him & a number of Men up there to op:pose the Enemy when he hoped to have a Number of their Nation to join him   Gave a Belt

He gave them some Clothing
Cash &c. and a Gun to Ansutarogo
and dispatched them

Tuesday 26. July Two Onondagoes some Chucknutts & 1 Tuscarore named Bus from Aughquaga arrived here & acquainted Sir William that the Aughquaga Indians Hantiohes &c. were on their way & would be here in two or three days.

— The same Day Nine Indians from Stockbridge arrived here & brought Sir William a Letter from Capt. Jacob of said Place w.ch is as follows.

Hon.ble Sir   Stockbridge July 21. 1757.

Last Year you proposed to us that we might possibly be wanted this Year to go against the Enemy I have heard nothing from you whether we are needed or no, but some of our Young Men being very desirous to go on the Scalping Design wait on you with Lettingshum at their Head for your Advice & Direction in that matter. As you Sir are appointed to order & direct the Indians, so I judged it proper for these Persons to attend on you for directions. I should be glad Sir if you would let them know if they take any Scalps or Prisoners, what reward they shall have for it, I hope you will please to take Care of the men   I am Sir your most Obed.t Hum. Serv.t

Jacob Cheeksonkaun

To the Hon.ble
Sir Wm. Johnson Bar.t

After reading the Letter Sir William

bid

[illegible] welcome & told them he was very glad to find them so well inclined, after telling them the Manner in which he used the Warriors of the Six Nations, he told them ~~he [illegible]~~ they should be as well treated & accordingly cloathed them all & furnished them with every thing necessary for War gave the head Man a Commission, a Pass, a Red Flag & a Silver Gorget as a Mark of Distinction & the next day they marched for Crown Point very well pleased with the treatment they received.

the same Day three Cherokee Indians arrived here with several Mohocks, Lewis Montour & an Irishman who accompanyed the Cherokees; after saluting Sir William their Chief spoke as follows

Brother We have often heard of your being a great Friend to the Indians & one who is liked by them who have the Mannagement of their Affairs. We are come a great way to see you & are now glad to meet you here where we understand the Fire burns & the Tree of Shelter grows for all your Friends. then gave a Belt of Wampum

Sir William answered

Bretheren of the Cherokee Nation, I heartily bid you welcome to this Meeting place where I am always glad to see any Indians who are Friends to the great King of England & his People, and am the more pleased to see you here as I hear you have lately joined us. Bretheren the English to the Southward, against that deceitful Nation the French & their Indians, given some Proofs of your Brotherly Regard & Manhood by spilling some of the Enemys Blood [illegible] Belt

On

As you are no doubt fatigued after so long a Journey I shall defer opening my Mind to You yet awhile. I now wipe off your Sweat & refresh your Bodys with these Cloaths &c. here Sir Wil:liam gave them a pretty present of Cloathing & sundry little necessaries which they were very thankful for & so parted for that time.

P.M. eod. die three of the Mohawk Chiefs came to Sir William & begged he would let their Brethren the Cherokees know that their People would come to see them to morrow morning here & thereupon
gave 2 Strings Wampum

28 July several Sachems from the Mohawks & some Warriors from Conajoharey &c. attended ac:cordingly, but to no purpose, the chief of the Cherokees who went to the Castle the Evening before was not returned. so in the Evening they went back to the Mohawks promising Sir William they would come the next morning.

29. Daniel Onightarony returned with 2 Scalps w^ch they took near Tiondirogo where they say there is a large Encampment & a considerable Number of Men at the Advanced Guard near the Saw Mill. Sir William shewed the Scalps to the chief of the Cherokees who after looking at them locked his hands together as hard as he could & endeavoured to make him understand they would be firm Friends to the English & that nothing but Death should separate us. Sir William gave all the Party new Shirts, paint & Knives &

Liquor

Easton July 26th. 1757.

Sir

We have indeed brought up to Easton a parcel of Goods purchased for the Use of the Province, which we shall be ready to join with your Honour in disposing of to the Indians whenever the present Treaty is brought to an Iſsue that will justify us to our Constituents in such disposition of them; and in due time we shall prepare a List of the Goods to be laid before your Honour, being heartily desirous to concur with you in every thing that will conduce to the publick Utility. In the meantime we inform your Honour that Mr. Croghan has intimated to us that some private Presents are expected by Tedyuscung, the other Indian Meſsengers, and French Margaret in recompence of the Services they have done the Province; and One of Condolance to be given to Moses Tetamy on account of his Sons Misfortune; and that we are ready to give those Presents, as recommended, provided the Governor approves of it — We are

Sir

Your most humble Servts.

Wm. Masters

Jos. Fox

Jos. Galloway

Jn. Hughes

To

The hon.ble William Denny Esquire

EMMET COLL.
MS DIV. NYPL
EM 236

EM 236

trict of America, and he has appointed me his Deputy, and ordered me to attend this Meeting, and hear any Complaints you have to make against your Brother Onas in respect to his defrauding you of the Lands mentioned in the Conference you held with this Government last fall, in this Town, or any other Injuries you have received from his Majesty's Subjects in this District. I am now ready to hear what you have to say; and I assure you, in the name of Sir William Johnson, I will do every thing in my Power to have all Differences amicably adjusted to your Satisfaction, agreable to his orders and Instructions to me."

Gave a Belt.

When I had delivered my Speech, the Governor told Teedyuscung that we had done for the present, and whenever he was ready to give an answer we should be ready to hear him. Then Teedyuscung replied that he had something to say now, and addressing himself to the Governor and me, he spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"I will let you know in a few words what my desire is. I kindly receive your Words this Day. They are true, and make my Heart glad. By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I let you know I will speak to-morrow. I think it proper to speak my mind with openness; I think it my Duty to remember the Conduct of my foolish Young Men. I see a great deal of Mischief done. I will first begin by cleaning up the Blood that has been shed, and removing the dead Bodies out of the way; After that I will make known my Grievances. I remember what Sir William Johnson said to me by the messengers sent to me. I sent back to him by the same Messengers, and desired him, as he was a Wiser Man than I, and of greater Abilities, that he would be strong and lend his Assistance to cure this Wound."

Gave a Belt.

When Teedyuscung had ended his Speech, he told the Governor he thought he should be ready to speak to-morrow morning at eight o'Clock; and that time was accordingly appointed for the next Meeting.

At a Meeting in Easton, Tuesday, July 26, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Indians.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

"I desire the Favour of Mr. Jacob Duche to assist Mr. Trent in taking down the Minutes."

Teedyuscung spoke to the Governor and myself, desiring us to give attention; then directing his Speech to the King of Great Brittain and all his Subjects, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"You remember that you sent to me to come down to you, and invited me to bring down with me as many of the Ten Nations as I could, by reason of the Difficulty of the Times. You then said to me, 'Brother, you are weak, I am strong; If you come down, I will put away all the Difference and Uneasyness that has happened, and will make a lasting Peace.' Now as I have brought some from each of the Ten Nations with me, I would have you remember your Promise, & exert your Power. Also, remember our Women and Children, that it may be well hereafter. Also, as you must remember the Blood that has been shed, and the Dead Bodies that lie Scattered up and down, I would have you join with me to remove these out Of the way, that we may see one another Face to Face; and after this, we will proceed to other Business.

"As you are a great deal stronger than I, you must exert your power when differences arise between two brothers. When one comes and makes proposals of peace if the other does not accept them nothing can be done. Now as much blood is spilt I desire you will join with me to clear this way, and when that is done we will proceed to other business."

Gave a Belt of eight Rows.

"Brother:

"According to the Promise I made you, that I would Invite as many of the Ten Nations as I could, I have now brought with me as many as I could, who are here present to witness what shall be transacted; but, in order to make a lasting and durable Peace, we must all exert our Abilities. When any Persons are engaged to lift a great Weight out of the way, if all do not exert their Strength they cannot remove it, but if all join, they will easily remove it. We, on our Parts, gather up the Leaves that have been sprinkled with Blood; we gather up the Blood, the Bodies, and Bones; but when we look round we see no place where to put them; but when we look up we see the Great Spirit above. It is our Duty, therefore, to join in Prayer, that he would hide those things, that they may never be seen by our Posterity, and that the Great Spirit would bless our Children, that they may hereafter Live in Love together; that it may never be in the Power of the evil spirit, or any evil-minded Persons, to cause any breach between or Posterity."

Gave a Belt of seventeen Rows.

"Brother:

"As you remember you invited me to bring down some of the Ten Nations, so now some from each of them are here present, particularly, some from my Uncles, the five Nations. When we had endeavoured, as much as in our Power, to remove the Dead Bodies and the Mischief past, you also invited me to come and take hold of your Hand. We accordingly now come and take hold of one of your Hands, and the five Nations also come and take hold of the other Hand, that we may all stand together, as one Man, with one Heart. This now being done, when we look up and see the clear Light, we shall enjoy it; we shall also enjoy, in Peace and Quietness, what the Land produces; and we shall enjoy the comforts of the day and the comforts of the night; we shall lie down in Peace and rise in Peace."

Gave a Belt of twelve Rows strung on Cords.

"Brother:

"The Reason of this great Cloud of Mischief that has been past is that our old Standers or Forefathers never took regular methods to have a lasting Peace; they never looked Forward for their Children. They only had a view of this that decays and what lies round about upon the Earth. When they came into Council they only talked about the Things on the Earth that are soon gone. They ought to have looked forward, and to have made such Agreements on both sides that their Children after might never disagree. And as we see their mismanagement let us do better; that we as long as we live may be faithful, and that by this our Meeting together our Children hereafter may enjoy a lasting Peace."

Gave a Belt of eleven Rows.

"Brother:

"You remember, according to your Orders, that Messengers have been sent to carry Your Messages to distant Parts among us in order to promote this good, this important Work of Peace, on which our Lives depend. One of these Messengers is now in a dangerous Condition, being shot by one of your Young Men. Do not be too much grieved; but as I desire to be used with Justice according to your Laws, I insist if this Young Man die that the Man who shot him may be tried by your Laws and die also in the Presence of some of our People, who may Witness it to all the Nations that their Brethren, the English, have done them Justice. And if any thing of the like kind should happen on our Parts we will deliver up the Murderer to be tried by your Laws. And as the Relations of the Young Man must be grieved, I desire as you have it in your Power that you would remove the Grief and Sorrow from their Hearts."

The Governor then acquainted Teedyuscung that he would take into Consideration what he had now said, and when we were ready to give an answer we would let him know.

As we were rising the King by his Interpreter told me that what he had now said was of great Importance; he desired, therefore, we would take time to consider it well; that he would wait with Patience till we were ready to give an Answer.

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday the 27th July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	
Mr. Croghan,	Mr. Weiser.	

A draught of a Speech to the Indians being prepared, the same was read and approved in Council.

The Governor having last night received from four Commissioners an Answer to his Demand for a List of the Goods brought up for Indian Presents, it was read in these Words:

"Easton, July 26th, 1757.

"Sir:

"We have indeed brought up to Easton a Parcell of Goods purchased for the use of the Province, which we shall be ready to join with your Honour in disposing of to the Indians whenever the present Treaty is brought to an Issue that will Justify as to our Constituents in such Disposition of them; and in due time we shall prepare a List of the Goods to be laid before your Honour, being heartily desirous to concur with you in every thing that will conduce to the Public Utility. In the mean time we inform your Honour that Mr. Croghan has intimated that some private presents are expected by Teedyuscung, the other Indian Messengers, and French Margaret, in Recompence of the Services they have done the Province, and one of Condolance to be given to Moses Tatamy on account of his Son's Misfortune; and that we are ready to give those Presents as recommended, provided the Governor approve of it.

"We are, Your most humble Servants,

"WILLIAM MASTERS,
"JOSEPH FOX,
"JOS. GALLOWAY,
"JO^N. HUGHES."

Mr. Lardner and Mr. Mifflin, two of the Provincial Commissioners, were asked if they were present when this Letter was according to your Laws, I insist, if this Young Man die, that the Man who shot him may be tried by your Laws, and die also in the Presence of some of our People, who may witness it to all the Nations, that their Brethren the English have done them Justice. And if any thing of the like kind should happen on our Parts, we will deliver up the Murderer to be tried by your Laws. And as the Relations of the Young Man must be grieved, I desire, as you have it in your Power, that you would remove the Grief and Sorrow from their Hearts.

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As we were rising the King, by his Interpreter, told me, that what he had now said was of great Importance; he desired therefore we would take Time to consider it well; that he would wait with Patience till we were ready to give an Answer.

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Your most humble Servants,

William Masters,

Joseph Fox,

Jos. Galloway,

Jno. Hughes

Mr. Lardner and Mr. Mifflin two of the Provincial Commissioners were asked if they were present when this Letter was wrote, and they said they were not, nor had they received any notice of such Meeting of the Commissioners; and added, that the other Commissioners held Meetings frequently without giving them Notice, at which a great deal of Business was done that they were never consulted about.

On this Information, the Governor thought proper to write the following Letter to the Commissioners.

Easton 27th July. 1757.

Gentlemen,

As you have not yet furnished me with a List of the Goods you have purchased and brought hither to be disposed of in Presents to the Indians, notwithstanding the reasonable Request I made of you to that purpose Yesterday: I find myself obliged once more to require it of you, that I may be able by considering it at Leisure, to form a Judgment, as well of the Quality of the Goods, as whether there may be a sufficiency of them for the present Occasion.

On receiving your Letter, I observed it was not subscribed either by Mr. Lardner, or Mr. Mifflin, who by the Act are appointed, joint Commissioners with you; and upon enquiry into the reason of that Omission, I found they had not received any notice of your Meeting, or been consulted with on the Contents of my Letter, to the Provincial Commissioners, of which I think I have just reason to Complaint

I am, Gentlemen.

Your humble Servant,
William Denny.

To William Masters, Jos. Fox,
Jos. Galloway, and Jno. Hughes, Esqrs.

At a Meeting in Easton. Wednesday, July 27th 1757. A.M.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Governor &ca.
The Council. The same Members of Assembly.
The Provincial Commissioners.
A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.
The same Indians.
Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.
Conrad Weiser Esqr. Interpreter for the Province.
Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

The Governor opened the Conference by asking Teedyuscung if he was ready, and letting him know that Mr. Croghan, the King's Agent, joined him in the Speeches he was going to make, and then spoke as follows.

Brother,

Your Memory serves you faithfully with Respect to what was promised by each of us in the last Conferences.

Our warmest acknowledgments are due to you for your just Performance of your Engagements. You have made known our good dispositions far and wide. You have brought down your Uncles, and some of each of the other Nations, with whom you are joined, We are pleased to observe they have hearkened to you, and are so well disposed to conclude, and establish a firm and durable Peace. We return you very hearty Thanks in Behalf of His Majesty King George, the People of this Province & all his other Subjects.

Gave a String.

Brother,

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To William Masters, Jos: Fox,
Jos: Galloway, and Jno: Hughes, Esqrs.

Your humble Servant,
William Denny

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The Council. The same Members of Assembly.

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A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

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Brother,

We are sensible with you, that unleſs we both exert the utmost of our Strength, we shall not be able to accomplish the great Work, we are mutually engaged in.

Whilst we see the dead Bodies of our People lying uncovered, and exposed to ravenous Birds it is against Nature, and all the Principles of Religion, and Humanity, to proceed to the Confirmation of Peace.

We therefore, in Conjunction with you, diligently search for, and collect together, not only their Dead Bodies, and Scattered Bones, but the very Leaves, Graſs, and every thing else that their Blood has touched; and join with you in looking up to Heaven from whence the God of Peace beholds with Delight our Advances to Reconciliation, Concord and Unity. We pray he may cast a Veil over all that has happened in these unhappy Times, that it may be no longer remembered. We Supplicate his Almighty Goodneſs to pardon all that is past. We pray him to dispose all the people of this, and the succeeding Generations, to the latest Posterity, to live in Love together. We entreat he will never permit the evil Spirit to enter so far into our Hearts, or evil minded men so far into our Councils, as to interrupt the Course of Friendship, or blast the smallest Leaf in the Tree of Peace.

Gave a Belt

Brother,

Having now collected the Dead Bodies, we agree with you to stand together English and Indians, as one Man, with one Heart; we lay hold with you, your Uncles and the Ten Nations, of the Belt of Friendship; we hold it fast with all our Strength. We bring with us all the Sincerity and Warmth of honest and upright Hearts. We rejoice to behold again the Light of the Sun Shining in a Clear Sky. We promise ourselves that, with the bleſsing of the good spirit, your Endeavours, united with ours, will be able to secure to us, and to our Children, and Childrens Children, durable Peace and Happineſs, so that we may quietly enjoy the various comforts of Life, with which this fruitful Country abounds, and may Sleep in Peace.

Gave a Belt

Brother,

Though our Forefathers and yours might make some mistakes, and might not see far enough into the Consequences of some of their Measures, yet in general, we can truly say, they were very kindly disposed to one another; they were open and upright in their Intentions; they lived together in Perfect Peace, and the mutual Exchange of good Offices.

It is very commendable in you to remind us that they have not been altogether regular, but confined their Views to the then present Times, and to the Interest of their own Generation, not so much consulting as they should have done the good of Future Generations. We shall be glad to join with you in promoting one General Interest that may extend to the latest Posterity. We will lay aside all narrow partial Regards, and put Matters on a lasting Foundation, and endeavour to exceed our Ancestors, not only in the goodneſs of our Measures, but in a more careful & exact manner of doing Buſineſs,

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

We have observed what you say, with respect to one of your Meſsengers, The Accident grieves us. In such Times, Indians should not go single, or into inhabited Parts, without proper Paſsports and Escorts. We have careleſs and unthinking Men amongst us; we have bad men too, who have mischevious Hearts. The man who is supposed to have committed this Act is in Goal and (in case the meſsenger dies) shall be tried by our Laws, which require Blood for Blood, in the presence of such Indians as you shall appoint to attend the Trial, of which you shall have due Notice. It is a matter firmly settled, by repeated Treaties, between us, and the Indians, that whenever an Englishman kills an Indian, or an Indian kills an Englishman, the Murderer, or Person offending, shall be tried by our Laws, in the presence of both Nations.

Gave a String.

Brother Moses Tatamy,

You are the Father of the Young man, who has been unfortunately wounded, It gives us great Concern that any Thing of this kind should happen; we have employed the most Skilful Doctor we have amongst us to take care of him, and we pray that the Almighty would bleſs the Medicines that are administered for his Cure. We by this String of Wampum, remove the Grief from your Heart, and desire no uneasineſs may remain there. We have aſsured our Brother Teedyuscung, that strict Justice shall be done on the Trial and we choose that you, yourself should be a Witneſs of it.

Gave a String.

At a Meeting, in Easton. Thursday July 2[illegible]. 1757. P. M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council. The same Members of Aſsembly.

The Provincial Commiſsioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs, and Deputies, of the Ten Nations, he represents.

Teedyuscung addreſsing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows.

Brother,

I desire in a few words to recollect what you told me the other Day, that the Great King beyond the Water, had appointed a Man to see the Affairs of the Indians, vizt. Sir William Johnson (who has nominated Mr. Croghan his Deputy. I am glad to hear this News, and to see the Man that is appointed. I hope, Brother, that it will be accepted by both of us. It is our duty to respect the Person that the King has appointed, And with sincerity of Heart to join together, that as the present Buſineſs is well begun, it may end so. I hope he will execute this Commiſsion with Justice. According to your desire, what you mentioned in the last Treaty, and what you have said now, I will answer in a few Words; And we hope Mr. Croghan will be faithful to see Justice done on both sides, in the name of the King.

Gave a String.

Brother,

27.

6

Dup.ta A M. Le M.is De Vaudreuil

a Comp.e le 27. Juillet 1757

M.

J'ay reçeu par la voye de l'Isle Royalle les lettres que vous m'avés ecrites les 17. 18. 19. et 24. avril derniers et j'en ay rendu compte au Roy.

S.M. a été d'autant plus satisfaite d'aprendre le detail de l'expedition dont vous avés chargé M. de Rigaud au mois de fevr. contre le fort S.t George, que les Ennemis en avoient parlé dans leurs gazettes comme d'une entreprise dans laquelle votre detachement avoit été repoussé deux fois avec une perte considerable. Il auroit été sans doute a desirer que M. votre frere eut pû se rendre Maitre du fort et le razer. Mais c'est toujours un très grand avantage d'avoir brûlé les approvisionnements immenses de toutte espece que les Ennemis y avoient rassemblés; Et si cette perte ne les empêche pas d'executer cette Campagne les operations qu'ils avoient projettées de ce costé là, Elle doit du moins en avoir retardé considerablem.t l'execution.

S.M. a apris aussi avec beaucoup de plaisir le resultat de la deputation que les 5. nations Iroquoises vous ont faite. Vous savés sur quel ton les Anglois parlent en Europe de leurs pretentions sur ~~empire~~ ~~pretendu empire sur~~ ces nations; Et vous jugés bien que nous pourrons faire valoir contre eux cette deputation solemnelle. Il est cependant question de savoir si les Iroquois tiendront les Engagemens

qu'ils ont pris avec vous pour la guerre contre les
Anglois. C'est un point qui merite la plus
grande attention de votre part; ~~car~~ le vous sçavés
mieux que personne les precautions que vous avés
a prendre sur cela.

S. M. a été egallement bien aise que vous soyés
parvenu a detacher les Testes plattes et les Loups
du parti des Ennemis, et a leur faire prendre la
hache contre eux

Elle n'est point en peine que vous ne tiriés un bon
parti des dispositions de ces sauvages, ainsi que de
celle des autres nations amies; et comme la plus
grande partie des secours de toute espece que vous
avés demandés en france doit vous estre parvenue
S. M. espere que vous serés en etat de soutenir cette
Campagne les succés que vous avés ~~eu~~ eus
jusqu'a present

Vous aurés appris la reunion a Louisbourg des
Escadres que le Roy a destinées pour empescher l'effet
des projets que les Ennemis avoient formés du costé
de la mer; et vous aurés jugé, sans doute, que la
presence de ces Escadres doit leur en avoir imposé. Je
compte cependant que vous aurés pris de votre part
les precautions que les circonstances auront pu exiger.

Je suis p. s.

Rendu

Dupta

a M. Bigot

a Compe. le 27. Juillet, 1757.

J'ay receu, M., par la voye de l'Isle Royale les deux lettres que vous m'aviés écrites les 4. et 10. du mois de May

M. Le Mis de Vaudreuil m'a rendu compte de l'expedition qu'il a fait faire par M. de Rigaud et de ce qui s'en passé d'ailleurs depuis le depart des Vx de l'année dernière. Il auroit été seulement a desirer que M. de Rigaud eût pu se rendre maitre du fort. Mais c'est toujours un grand avantage que d'avoir brulé les appres de toute espece qu'ils y avoient fait

Il y a lieu de croire que la reünion de nos escadres a Louisbourg aura deconcerté les projets que les ennemis avoient formés du costé de la mer; et qu'au moyen des secours de toute espece qui ont été envoyés de france en Canada on sera en état dans cette Colonie d'agir avec succez du costé des terres

Ce qu'il y a de facheux c'est l'immensité de depenses qui s'y font. Elles doivent estre cependant ~~considerablement~~ notablement diminuées par les approvisionnements considerables qui vous ont esté envoyés. Je ne puis au surplus que vous repeter ce que je vous ay desja dit sur la necessité de l'ordre et de l'economie a observer dans toutes les parties; et je suis persuadé que vous y donnerés toute l'attention dont vous estes capable

Je suis, M., entierement a vous

The Governor then acquainted Teedyuscung that he would take into Consideration what he had now said, and when we were ready to give an answer we would let him know.

As we were rising the King by his Interpreter told me that what he had now said was of great Importance; he desired, therefore, we would take time to consider it well; that he would wait with Patience till we were ready to give an Answer.

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday the 27th July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	
Mr. Croghan,	Mr. Weiser.	

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"JOSEPH FOX,
"JOS. GALLOWAY,
"JO$^{N.}$ HUGHES."

Mr. Lardner and Mr. Mifflin, two of the Provincial Commissioners, were asked if they were present when this Letter was wrote, and they said they were not, nor had they received any notice of such Meeting of the Commissioners; and added, that the other Commissioners held Meetings frequently without giving them Notice, at which a great deal of Business was done that they were never consulted about.

On this Information the Governor thought proper to write the following Letter to the Commissioners:

"EASTON, 27th July, 1757.

"Gentlemen:

"As you have not yet furnished me with a List of the Goods you have purchased and brought hither, to be disposed of in Presents to the Indians, notwithstanding the reasonable Request I made of you to that purpose Yesterday, I find myself obliged once more to require it of you, that I may be able by considering it at Leisure to form a Judgment, as well of the Quality of the Goods, as whether there may be a sufficiency of them for the present Occasion.

"On receiving your Letter I observed it was not subscribed, either by Mr. Lardner or Mr. Mifflin, who by the Act, are appointed joint Commissioners with you; and upon enquiry into the reason of that Omission, I found they had not received any notice of your Meeting, or been consulted with on the Contents of my Letter to the Provincial Commissioners, of which I think I have just reason to Complaint.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To WILLIAM MASTERS, JOS. FOX, JOS. GALLOWAY and JN^o. HUGHES, Esqrs."

At a Meeting in Easton, Wednesday, July 27th, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Asssembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentleman from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Indians.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr., Interpreter for tho Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

The Governor opened the Conference by asking Teedyuscung if he was ready, and letting him know that Mr. Croghan, the King's wrote, and they said they were not, nor had they received any notice of such Meeting of the Commissioners; and added, that the other Commissioners held Meetings frequently without giving them Notice, at which a great deal of Business was done that they were never consulted about.

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"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your humble Servant,
"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To William Masters, Jos. Fox, Jos. Galloway and Jn^{o}. Hughes, Esqrs."

At a Meeting in Easton, Wednesday, July 27th, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Asssembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentleman from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Indians.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr., Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

The Governor opened the Conference by asking Teedyuscung if he was ready, and letting him know that Mr. Croghan, the King's

Agent, joined him in the Speeches he was going to make, and then spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"Your Memory serves you faithfully with Respect to what was promised by each of us in the last Conferences.

"Our warmest acknowledgments are due to you for your just Performance of your Engagements. You have made known our good dispositions far and wide. You have brought down your Uncles, and some of each of the other Nations with whom you are joined. We are pleased to observe they have hearkened to you, and are so well disposed to conclude and establish a firm and durable Peace. We return you very hearty Thanks in Behalf of His Majesty King George, the People of the Province, and all his other Subjects."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"We are sensible with you, that unless we both exert the utmost of our Strength, we shall not be able to accomplish the great Work we are mutually engaged in.

"Whilst we see the Dead Bodies of our People lying uncovered and exposed to ravenous Birds, it is against Nature and all the Principles of Religion and Humanity, to proceed to the Confirmation of Peace.

"We, therefore, in Conjunction with you, diligently search for and collect together, not only their Dead Bodies and Scattered Bones, but the very Leaves, Grass, and every thing else that their Blood has touched; and join with you in looking up to Heaven, from whence the God of Peace beholds, with Delight, our Advances to Reconciliation, Concord, and Unity. We pray he may cast a Veil over all that has happened in these unhappy Times, that it may be no longer remembered. We supplicate his Almighty Goodness to pardon all that is past. We pray him to Dispose all the people of this, and the succeeding Generations to the latest Posterity, to live in Love together. We entreat he will never permit the evil Spirit to enter so far into our Hearts, or evil minded men so far into our Councils, as to interrupt the Course of Friendship, or blast the smallest Leaf in the Tree of Peace."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"Having now collected the Dead Bodies, we agree with you to stand together, English and Indians, as one Man with one Heart; we lay hold with you, your Uncles and the Ten Nations, of the Belt of Friendship; we hold it fast with all our Strength. We bring with us all the Sincerity and Warmth of honest and upright Hearts. We rejoice to behold again the Light of the Sun shining in a Clear

Sky. We promise ourselves that, with the blessing of the good Spirit, your endeavours, united with ours, will be able to secure to us and to our children, and Children's Children, durable Peace and Happiness, so that we may quietly enjoy the various comforts of Life with which this fruitful Country abounds, and may sleep in Peace."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"Though our Forefathers and yours might make some mistakes, and might not see far enough into the Consequences of some of their Measures, yet in general we can truly say, they were very kindly disposed to one another; they were open and upright in their Intentions; they lived together in Perfect Peace, and the mutual Exchange of good Offices.

"It is very commendable in you to remind us that they have not been altogether regular, but confined their Views to the then present Times, and to the Interest of their own generation, not so much consulting as they should have done the good of Future Generations. We shall be glad to join with you in promoting one general Interest that may extend to the latest Posterity. We will lay aside all narrow partial Regards, and put Matters on a lasting Foundation, and endeavor to exceed our Ancestors, not only in the goodness of our Measures, but in a more careful and exact manner of doing Business.

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"We have observed what you say with respect to one of your Messengers; The Accident grieves us. In such Times Indians should not go single into Inhabited Parts, without proper Passports and Escorts. We have careless and unthinking Men among us; we have bad Men too, who have mischievous Hearts. The man who is supposed to have committed this Act is in Goal, and (in case the Messengers dies) shall be tried by our Laws, which require Blood for Blood, in the presence of such Indians as you shall appoint to attend the Trial, of which you shall have due Notice. It is a matter firmly settled by repeated Treaties between us and the Indians, that whenever an Englishmen kills an Indian or an Indian an Englishman, the Murderer, or Person offending, shall be tried by our Laws in the presence of both Nations.

Gave a String.

"Brother Moses Tatamy:

"You are the Father of the Young man who has been unfortunately wounded. It gives us great Concern that anything of this kind should happen; we have employed the most skilful Doctor we have amongst us to take care of him, and we pray that the Almighty would bless the Medicines that are administered for his Cure. We by this String of Wampum remove the Grief from your Heart, and desire no uneasiness may remain there. We have assured our Brother Teedyuscung, that strict Justice shall be done on the Trial, and we choose that you, yourself should be a Witness of it."

Gave a String.

At a Meeting in Easton, Thursday, July 28th, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Nations he represents.

Teedyuscung addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I desire in a few words to recollect what you told me the other Day, that the Great King beyond the Water had appointed a Man to oversee the Affairs of the Indians, viz': Sir William Johnson, who has nominated Mr. Croghan his Deputy. I am glad to hear this News, and to see the Man that is appointed. I hope, Brother, that it will be accepted by both of us; It is our Duty to respect the Person that the King has appointed, and with sincerity of Heart to join together, that as the present Business is well begun, it may end so. I hope he will execute this Commission with Justice. According to your desire, what you mentioned in the last Treaty, and what you have said now, I will answer in a few Words; And we hope Mr. Croghan will be faithful to see Justice done on both sides, in the Name of the King.

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"After I have opened the Passage from your Heart and Mind that you may see and understand, by this Belt I desire you may fully understand what I now say. It is plain the Proceedings of our Ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been, in Re-

Brother,

We have observed what you say, with respect to one of your Meſsengers, The Accident grieves us. In such Times, Indians should not go single, or into inhabited Parts, without proper Paſsports and Escorts.... We have carleſs and unthinking Men amongst us; we have bad men too, who have mischeivous Hearts. The man who is supposed to have committed this Act is in Goal and (in case the meſsenger dies) shall be tried by our Laws, which require Blood for Blood; in the presence of such Indians as you shall appoint to attend the Trial, of which you shall have due Notice. It is a matter firmly settled by repeated Treaties, between us and the Indians, that whenever an Englishman kills an Indian, or an Indian kills an Englishman, the Murderer, or Person offending, shall be tried by our Laws, in the presence of both Nations.

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You are the Father of the young man, who has been unfortunately wounded; It gives us great Concern that any Thing of this kind should happen; we have employed the most Skilful Doctor we have amongst us to take care of him, and we pray that the Almighty would bleſs the Medicines that are Administered for his Cure. We by this String of Wampum, remove the Grief from your Heart, and desire no uneasineſs may remain there. We have aſsured our Brother Teedyuscung, that strict Justice shall be done on the Trial and we choose that you, yourself should be a Witneſs of it.

Gave a String.

At a Meeting, in Easton, Thursday July 28th. 1757. P.M.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council. The same Members of Aſsembly.

The Provincial Commiſsioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies, of the Ten Nations he represents.

Teedyuscung, addreſsing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows.

Brother,

I desire in a few words to recollect what you told me the other Day, that the Great King beyond the Water, had appointed a Man to see the Affairs of the Indians, vizt. Sir William Johnson, who has nominated Mr. Croghan his Deputy. I am glad to hear this News, and to see the Man that is appointed. I hope, Brother, that it will be accepted by both of us. It is our duty to respect the Person that the King has appointed, And with sincerity of Heart to join together, that as the present Buſineſs is well begun, it may end so. I hope he will execute His Commiſsion with Justice. According to your desire, what you mentioned in the last Treaty, and what you have said now, I will answer in a few Words; And we hope Mr. Croghan will be faithful to see Justice done on both sides, in the name of the King.

Gave a String.

Brother,

After I have opened the Paſsage from your Heart and Mind, that you may see, and understand; by this Belt I desire you may fully understand what I now say. It is plain the Proceedings of our Ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been, in Respect and Behalf of their Children, and also their own everlasting Peace in the World to come. You may easily see the Reason of the gloomy and dark days; they have proceeded from the earth. Our misunderstanding or mismanagement has proceeded from the earth, as well as our Differences and Grievances that have paſsed and repaſsed. Though it was not the principal Cause, that made us strike our Brethren the English, yet it has caused the Stroke to come harder, than it otherwise would have come. Now it lies much in your Power to look strictly into your Hearts, as we always prefer and acknowledge you above us in Abilities, Strength and Knowledge. And as it lies a great deal in your Power to know whether what I have said to be true or not, it depends much on you, Brother, that it may be openly and publickly declared, and published to the Province or Provinces under the Government of the Great King, both to his Satisfaction and to the Satisfaction of those appointed to manage this affair.-- Brother, now as we have met together Face to Face to speak with great Sincerity, I will endeavour to lay every thing plain before you, not to cover one part, but to lay every thing before you, that you may see plainly, in order that we may have true Satisfaction from one another, and that what may be proved to be our Right and Due, may be established for ever, in a durable and lasting Peace.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I would desire also that you look with all Diligence, and see from whence our Differences have Sprung. You may easily see they have Sprung from the Land or earth, which was mentioned before, though it was not the principal thing. If regular methods had been formerly taken for a Habitation or Residence for the poor Indians in this Land, this would not have come to paſs. Now as it lies much in your Power to search particularly into what was mentioned before, with respect to the Land, which was the Cause of our Differences, if I now can prevail with you, as I hope I shall, honestly to do what may be consistent with Justice, then I will, with a loud voice, speak, and the Nations shall hear me. Then it depends on you, Brother, as I shall speak with a loud Voice, and as you are of greater Abilities than I, to aſsist me, that what I speak to the Nations may be true, and that when I have made Proclamation with a loud Voice, by your Aſsistance, the Nations may hear and receive it with great Joy.

Gave a Belt.

Mr. John Pumpshire, being asked to explain what was meant by the first part of this Speech, he said the meaning is this: The Land is the Cause of our Differences; that is; our being unhappily turned out of the Land is the Cause: And though the first Settlers might purchase the Land fairly, yet they did not act well, nor do the Indians Justice; for they ought to have reserved some place for the Indians, had that been done, these Differences would not have happened.

Brother,

I have now in a few Words to let you know, what my Inclination and Desire is, agreeable to what I have said. I now put it into your Power to make a lasting Peace, and that I may have my reasonable Enjoyment from this Land; as we are sensible that this Land, was made by that Almighty Power that has made all things, and has given this Land to us, I was the first to whom he gave it; and as it pleased him to convey you to us, and unite us, in Friendship in the manner already mentioned, which was well known by our

Ancestors, it is now in your Power, and depends entirely on your Care and faithful Diligence, that it may not be broken as it has been; and if it be broken, it will be owing to you. I think it is my Duty to mention to you in Publick, that I will comply with all Submission. This I ask, that I may have some place for a Settlement, and for other good Purposes, in which we may both agree; but as I am a free Agent as well as you, I must not be bound up, but have Liberty to settle where I Please.

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Teedyuscung informed the Governor, that he had done for this Time, and left it to the Governor's Pleasure to appoint a Time to Answer him.

As the Governor had by Letter informed me, that Teedyuscung's Speech appeared to him dark and confused, and desired me to call a Meeting in private with the Indians, and know what they meant; I accordingly, on the 30th. July at five a Clock in the morning, sent for the King and some of his Councellors, and desired them to call a Council, and consider well the Speeches the King had made, and afterwards to explain them to me. At Half after nine o'Clock, King Teedyuscung, with Jepiscauhunk, Eporweyowallund, Penawaghwottind, Lepahpetund, Huhtanamaku, Tangepapawey, Weneywalika, his Counsellors, and John Pumpshire, Interpreter, met at my House, and explained his Speeches as follows.

The Complaints I made last fall, I yet continue, I think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietary, or his Agents, from Indians who had not a Right to sell, and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also, when some Lands have been sold to the Proprietary by Indians who had a right to sell to a certain place, whether that purchase was to be measured by miles or Hours Walk, that the Proprietaries have, contrary to agreement or bargain, taken in more Lands than they ought to have done, and Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the Writings and Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in publick, and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the Lands you hold, and how far your Purchases extend, that Copies of the whole may be laid before King George and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further Demands about; But if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no right to sell them, I expect a Satisfaction for these Lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of Right belonged to me, have made some Settlements, I do not want to disturb them, or to force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the true Owners for these Lands, though the Proprietaries, as I said before, might have bought them from Persons, that had no Right to sell them.

With respect to our Settlement, We intend to settle at Wyoming, and we want to have certain Boundaries fixed between You, and us; and a certain Tract of Land fixed, which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you, or any of your Children, ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all round, agreeable to the Draught we give you, that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a Certain Country fixed for our own use & the use of our Children for ever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming, and to build different Houses from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little Time but for our Children after us; we desire you will Assist us in making our

Settlements, and send us Persons to instruct us in building Houses and in making such necessaries as shall be needfull; and that persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion, which may be for our future Welfare and to instruct our Children in Reading, and Writing; and that a fair Trade be established between us, and such Persons appointed to conduct and manage these Affairs, as shall be agreeable to us.

I then asked him, as fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be assigned to them: whether he would acknowledge that Fortress to belong to the King of Great Britain for the use of his Subjects in Pennsylvania, and all his other Subjects; and whether he would not be willing it should continue as a Trading House, not only for the good of us the English, and the nations he represents, but of all the nations that now are, or may be hereafter, in Alliance with us; and whether he will not engage, in Conjunction with the English to defend it against any of his Majesty's Enemies that may come against it.

To which the King, in behalf of the Nations he represents, replied, That he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the English; that it shall continue as a Trading House; And he and his People, in Conjunction with their Brethren the English, engage to defend it against any of his Britannick Majesty's Enemies that shall come to attack it.

At a Council held at Easton Friday 29th July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor

James Hamilton
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
John Mifflin
} Esquires

Teedyuscung's Speech to the Governor of Yesterday was carefully read, and appearing to be very obscure, it was thought proper to desire Mr. Croghan to call Teedyuscung and his Council with the Interpreters to a private Meeting and desire them to explain it which was done in the following Letter.

Easton 29th. July 1757.

Mr. George Croghan

Sir,

The Speech made to me Yesterday by Teedyuscung, being in several Parts of it obscure and uncertain, I find my self very much at a Loss how to return an Answer to it, without a further Explanation of it: At the Treaty held with Teedyuscung at this place in November last I enquired of him, how the League of Friendship that had so long subsisted between us and the Indians came to be broken, whether the Governor or People of Pennsylvania had done them any Injury. & earnestly requested, that if they thought we had, they would be honest, open their Hearts to us and inform us, of the Cause of their Complaint. In answer to which he said, that the false hearted French King had persuaded them to strike their Brethren the English, and their foolish Young Men

believed thi

As you are undoubtedly fatigued after so long a Journey I shall defer opening my Mind to You yet awhile. I now wipe off your sweat & refresh your Bodys with these Cloaths &c. here Sir Wil:liam gave them a pretty present of Cloathing & sundry little necessaries which they were very thankfull for and parted for that time.

P.M. eod. die three of the Mohawk Chiefs came to Sir William begging he would let their Brethren the Cherokees know that their People would come to see them to morrow morning here & thereupon gave a String Wampum

23 July several Sachems from the Mohawks & some Warriors from Canajoharey &c. attended ac:cordingly, but to no purpose, the Chief of the Cherokees who went to the Castle the Evening before was not returned. so in the Evening they went back to the Mohawks promising Sir William they would come the next morning.

29. Daniel Onighlary returned with 2 Scalps wch. they took near Ticonderogo where they say there is a large Encampment also a considerable Number of Men at the Advanced Guard near the Saw Mill. Sir William shewed the Scalps to the chief of the Cherokees who after looking at them locked his hands together as hard as he could & endeavoured to make him understand they would be firm Friends to the English & that nothing but Death should separate us. Sir William gave to the Party each Shirts, paint, Knives &

Liquor

would bless the Medicines that are administered for his Cure. We by this String of Wampum remove the Grief from your Heart, and desire no uneasiness may remain there. We have assured our Brother Teedyuscung, that strict Justice shall be done on the Trial, and we choose that you, yourself should be a Witness of it."

Gave a String.

At a Meeting in Easton, Thursday, July 28th, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor &^{ca}

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others of the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Nations he represents.

Teedyuscung addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I desire in a few words to recollect what you told me the other Day, that the Great King beyond the Water had appointed a Man to oversee the Affairs of the Indians, viz^{t}: Sir William Johnson, who has nominated Mr. Croghan his Deputy. I am glad to hear this News, and to see the Man that is appointed. I hope, Brother, that it will be accepted by both of us; It is our Duty to respect the Person that the King has appointed, and with sincerity of Heart to join together, that as the present Business is well begun, it may end so. I hope he will execute this Commission with Justice. According to your desire, what you mentioned in the last Treaty, and what you have said now, I will answer in a few Words; And we hope Mr. Croghan will be faithful to see Justice done on both sides, in the Name of the King.

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"After I have opened the Passage from your Heart and Mind that you may see and understand, by this Belt I desire you may fully understand what I now say. It is plain the Proceedings of our Ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been, in Respect and Behalf of their Children, and also their own everlasting Peace in the World to come. You may easily see the Reason of the gloomy and dark days; they have proceeded from the Earth. Our misunderstanding or mismanagement has proceeded from the Earth, as well as our Differences and Grievances that have passed and repassed. Though it was not the principal cause that made us Strike our Brethren, the English, yet it has caused the stroke to come harder than it otherwise would have come. Now it lies much in your Power to look strictly into your Hearts, as we always prefer and acknowledge you above us in Abilities, Strength, and Knowledge; And as it lies a great deal in your Power to know whether what I have said to be true or not, it depends much on you, Brother, that it may be openly and publickly declared and published to the Province or Provinces under the Government of the Great King, both to his Satisfaction and to the Satisfaction of those appointed to manage this affair. Brother, now as we have met together, Face to Face, to speak with great Sincerity, I will endeavour to lay every thing plain before you, not to cover one part, but to lay every thing before you, that you may see plainly, in order that we may have true Satisfaction from one another, and that what may be proved to be our Right and Due, may be established forever in a durable and lasting Peace."

Gave a Belt.

" Brother:

"I would desire also that you look with all Diligence, and see from whence our Differences have Sprung. You may easily see they have Sprung from the Land or Earth, which was mentioned before, though it was not the principal thing. If regular methods had been formerly taken for a Habitation or Residence for the poor Indians in this Land, this would not have come to pass. Now, as it lies much in your Power to search particularly into what was mentioned before with respect to the Land which was the Cause of our Differences, if I now can prevail with you, as I hope I shall, honestly to do what may be consistent with Justice, then I will, with a loud voice, speak, and the Nations shall hear me. Then it depends on you, Brother, as I shall speak with a loud Voice, and as you are of greater Abilities than I, to assist me, that what I speak to the Nations may be true, and that when I have made Proclamation with a loud Voice, by your Assistance, the Nations may hear and receive it with great Joy."

Gave a Belt.

Mr. John Pumpshire being asked to explain what was meant by the first part of this Speech, he said the meaning was this: "The Land is the Cause of our Differences; that is, our being unhappily turned out of the Land is the cause, And though the first Settlers might purchase the Land fairly, yet they did not act well nor do the Indians Justice, for they ought to have reserved some place for the

Indians; had that been done these Differences would not have happened.

"Brother:

"I have now in a few Words to let you know what my Inclination and Desire is, agreable to what I have said. I now put it into your Power to make a lasting Peace, and that I may have my reasonable Enjoyment from this Land; as we are sensible that this Land was made by that Almighty Power that has made all things, and has given this Land to us, I was the first to whom he gave it, and as it pleased him to convey you to us and unite us in Friendship in the manner already mentioned, which was well known by our Ancestors, it is now in your Power, and depends entirely on your Care and faithful Diligence, that it may not be broken as it has been, and if it be broken it will be owing to you. I think it is my Duty to mention to you in Publick that I will comply with all Submission. This I ask that I may have some place for a Settlement, and for other good Purposes, in which we may both agree, but as I am a free Agent as well as you, I must not be bound up, but have Liberty to settle where I Please."

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Teedyuscung informed the Governor that he had done for this Time, and left it to the Governor's Pleasure to appoint a Time to Answer him.

As the Governor had by Letter informed me that Teedyuscung's Speech appeared to him dark and confused, and desired me to call a Meeting in private with the Indians, and know what they meant, I accordingly on the 30th of July, at five a'Clock in the morning, sent for the King and some of his Councellors, and desired them to call a Council, and consider well the Speeches the King had made, and afterwards to explain them to me. At Half after nine o'Clock, King Teedyuscung, with Jepiscauhuns, Epoweyowallund, Penawaghwottind, Lepaghpetund, Kuhtanamaku, Jangepapawey, Weneywalika, his Councellors, and John Pumpshire, Interpreter, met at my House, and explained his Speeches as follows:

"The Complaints I made last fall I yet continue; I think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietary, or his Agents, from Indians who had not a Right to sell, and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also when some Lands have been sold to the Proprietary by Indians who had a right to sell to a certain place, whether that purchase was to be measured by miles or Hours' Walk, that the Proprietaries have, contrary to agreement or bargain, taken in more Lands than they ought to have done, and Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the Writings and Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in publick and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the Lands you hold, and how far your Purchases extend; that Copies of the Whole may be laid before King George and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further Demands about; But if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no right to sell them, I expect a Satisfaction for these Lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the Persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of Right belonged to me, have made some Settlements, I do not want to disturb them, or to force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the True Owners for these Lands, though the Proprietaries, as I said before, might have bought them from Persons that had no right to sell them.

"With respect to our Settlement, We intend to settle at Wyoming, and we want to have certain Boundaries fixed between you and us, and a Certain Tract of Land fixed, which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of your Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all round, agreeable to the Draught we give you, that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a Certain Country fixed for our own use & the use of our Children for ever.

"And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming, and to build different Houses from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little Time, but for our Children after us; we desire you will Assist us in making our Settlements, and send us Persons to instruct us in building Houses and in making such necessaries as shall be needfull, and that persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion, which may be for our future Welfare, and to instruct our Children in Reading and Writing, and that a fair Trade be established between us, and such persons appointed to conduct and manage these Affairs as shall be agreeable to us."

I then asked him, as Fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be assigned to them, whether he would acknowledge that Fortress to belong to the King of Great Britain for the use of his Subjects in Pennsylvania and all his other Subjects, and whether he would not be willing it should continue as a Trading House, not only for the good of us, the English, and the nations he represents, but of all the nations that now are, or may be hereafter in Alliance with us; and whether he will not engage in Conjunction with the English to defend it against any of his Majesty's Enemies that may come against it.

To which the King, in behalf of the Nations he represents, replied, That he agreed that that Fort shall belong to the English, that it shall continue as a Trading House, And he and his People, in Conjunction with their Brethren, the English, engage to defend it against any of his Brittannick Majesty's Enemies that shall come to attack it.

At a Council held at Easton, Friday, 29th July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Teedyuscung's Speech to the Governor of Yesterday was carefully read, and appearing to be very obscure, it was thought proper to desire Mr. Croghan to call Teedyuscung and his Council, with the Interpreters, to a private Meeting, and desire them to explain it, which was done in the following Letter:

"EASTON, 29th July, 1757.

"MR. GEORGE CROGHAN,

"Sir:

"The speech made to me Yesterday by Teedyuscung being in several Parts of it obscure and uncertain, I find myself very much at a Loss how to return an Answer to it without a further Explanation of it; At the Treaty held with Teedyuscung at this place in November last, I enquired of him how the League of Friendship that had so long subsisted between us and the Indians came to be broken, whether the Governor or People of Pennsylvania had done them any Injury, & earnestly requested that if they thought we had, they would be honest, open their Hearts to us and inform us of the Cause of their Complaint; In answer to which he said, that the false hearted French King had persuaded them to strike their Brethren, the English, and their foolish Young Men believed the Things that were told them by our Enemies, and listened to them; that this was the Principal Cause, but that one Reason why the Blow came harder than it otherwise would have done was, that some Things had passed in former Times, both in this and other Governments, which were not pleasing to the Indians, and particularly said, that all the Land lying between Tohickon Creek and Wyoming, in this Province, was his Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud; and likewise, charged the Proprietary Family with Forgery after they had purchased Lands of the Indians and took a Deed for it, in forging a new Deed like the true one with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby taking from them Lands which they never Sold. The truth of those heavy charges

Settlements, and send us Persons to instruct us in building Houses and in making such necessaries as shall be needfull; and that persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion, which may be for our future Welfare and to instruct our Children in Reading, and Writing; and that a fair Trade be established between us, and such Persons appointed to conduct and manage these Affairs, as shall be agreable to us.

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At a Council held at Easton, Friday 29th. July 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan,
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner,
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin } Esquires.

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Mr. George Croghan

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You are sensible also that their Request to have Lands assigned them for a Settlement is so general, that tis impossible for me to give an Answer to it, till they ascertain the place they have in View, which you will also endeavour to Obtain of them in the Course of your Conference.

I am, Sir,

To Mr George Croghan

Your most humble Servant,
William Denny.

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 30th day of July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton	William Logan	Esquires.
Richard Peters	Lynford Lardner	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	

The Governor about noon received in Answer to his of Yesterday a short Letter from Mr Croghan in the Writing of his Clerk Mr. Trent, covering a long one which tho addressed as a Letter to Governor Denny from Mr Croghan, was all of the Quaker School-master Thompsons Hand writing and was not then signed by Mr Croghan, but he Afterwards on this being remarked to him, put his Hand to it and also inclosing a Paper containing a rude unintelligable Sketch of the Country from below Easton to Diahogo supposed to be done by the said Thompson, the written part of it being of his Hand writing, which were all read viz.

The

As you are no doubt fatigued after so long a Journey I shall defer opening my Mind to you yet awhile. I now wipe off your Sweat & refresh your Bodys with these Cloaths &c. here Sir William gave them a pretty present of Cloathing & sundry little necessaries which they were very thankful for and parted for that time.

P.M. eod. die three of the Mohawk Chiefs came to Sir William & begged he would let their Brethren the Cherokees know that their People would come to see them to morrow morning here & thereupon
gave 2 Strings Wampum

28 July several Sachems from the Mohawks & some Warriors from Conajohary &c. attended accordingly, but to no purpose, the chief of the Cherokees who went to the Castle the Evening before was not returned. so in the Evening they went back to the Mohawks promising Sir William they would come the next morning.

29. Daniel Oughstany returned with 2 Scalps wh. they took near Ticonderoga where they say there is a large Encampment & a considerable Number of Men at the Advanced Guard near the Saw Mill. Sir William shewed the Scalps to the chief of the Cherokees who after looking at them locked his hands together as hard as he could & endeavoured to make him understand they would be firm Friends to the English & that nothing but Death should separate us. Sir William gave each the Party two Shirts, paint, Ammunition &

August

Liquor enough & some [illegible] & Rum to drink with their Friends in the Castle and parted well pleased.

N. B. neither Cherokees nor Mohawks came this day as was yesterday promised they being all re:joiced at their Friends the Cherokees [illegible] drunk together.

Saturday 30 July 1757 Thomas, Nicholas, Red Peter, Joseph Peepy &c. Chiefs of Aughquaga arrived here with about 30 of their People. Sunday the 31. The Nanticokes & Nations from Otsiningo came also here to the amount of

N. B. the Speeches of the Cherokee Indians & the Speech of the Aughquagas & other Susquahanna Indians recorded, page 195. 196. 197 & 198. should have been [illegible] after the above +

Fort Johnson 1 Aug. 1757.

At a Meeting of the Two Mohawks, the Aughqua:gas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, Conoys and 3 Chero:kees lately come from the Southward. in the whole about 70 or 80 fighting Men

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
The Revd. Mr. Ogilvie Missionary
Lieut. Claus
Capt. Montour Interp.

Canadagaye Chief Sachem of the Mohawks [illegible] after having addressed himself to the [illegible] Mohawks present, spoke in the name of the Nations as follows

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an Express [illegible] from several [illegible] [illegible] acquainting [illegible] that a party of 300 English went out from Lake George to discover the French Motions [illegible] Ticonderoga & coming within 10 Miles of said place

+ are sent to be with those under but they being taken [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & the [illegible] from Fort Edward arrived on [illegible] [illegible] were mistaken. by which means they went [illegible] here in order of time that it shall continue as a Trading House, And he and his People, in Conjunction with their Brethren, the English, engage to defend it against any of his Brittannick Majesty's Enemies that shall come to attack it.

At a Council held at Easton, Friday, 29th July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Teedyuscung's Speech to the Governor of Yesterday was carefully read, and appearing to be very obscure, it was thought proper to desire Mr. Croghan to call Teedyuscung and his Council, with the Interpreters, to a private Meeting, and desire them to explain it, which was done in the following Letter:

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"Mr. GEORGE CROGHAN,

"Sir:

"The speech made to me Yesterday by Teedyuscung being in several Parts of it obscure and uncertain, I find myself very much at a Loss how to return an Answer to it without a further Explanation of it; At the Treaty held with Teedyuscung at this place in November last, I enquired of him how the League of Friendship that had so long subsisted between us and the Indians came to be broken, whether the Governor or People of Pennsylvania had done them any Injury, & earnestly requested that if they thought we had, they would be honest, open their Hearts to us and inform us of the Cause of their Complaint; In answer to which he said, that the false hearted French King had persuaded them to strike their Brethren, the English, and their foolish Young Men believed the Things that were told them by our Enemies, and listened to them; that this was the Principal Cause, but that one Reason why the Blow came harder than it otherwise would have done was, that some Things had passed in former Times, both in this and other Governments, which were not pleasing to the Indians, and particularly said, that all the Land lying between Tohickon Creek and Wyoming, in this Province, was his Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud; and likewise, charged the Proprietary Family with Forgery after they had purchased Lands of the Indians and took a Deed for it, in forging a new Deed like the true one with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby taking from them Lands which they never Sold. The truth of those heavy charges was then referred to be enquired into, and heard at our next Meeting. I therefore expected that Teedyuscung, at this Treaty, would have been very explicit, and if, on Enquiry, he had still been of Opinion that his former Complaints were just and well founded, he would have renewed them, and produced such Proofs as he had to support them, or if, on a further Consideration, he had found that he was mistaken in charging the Proprietaries with Crimes of so infamous and black a Die, he would have done them the Justice to have acquitted them in the Face of the World, and proclaimed their Innocence as Publickly as he at first charged them. But in his Speech of Yesterday it appears uncertain whether he means to renew the Complaints set forth in the former Treaty, or to drop those, and now only to charge upon the Proprietors, as an Act of Injustice, their having made such large Purchases of the Indians as to leave them no Habitation or place of Settlement for themselves or their Posterity. I therefore desire you will do me the favour to take an Opportunity of Conferring privately with the Indians, and bring them to an Explanation on this Point, that I may know how to frame an Answer to their Speech.

"You are sensible also that their Request to have Lands assigned them for a Settlement is so general that 'tis impossible for me to give an Answer to it till they ascertain the place they have in View, which you will also endeavour to Obtain of them in the Course of your Conference.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Mr. George Croghan."

At a Council held at Easton, Saturday the 30th Day of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew,
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Governor about noon received, in Answer to his of Yesterday, a short Letter from Mr. Croghan, in the Writing of his Clerk, Mr. Trent, covering a long one, which, tho' addressed as a Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan, was all of the Quaker School-master Thompson's Handwriting, and was not then signed by Mr. Croghan, but he Afterwards, on this being remarked to him, put his Hand to it, and also inclosing a Paper containing a rude unintelligable Sketch of the Country from below Easton to Diahogo, believed the Things that were told them by our Enemies, and listened to them, that this was the Principal Cause, but that one Reason why the Blow came harder than it otherwise would have done was, that some Things had passed in former Times both in this and other Governments which were not pleasing to the Indians and particularly said, that all the Land lying between Tohiccon Creek and Wyoming in this Province was his Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud; and likewise charged the Proprietary Family with Forgery, after they had purchased Lands of the Indians and took a Deed for it, in forging a new Deed like the true one, with the same Indian Names to it, and thereby taking from them Lands which they never Sold. The truth of those heavy Charges was then referred to be enquired into, and heard at our next Meeting. I therefore expected that Teedyuscung at this Treaty would have been very explicit, and if, on Inquiry he had still been of Opinion, that his former Complaints were just and well founded he would have renewed them, and produced such Proofs as he had to support them, or if on a further Consideration, he had found, that he was mistaken in charging the Proprietaries with Crimes of so infamous and black a Die, he would have done them the Justice to have acquitted them in the Face of the World; and proclaimed their Innocence as publickly as he at first charged them. But in his Speech of Yesterday, it appears uncertain, whether he means to renew the Complaints set forth in the former Treaty or to drop those, and now only to charge upon the Proprietors as an Act of Injustice, their having made such large Purchases of the Indians, as to leave them no Habitation, or place of Settlement for themselves, or their Posterity. I therefore desire you will do me the favour to take an Opportunity of Conferring privately with the Indians, and bring them to an Explanation on this Point, that I may know how to frame an Answer to their Speech.

You are sensible also that their Request to have Lands assigned them for a Settlement is so general, that 'tis impossible for me to give an Answer to it, till they ascertain the place they have in View, which you will also endeavour to Obtain of them in the Course of your Conference.

I am, Sir

To Mr. George Croghan

Your most humble Servant,
William Denny.

At a Council held at Easton Saturday the 30th day of July 1757.

Present.

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan,
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner,
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin } Esquires.

The Governor about noon received in Answer to his of Yesterday a short Letter from Mr. Croghan in the Writing of his Clerk Mr. Trent, covering a long one which tho' addressed as a Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan, was all of the Quaker School-master Thompson's Hand writing and was not then signed by Mr. Croghan, but Afterwards on this being remarked to him, put his Hand to it, and also inclosing a Paper containing a rude unintelligable Sketch of the Country, from below Easton to Diahogo supposed to be done by the said Thompson, the written part of it being of his Hand writing, which were all read viz.

The

26

Pennsylvania 1757.

The Letter to Governor Denny from George Croghan Esquire.

Easton July 30th 1757.

Sir,

Agreeable to your desire to me in your Letter of Yesterday I had this morning called a Meeting of Teedyuscung, and eight of his Council, with his Interpreter, and desired he would consult them, and explain the Speeches, he made your Honour two days ago, which explanation you have enclosed with the Agreement I proposed to him about Fort Augusta, and his Answer. I am,

Your Honours,
most Obedient humble Servt.
George Croghan.

The Paper inclosed therein wrote by Mr. Thompson.

Sir

Agreeable to your desire I called a Meeting of Indians at half after 9 o'Clock this morning King Teedyusung with Tepescahunck, Essoweyowallind, Penawaghwollind, Tapaghpelund, Huklamaka Tangekapawesy, Weneywalika, his Counsellors, and John Pumpshire his Interpreter, came to me and explained the Speeches he made to your Honour the day before Yesterday in the manner following

The complaint I made last fall I yet continue. I think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents from Indians who had not a Right to Sell and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also when some Lands have been sold to the Proprietor by Indians who had a Right to sell to a certain place, whether that purchase was to be measured by miles or Hours Walk, that the Proprietaries have contrary to Agreement or Bargain taken in more Lands than they ought to have done. And Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the Writings and Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in Publick and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the Lands you hold, and how far your Purchases extend, that Copies of the whole may be laid before King George, and Published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further Demands about. But if any Lands have been bought of Indians, to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no Right to sell them; I expect a Satisfaction for these Lands, and if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of True Owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that: But as the persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of Right belonged to me, have made some Settlements. I dont want to disturb them or to force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the True owners for these Lands, tho the Proprietaries as I said before might have bought them from Persons that had no Right to sell them.

With Respect to our Settlement, we intend to settle at Wyoming, and we want to have certain Boundaries fixed between you and us, and a certain Tract of Land fixed which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of your Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all around, agreeable to the Draught, we give you that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a certain Country fixed for our use, & the use of our Children forever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming, and to build different Houses from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little Time, but for our Children after us; We desire you will aſsist us in making our Settlements and send us Persons to instruct us in building Houses, and in making such neceſsaries as shall be needful; and that Persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion, which may be for our future welfare, and to instruct our Children in Reading and Writing; and that a fair trade be established between us, and such Persons appoint to conduct and manage these Affairs, as shall be agreeable to us.

I then asked him, as Fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be aſsigned to them, whether he would acknowledge that Fortreſs to belong to the King of Great Britain for the use of his Subjects in Pennsylvania, and all his other Subjects, and whether he would not be willing it should continue as a Trading House, not only for the good of us the English & the Nations he represents, but of all the nations that now are, or may be hereafter in Alliance with us. And whether he will not engage in Conjunction with the English to defend it against any of his Majestys Enemies that may come against it.

To which the King in behalf of the Nations, he represents replied, that he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the English; that it shall continue as a Trading House, and he and his People in Conjunction with their Brethren the English engage to defend it against any of his Britannic Majestys Enemies that shall come to attack it.

I am
Your Honours
most humble Servant
George Croghan

July 30th 1757.

To Governor Denny.

The Draught or Sketch of the Country from Easton to Diaogo enclosed in the foregoing Letter.

On considering the Style as well as matter of the said Paper inclosed in Mr. Croghan's Letter which is entered at large in Mr. Croghan's Minutes of the Treaty together with the Draught or Sketch of Land requested which contains above two Millions of Acres it appear'd plain that their Explanation was not in the Indian Form, nor agreable to their Notions of things, but that it must have been dictated by some of the People in Town or by Charles Thompson who was known to be under the Directions of the Quakers and Commissioners; whereupon Mr. Weiser and Mr. Croghan were sent for, and they both declared themselves of that Opinion. Mr. Weiser in particular was much surprized at the Extraordinary manner in which the Indians had not only continued their Complaints agains the Proprietaries, but enlarged their Demands; and averred that it never coud be the true Sentiments of the Indians, Teedyuscung having not only at Fort Allen on his going last from Easton, but again his coming to the Treaty, told him that they did not want to continue the Dispute about the Lands, so they might have a Country assigned them to live in which they coud call their own; Mr. Croghan likewise said, that whatever the English Expressions might be thought to purport, the real meaning of the Indians was only to get a sight of the Deeds, relating to the disputed Lands, that they might know what Indians granted the Lands; and that they were all of Opinion the Proprietaries had made fair purchases of the Lands, from the Six Nations, but these they said were not the right owners of those Lands, nor would they allow any Deeds made by the Six Nation Indians, from whom the Proprietaries had bought the Lands to be good. Mr. Peters again related to the Council the substance of the particular Instructions, and Letters he had received from the Proprietors. The Governor likewise informed the Council, that he had received Letters of the same Import from the Proprietaries.

Mr. Croghan, and Mr. Weiser and all present were of Opinion, that if the Delawares shoud persist in this manner of Proceeding it would occasion a Breach between the six Nations & them, of which the Consequences at this time might be very fatal; and that as the six Nation Title was included in the Proprietaries defence, it woud not on that Account be prudent to enter into it here, and that Sir William Johnson only coud properly conduct this Affair and prevent a Breach amongst the Indians, which woud very much affect and prejudice his Majesty's Interest at this juncture.

After long Consideration of what was proper to be said to the Indians, they were made acquainted, that an Answer woud be given to morrow the Sunday to their Speech of Yesterday.

At a Meeting in Easton Sunday July 31st 1757

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Governor &ca.

The Council. The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, & others, the Inhabitants of the Province

Captain Thomas McKee Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

King Teedyuscung desired that (before the Governor spoke) what passed between him and me in a private Conference Yesterday should be read in Publick, which was accordingly done and interpreted to the Six Nations.

Then

GEORGE CROGHAN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

July 30th, 1757.

Sir,

Agreeable to your desire I called a Meeting of Indians at half after 9 o'Clock this Morning, King Teedyuscung with Tepiscahunck, Essoweyowallund, Penawaghwollind, Lapaghpetund, Kuklamaka, Tangekapawey, Weneywakika, his Counsellors, and J. Pomshire, his Interpreter, came to me and explained the Speeches he made to your honour the day before Yesterday, in the Manner following:

The Complaints I made last fall, I yet continue. I think Some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents from Indians who had not a right to Sell, and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also when some lands have been sold to the Proprietor by Indians, who had a right to sell to a certain place, whether that purchase was to be measured by miles or hour's walk, that the Proprietaries have contrary to agreement or Bargain taken in more Lands than they ought to have done, and Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the writings and Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in publick and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the Lands you hold, and how far your purchases extend, that copies of the whole may be laid before King George, and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further demands about. But if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no right to sell them, I expect a Satisfaction for these Lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true Owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the Persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of right belong to me, have made some Settlements, I don't want to disturb them or to force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the true Owners for these Lands, tho' the Proprietaries as I said before might have bought them from Persons that had no right to sell them.

With respect to our Settlement We intend to settle at Wyoming, and we want to have certain boundaries fixed between you and us, and a certain tract of Lands fixed which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of our Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all around agreeable to ye draught we give you, that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a certain Country fixed for our use and the use of our Children for ever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming, & to build different houses from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little time, but for our Children after us; We desire you will assist us in making our Settlements, and send us persons to instruct us in building houses & in making such necessaries as shall be needful; and that persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion which may be for our future welfare, and to instruct our Children in reading and writing, and that a fair trade be established between us, And such persons appointed to conduct & manage these Affairs as shall be agreeable to us.

I then asked him, as Fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be assigned to them, whether he would acknowledge that Fortress to belong to the King of Great Britain for the use of his Subjects in Pennsylvania, & all his other Subjects, & whether he would not be willing it should continue as a trading house, not only for the good of us ye English & the Nations he represents, but of all the Nations that now are or may be hereafter in alliance with us, And whether he will not engage in conjunction with ye English to defend it against any of his Majesty's Enemies yt may come agst it. To which the King in behalf of the Nations he represents, replied, that he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the English, that it shall continue as a trading house, and he and his people in conjunction with their Brethren the English, engage to defend it against any of his Britannic Majesty's Enemies that shall come to attack it.

I am Y^{r} Honour's Most
Humble Servant,
GEO. CROGHAN.

Directed.—To Governor Denny.

DEPOSITION, B. SHOEMAKER AND JOHN DRAKE, 1757.*

Northampton County, ss.

Personally came before me, Benjamin Shoemaker & John Drake, Who on their Oaths according to Law Doth declare and say, that on the Conclusion of the last conference with the Indians att the Booth on Thursday Evening last, they staid to see the Indians out of the Booth, that their desire of knowing how things att the Conference went they kept near to Tediescunk, the Indian Chief; And the said John Drake Doth declare, that while he was by the s^{d} Tediescunk, and immediately after the Treaty was as above finished, that a Gentleman whome he takes to be M^{r}. Israel Pemberton, come up to the s^{d} Tediescunk & abraided him with being drunk and unfitt for Busieness, & told him if he did not behave better I will go home to-Morrow and many more and leave you. On which Tediescunck told him if You can't wait who came so short a distance, I am content & will return too leaving things as they now are, (or Words to that purport) was then referred to be enquired into, and heard at our next Meeting. I therefore expected that Teedyuscung, at this Treaty, would have been very explicit; and if, on Enquiry, he had still been of Opinion that his former Complaints were just and well founded, he would have renewed them, and produced such Proofs as he had to support them, or if, on a further Consideration, he had found that he was mistaken in charging the Proprietaries with Crimes of so infamous and black a Die, he would have done them the Justice to have acquitted them in the Face of the World, and proclaimed their Innocence as Publickly as he at first charged them. But in his Speech of Yesterday it appears uncertain whether he means to renew the Complaints set forth in the former Treaty, or to drop those, and now only to charge upon the Proprietors, as an Act of Injustice, their having made such large Purchases of the Indians as to leave them no Habitation or place of Settlement for themselves or their Posterity. I therefore desire you will do me the favour to take an Opportunity of Conferring privately with the Indians, and bring them to an Explanation on this Point, that I may know how to frame an Answer to their Speech.

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* See page 254, 263, 264.

"You are sensible also that their Request to have Lands assigned them for a Settlement is so general that 'tis impossible for me to give an Answer to it till they ascertain the place they have in View, which you will also endeavour to Obtain of them in the Course of your Conference.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Mr. GEORGE CROGHAN."

At a Council held at Easton, Saturday the 30th Day of July, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan, Esquires.
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner,
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin,

The Governor about noon received, in Answer to his of Yesterday, a short Letter from Mr. Croghan, in the Writing of his Clerk, Mr. Trent, covering a long one, which, tho' addressed as a Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan, was all of the Quaker School-master Thompson's Handwriting, and was not then signed by Mr. Croghan, but he Afterwards, on this being remarked to him, put his Hand to it, and also inclosing a Paper containing a rude uninteligable Sketch of the Country from below Easton to Diahogo, supposed to be done by the said Thompson, the written part of it being of his Handwriting, which were all read, viz^{t}:

The Letter to Governor Denny from George Croghan, Esquire.

"EASTON, July 30th, 1757.

"Sir:

"Agreeable to your desire to me in your Letter of Yesterday, I had this morning called a Meeting of Teedyuscung and eight of his Council, with his Interpreter, and desired he would consult them, and explain the Speeches he made your Honour two Days ago, which explanation you have enclosed with the Agreement I proposed to him about Fort Augusta, and his Answer.

"I am Your Honour's most Obedient humble Serv^{t}.

"GEORGE CROGHAN."

—

The Paper inclosed therein, wrote by Mr. Thompson.

"Sir:

"Agreeable to your Desire, I called a Meeting of Indians at half after 9 o'Clock this morning, King Teedyuscung, with Tepescahunck, Essoweyowallund, Penawaghwollind, Lapaghpetund, Kuktamaka, Tangekapawey, Weneywalika, his Counsellors, and John Pumpshire, his Interpreter, came to me and explained the Speeches he made to your Honour the day before Yesterday in the manner following:

"'The complaint I made last fall I yet continue. I think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents from Indians who had not a Right to Sell, and to whom the Lands did not belong; I think, also, when some Lands have been sold to the Proprietor by Indians who had a Right to sell to a certain place, whether that purchase was to be measured by miles or Hours' Walk, that the Proprietaries have, contrary to Agreement or Bargain, taken in more Lands than they ought to have done; And Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the Writings and Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in Publick, and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the Lands you hold; and how far your Purchases extend; that Copies of the whole may be laid before King George, and Published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for I make no further Demands about; But if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no Right to sell them, I expect a Satisfaction for these Lands; and if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of True Owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of Right belonged to me, have made some Settlements, I don't want to disturb them, or to force them to leave them; but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the True Owners for these Lands, tho' the Proprietaries, as I said before, might have bought them from Persons that had no Right to sell them.

"'With Respect to our Settlements we intend to settle at Wyoming, and we want to have certain Boundaries fixed between you and us, and a certain Tract of Land fixed, which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of your Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all around, agreeable to the Draught we gave you, that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a certain Country fixed for our use & the use of our Children for ever.

"'And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming, and to build different Houses from what we have hitherto done, such as may last not only for a little Time, but for our Children after us, We desire you will assist us in making our Settlements, and send Persons to instruct us in building Houses, and in making such necessaries as shall be needful; and that Persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion, which may be for our future welfare, and to instruct our Children in Reading and Writing; and that a fair trade be established between us, and such Persons appoint'd to conduct and manage these Affairs as shall be agreeable to us.'

"I then asked him, as Fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be assigned to them, whether he would acknowledge that Fortress to belong to the King of Great Britain for the use of his Subjects in Pennsylvania, and all his other subjects, and whether he would not be willing it should continue as a Trading House, not only for the good of us, the English, & the Nations he represents, but of all the Nations that now are or may be hereafter in Alliance with us; And whether he will not engage, in Conjunction with the English, to defend it against any of his Majesty's Enemies that may come against it.

"To which the King in behalf of the Nations he represents, replied that he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the English; that it shall continue as a Trading House, and he and his People in Conjunction with their Brethren, the English, engage to defend it against any of his Brittanic Majesty's Enemies that shall come to attack it.

"I am Your Honour's most humble Servant,

"GEORGE CROGHAN.

"July 30th, 1757.

"To Governor DENNY."

The Draught or Sketch of the Country from Easton to Diahogo enclosed in the foregoing Letter.

[Omitted.]

On considering the Style as well as matter of the said Paper inclosed in Mr. Croghan's Letter, which is entered at large in Mr. Croghan's Minutes of the Treaty, together with the Draught or Sketch of Land requested, which contains above two Millions of Acres, it appear'd plain that their Explanation was not in the Indian Form, nor agreeable to their Notions of things, but that it must have been dictated by some of the People in Town or by Charles Thompson, who was known to be under the Directions of the Quakers and Commissioners. Whereupon Mr. Weiser and Mr. Croghan were sent for, and they both declar'd themselves of that Opinion. Mr. Weiser, in particular, was much suprized at the Extraordinary manner in which the Indians had not only continued their Complaints against the Proprietaries, but enlarged their Demands, and averred that it never could be the True Sentiments of the Indians—Teedyuscung having not only at Fort Allen on his going last from Easton, but again his coming to the Treaty told him that they did not want to continue the Dispute about the Lands so they might have a Country assigned them to live in which they cou'd call their own. Mr. Croghan likewise said that whatever the English Expressions might be thought to purport, the real meaning of the Indians was only to get a sight of the Deeds relating to the disputed Lands that they might know what Indians granted the Lands; and that they were all of Opinion the Proprietaries had made fair purchases of the Lands from the Six Nations; but these they said were not the right owners of those Lands, nor would they allow any Deeds made by the Six Nation Indians, from whom the Proprietaries had bought the Lands, to be good. Mr. Peters again related to the Council the substance of the Particular Instructions and Letters he had received from the Proprietors. The Governor likewise informed the Council that he had received Letters of the same Import from the Proprietaries.

Mr. Croghan and Mr. Weiser and all present were of Opinion that if the Delewares shou'd persist in this manner of proceeding it would occasion a Breach between the Six Nations & them, of which the Consequences at this time might be very fatal; and that as the Six Nations' Title was included in the Proprietaries' Defence, it wou'd not on that Account be prudent to enter into it here; and that Sir William Johnson only cou'd properly conduct this Affair and prevent a Breach amongst the Indians which wou'd very much affect and prejudice his Majesty's Interest at this juncture.

After long Consideration of what was proper to be said to the Indians, they were made acquainted that an Answer wou'd be given to-morrow, tho' Sunday, to their Speech of Yesterday.

On considering the Style as well as matter of the said Paper inclosed in Mr. Croghan's Letter which is entered at large in Mr. Croghans Minutes of the Treaty together with the Draught or Sketch of Land requested which contains above two Millions of Acres it appeard plain that their Explanation was not in the Indian Form, nor agreeable to their Notions of things, but that it must have been dictated by some of the People in Town or by Charles Thompson who was known to be under the Directions of the Quakers and Commiſsioners; whereupon Mr. Weiser and Mr. Croghan were sent for, and they both declared themselves of that Opinion: Mr. Weiser in particular was much surprized at the Extraordinary manner in which the Indians had not only continued their Complaints agains the Proprietaries, but enlarged their Demands; and averred that it never coud be the true Sentiments of the Indians, Teedyuscung having not only at Fort Allen on his going last from Easton, but again his coming to the Treaty, told him that they did not want to continue the Dispute about the Lands, so they might have a Country aſsigned them, to live in which they coud call their own; Mr. Croghan likewise said, that whatever the English Expreſsions might be thought to purport, the real meaning of the Indians was only to get a sight of the Deeds, relating to the disputed Lands, that they might know what Indians granted the Lands; and that they were all of Opinion the Proprietaries had made fair purchases of the Lands, from the Six Nations, but these they said were not the right owners of those Lands, nor would they allow any Deeds made by the six Nation Indians, from whom the Proprietaries had bought the Lands to be good. Mr. Peters again related to the Council the substance of the particular Instructions, and Letters he had received from the Proprietors. The Governor likewise informed the Council: that he had received Letters of the same Import from the Proprietaries.

Mr. Croghan, and Mr. Weiser and all present were of Opinion, that if the Delawares shoud persist in this manner of Proceeding it would occasion a Breach between the six Nations & them, of which the Consequences at this time might be very fatal; and that as the six Nation Title was included in the Proprietaries defence, it woud not on that Account be prudent to enter into it here, and that Sir William Johnson only coud properly conduct this Affair and prevent a Breach amongst the Indians, which woud very much affect and prejudice his Majestys Interest at this juncture.

After long Consideration of what was proper to be said to the Indians, they were made acquainted, that an Answer would be given to morrow tho Sunday to their Speech of Yesterday.

At a Meeting in Easton Sunday July 31st. 1757
Present
The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Governor &ca.
The Council. The same Members of Aſsembly.
The Provincial Commiſsioners.
A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia & others, the Inhabitants of the Province
Captain Thomas McKee Interpreter for the Crown.
Conrad Weiser Esquire. Interpreter for the Province.
Mr. John Pumpshire Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

King Teedyuscung desired that (before the Governor spoke) what paſsed between him and me in a private Conference Yesterday should be read in Publick, which was accordingly done and interpreted to the Six Nations.

Then the Governor made the following Speech.

Brother Teedyuscung, and Brethren Sachems, and Warriors of the Ten Nations.

It gives me pleasure to hear your Satiſfaction at the Appointment our Great King has been pleased to make of Sir William Johnson to be the Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indians, and that Sir William had appointed Mr. Croghan to be his Deputy; and further, to hear you so fully and openly acknowledge it to be the Duty of both of us to respect the Person whom the King has thought fit to entrust with so Important a Commiſsion. I thank you for these dutiful expreſsions, and do not in the least doubt, but they come from the bottom of your Hearts.— I aſsure you, Brethren, I shall heartily join my endeavours to yours, that the good work of Peace, so well begun, may be happily finished to our mutual Satiſfaction.

Gave a String.

Brother.

You say that the Proceedings of our Ancestors, were shorter than they ought to have been, in Respect and Behalf of their Children; and also of their own everlasting Peace. Brother, our Ancestors of this Province, have been always esteemed a good, honest, and wise People, and have always been distinguished for their Brotherly Love, and kind Treatment of the Indians, and their upright dealing with them in their Publick Transactions. You say that the cause of our Differences proceeded from the Land, and advise us to look, strictly into our Hearts for the Truth of this. Brother, We have, according to your desire, looked into our Hearts, and are not sensible that any of our Transactions with the Indians, either with respect to Land, or otherwise could have given Reason, for the unhappy Breach between us. You have been so honest as to declare on all Occasions that the Land was not the principal cause why you struck us, but was only a Reason why the Stroke came the harder on us. As then, it was not the Cause of our first Differences, it ought not to be an Obstacle to an immediate Conclusion of the Peace, which we are now met together with such good Intentions to establish. However we may differ in Opinion about matters of Property, these are trifling Considerations, compared to the important Affair of uniting together in the firm Bands of Friendship. Let us therefore for the present suspend them, and all Matters of leſs Moment, and apply ourselves in the first place heartily to the great work of Peace, so much wished for by both of us, and put things on such a footing, that the Great King over the Waters, and his Subjects, and all the Indians, shall be pleased with it.

Brother,

Gave a Belt.

You say, that if you can prevail with us to do you Justice in your complaint about Land, You will then with a loud Voice speak, and the Nations shall hear you. Brother, I must now inform you, that immediately after our last Treaty, I sent to the Proprietaries a Copy of the Complaints you then made for their defrauding you, of your Lands, and received their Answer to it some days before I set out to meet you here, wherein they expreſs the greatest concern that you, who they conceive have been so well Treated both by their Father William Penn, and themselves, should charge them with Crimes of so heinous a nature as Fraud and Forgery, by which their Reputation (which to them, and every honest Man, is dearer than Life itself) is so deeply wounded. Your Complaint has likewise been laid before the Kings Ministers, who looking upon it as a Matter of great Importance determined that it should be carefully enquired into, and examined, before some Person no way concerned in Interest; on whose honesty and Judgement they could depend; and therefore appointed Sir William Johnson, to hear the Particulars of your charge, and the Proprietary's Defence, and lay the whole matter before His Majesty for his Royal Determination, in order that he may do you Justice himself, if you are injured. Our Great King looks on you as his Children; And therefore his Ministers have directed the same Method to be taken in hearing the merits of your Complaint, as is used among his own Subjects, with this Difference only, that their Disputes are finally settled by Judges appointed for that purpose; whereas in your Case, his Majesty will Determine it himself.

Pennsylvania 1757.

Before I received the Orders of his Majesty's Ministers, that your Complaints should be heard before Sir William Johnson, I fully intended, at this Meeting, to call on the Proprietaries Agents, to answer the Charge you made against them, and to have the matter strictly enquired into; but as I am the King's Servant, and bound by Duty as well as Inclination to Obey His Orders and His Majesty's Deputy Agent, Mr Croghan, who is now Present, informs me he has no power to suffer any Altercations on this Complaint, and that he does not think it would be for the good of his Majesty's Service. I must refer you on this Occasion to Sir William Johnson, to whom I shall send proper Persons, to represent the Proprietaries, with Records, Deeds, and Evidences, to show the Justice of their Title at any time he shall appoint, of which he will give Notice to you, and all Persons concerned. As that Gentleman is known to be a good Friend to the Indians, and a Man of Honour and Integrity it gives me great Pleasure to find he is well approved of by you, and I do not doubt but you will most chearfully agree to leave the Examination of your Claims to him; and concur in the method # his Majesty has directed for settling our Differences, in which you will be certain of having strict Justice done you.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I could give you many Instances of the great Affection and Regard the Propriet.rs have for you, and all the Indians, and that they set a far greater value on your Friendship, than on any private Interest or Advantage to themselves; they have lately given to you and the World a most convincing Proof of this. You no doubt have heard, that the Proprietaries, about three Years ago, at a general Meeting, of the Six Nations, held at Albany, fairly and openly purchased of them a great Country, lying on the West Side of the River Sasquehannah; but upon its being represented that some of the Indian Tribes were diſsatisfied with the Extent of that Grant beyond the Allegheny Hills, the Proprietaries chearfully agreed to Surrender, and give up again to the Indians, the Lands Westward of those Hills and have given their Agents orders to release it to them at the proposed Meeting before Sir William Johnson and to settle Boundaries with them.

Gave a Belt

Brother

I have considered what you said about a Settlement for yourselves and your Posterity & am informed by Mr Croghan, that Wyoming is the place you would chuse to settle at.

Brother

The Proprietaries have never granted away any Lands, though within the limits of this Province, without first purchasing them of the Indians; and having never bought of them the Lands between Shamokin and Wyoming, they have therefore never laid a claim to them under any Indian Purchase, and expreſsly desired this may be told to the Indians, lest evil disposed Persons should have suggested any thing to the Contrary; and, in the name of the Proprietaries, I now disclaim all such right, of which I would have you take Notice. I am pleased you have made choice of that place; it is perfectly agreeable to me, and I aſsure you I will heartily concur with you in using all the means in my Power to have these Lands settled upon you, and your Posterity, agreeable to your Request. As to the other Purposes for which you desire this Settlement of Lands, they are so reasonable, that I make no Doubt, but, on my Recommendation of them to the Aſsembly, they will chearfully enable me to comply with them.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other Day, and I hope, to your Satisfaction, as I agree with you to submit the Differences about Lands to the Great King, which is your own desire. I now aſsure you that I am heartily disposed and ready, with the Kings Deputy Agent, to confirm the Peace, which you and I have been for some time taking Pains to establish.

vide Note pag 192.
N: [illegible] p. 324

Fort Johnson 31 July 1757.

Sir William in conjunction with those Indians of the 6 Nations who were present performed the Ceremony of Condolence to the Cherokees with wiping of their Tears & other particulars according to the Indian Custom

gave a String Wampum

The Cherokees replied

Brother Warraghiyagey & Brethren of the 6 Nations

Perhaps you will expect a formal Answer upon the Ceremony of Condolence to us. Brethren we are Warriors & do not understand these Matters & therefore hope you will excuse us. All we can say is that we are glad to shake you by the hand and by this String of Wampum remove all trouble & disquiet from your Breast

Gave a String.

Brethren

It gave our People great pleasure that you were coming to visit & see us in the Wilderness and to acquaint us with the Situation of your Affairs. We have listened to it & are sensible of the Agreements made between you & your People and hope to give you now a convincing proof of our Zeal & Brotherly love towards you. You may be assured we will take the State of your Affairs under our mature consideration & do our best Endeavours

Gave a String.

Brethren

We have now agreed on our Destination, it is towards [illegible] we intend to send our Parties & to the

---

† [illegible] a Mohock Indian was sent to the Cherokees to their Encampmt. at Harris's Ferry in Pensilvania with a Message from the Mohocks.

be assured that there [illegible] exert yourselves therefore [illegible] on your side that we & our Brethren the Assa: [illegible] at Oquagy that we shall soon hear the sound of your Guns on that side next spring early quite as far as [illegible] for as there is a great deal of Murder committed that way. We the Indians shall be the first in the War.

We thought it not sufficient to acquaint you of this by only sending our Words but we have thought proper to come our selves to the Fire place of the Six Nations where you see all the Cherokey Nation.

We Dont intend to return immediately but shall stay to see you go upon Action that we may confirm our [illegible] with some Trophy of War from you. A Belt.

Vide Note, pag 19[illegible]

The Speech of the Aughquagas & other Southern Indians to Sir William Johnson & the Indians of the Two Mohock Castles

Brothers & Brethren

By these two Belts we condole with you the loss of your People which you sustained since we have seen one another, we take their Bodies out of your sight & cover their Graves that you may look up & speak freely. we heartily pity you & take [illegible] the [illegible] of your [illegible] Warriors views [illegible]

Same 2 Belts

Brother Warraghyjagey

You gave the Hatchet into our hands & we are resolved to take fast hold of it. Dont imagine [illegible] we hereby return the Belt we intend to [illegible] the [illegible] we [illegible]

le

and a [illegible] for ever whatever you demand of us shall be complied with, if God gives us Life and we will rise at a Morning call, we hope He above us will give us his Blessing to overcome our Enemies, it seems the Ax you gave us proves a good one as it killed two of the Enemy already.

Returned the Belt.

Brother We the Aughquagas our Brethren of the 6 Nations extending as far as Chughnut, have often told you & repeat it now again, that we still keep fast hold of the Covt. Chain of Friendship subsisting between you & us & shall do so till we are no more, but our Success over our Enemies the French depends on him that is above; this you may be assured of that we are determined to share the same Fate with you be it what it will.

gave a large white Belt.

Listen Brother We have something to say to you in the name of all our Brethren on the Susquahanna [illegible]. We have consulted together & agreed to speak to you to do us the favour to comply with our Desire in letting us have some Trade in our Towns, it is too tedious & hard for most of our People to come such a great way with our Skins, wherefore we entreat you to send Traders to Aughquagae with such Goods as suit us, we shall all take care that such Traders shant be touched or hurted

gave a Belt with 1 String of Wampum

One thing more we have to request of you. As the Life of Man is uncertain & we are not sure how long you may live, We therefore should be glad you would grant us a Testimonial of our Fidelity & Attachment to our Brethren the English, that if hereafter we might be suspected as Enemies we might produce this Testimonial

Gave a Belt with 2 [illegible]

Brother

[illegible] you frequently take a great [illegible] at the same [illegible] Round & there are still Rumours we therefore should be [illegible] some of the [illegible] goods that we may convince the French Indians of your success against the French at Sea

Gave a String. B

Fort Johnson 23 Augt. 175

The Meeting of the Oneidas, Aughquagas & other Indians living on the Susquahanna River.

Present

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

Capt. Thomas & Capt. John Butler, Capt. Fonda, Capt. Montour Lieut. Claus & Mr. Lewis Montour.

The aforesaid Indians spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are heartily concerned at what hath happened at Lake George & that our Enemies obtained their end in destroying that Fort. We are sensible no blame can be laid upon you as you were there. We kept with your Militia Men who were willing to go afresh there at the Lake; therefore you must submit to Him above who rules & orders every thing. At the same time we assure you that this affair does not in the least alter our attachment to our Brethren the English as we are of the same Resolution to live & die with them

Brother

The Misfortune is yours & your People.

B gave 2 Strings Wampum, requesting to have a Smith sent to Aughquaga where there is 200 fighting Men & that they would pay him themselves. Another String desiring some body might be appointed at Schohare to visit them with Provisions, when they came backwards & forwards to & from Fort Johnson.

192.

Liquor enough to carry home + some Rum to drink with their Friends in the Castle wo parted well pleased.

N. B. neither Cherokees nor Mohawks came this day as was yesterday promised they being all re:joiced at their Friends the Cherokees Visit were Drunk together.

Saturday 30 July 1757. Thomas, Nicholas, Red Peter, Joseph Peepy & Chiefs of Aughquaga arrived here with about 30 of their People. Sunday the 31. The Nanticoke Nation from Otsiningo came also here to the Amount of

N. B. the Speeches of the Cherokee Indians & the Speech of the Aughquagas & other Susquahanna Indians recorded, pages 195. 196. 197 & 198 should have been inserted after the above +

Fort Johnson 1 Augt. 1757.

At a Meeting of the Two Mohawks, the Aughqua:gas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, Conoys and 3 Chero:kees lately come from the Southward. in the Whole about 70 or 80 fighting Men

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
The Revd. Mr. Ogilvie Missionary
Lieut Claus
Capt. Montour Interpr.

Canadagaye Chief Sachem of the Mohawks af:ter having addressed himself to the rest of the Nations present spoke in the name of Sir William as follows

[illegible] last night [illegible] an Express arrived from General Webb at Fort Edward acquainting Sir William that a party of 300 English went out upon Lake George to discover the Enemys Motions at Ticonderoga & coming within 10 Miles of said

place

+ Should have followed here under but they being taken down in rough Minutes & the Express from Fort Edward arriving on the 3d [illegible] were mislaid by which means they were not inserted here in order of time

Ministerial Minute on the Course to be pursued with the Five Nations.

One of the objects the most recommended to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, on occasion of the war, has been to assure himself, as much as possible, of the Five Iroquois Nations.

Not, however, that we flattered ourselves with engaging them to take any part against the English.

Neither was there any fear, to a certain point, that they would declare openly against us, unless the English should succeed in forcing them to do so, by the advantages a decided superiority over us afforded.

For fifty years these Indians have constantly observed a species of neutrality between the two powers, in rendering themselves an object to the one and the other. Nevertheless, there have been almost always some chiefs strongly in favor of the English. Some of them, even in the preceding war, smote the French; this was especially the case with the Mohawks, among whom the manœuvres of the English have had more success. They are one of the Five Nations. The other four are the [Oneidas, the] Cayugas, the Senecas and the Onondagas. Some time ago the English added a sixth, under the name of the Taskarorins. There are, besides, some villages known by particular names, which are multiplying, and change according to the different residences these Indians adopt.

But, independent of the importance which attached to being at peace on the side of the Five Nations, especially in regard to the other Indians, some of whom they could corrupt, 'twas thought proper to profit by the circumstances of this war, to destroy, by the very fact of the conduct of the Iroquois, the pretence which the English set up in Europe, of sovereignty over the Indians whom they wish to be regarded as their subjects, because it is on this pretended right of sovereignty that they found the property of the territories on the lakes which they dispute with us.

The annexed despatch of the Marquis de Vaudreuil contains the detail of the success of the negotiations he employed for the execution of the orders which had been given him on that subject

Respecting this detail, it may be observed,

1st That the deputation which the Five Nations have sent to the Marquis de Vaudreuil is, without contradiction, as M. de Montcalm notes in the despatch submitted to his Majesty, one of the most remarkable that ever occurred in Canada, whence may be concluded that the Iroquois no longer trouble themselves about managing the English, to whom a proceeding so signal must not be pleasing.

2nd That too much reliance must, nevertheless, not be placed on the engagements which the Five Nations appeared to have entered into on this occasion with the Marquis de Vaudreuil, that they would go on their side to open hostilities with the English. It appears, in fact, that, according to their past conduct, we must expect they will always regulate themselves as much as possible by events.

3rd That the tone adopted by the Marquis de Vaudreuil towards them, by giving them the option of the part they would wish to take, must be approved, and that it is proper to order him to support it in all cases. One of the circumstances which has most contributed to foster the pride of the Iroquois is, that they have been made too much of, and the occasion is more favorable than it has ever been, to shake off the species of yoke which has, so to say, been self-imposed by this circumspection.

4th That independent of the advantage to be derived in regard to them, 'tis certain that the personal consideration of the Marquis de Vaudreuil and that of his name, place him in a position to do what no other Governor could perhaps undertake.

Finally, relative to the pretension of the English in regard to their chimerical sovereignty over the Iroquois, that 'tis proper to request the Marquis de Vaudreuil to transmit a formal procès-verbal of the deputation which he has received and of everything that occurred on that occasion; to order him to have a similar minute prepared of the other deputations he will possibly receive; to observe to him, likewise, to profit by the first opportunity which will present itself to cause the Iroquois to renew the protests they have already made at other times, against the pretension of the English and respecting their own independence.

31st July, 1757.

M. Doreil to M. de Paulmy.

[Département de la Guerre, Paris.]

Quebec, 14th of August, 1757.

My Lord,

A courier, who arrived yesterday from Montreal, brought us the happy news of the surrender of Fort William Henry, commonly called, by us, Fort George. 'Tis M. de Bougaimville, Aid-de-Camp to the Marquis de Montcalm, who has been dispatched from the army to convey the intelligence to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, with the capitulation, copy whereof I have the honor, my Lord, to transmit you hereunto annexed.

Here is another expedition gloriously and happily terminated in very little time, for the trench was opened only on the night of the 4th and 5th; it was, as yet, but 120 toises from the palisade, when, on the morning of the 19th, the Commandant demanded to capitulate.

He could, nevertheless, reinforce his garrison every moment, having an intrenched camp on a height under his command with which he had communication. There were in the camp and in the place, about 2,400 men, nearly 200 of whom have been killed or wounded. We have lost about 30 men, one of whom was a Canadian and fifteen were Indians, who exposed themselves too much at the enemy's camp. We have about forty wounded; one only of these is an officer of the Languedoc battalion who received a slight hurt.

The Marquis de Montcalm had advice, the evening before his arrival, that the Commandant, who already had 1,200 men, was about to receive a reinforcement of a like number. He made his arrangements accordingly, and that did not prevent him prosecuting his enterprise which has so happily succeeded.

As I am not on the spot I cannot furnish you, my Lord, a more circumstantial detail. You will, doubtless, receive one at the same time as this letter, which will not leave, perhaps, for several days.

I do not think it possible to attempt anything at present against Fort Edward or Lydius where there is an intrenched camp of 6,000 men. 'Twould be necessary that our army were

At a Meeting in Easton, Sunday, July 31st, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, & others the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

King Teedyuscung desired that (before the Governor Spoke) what passed between and me in a private Conference, Yesterday, should be read in Publick; which was accordingly done, and Interpreted to the Six Nations.

Then the Governor made the following Speech:

"Brother Teedyuscung, and Brethren Sachems and Warriors of the Ten Nations:

"It gives me pleasure to hear your Satisfaction at the Appointment our Great King has been pleased to make of Sir William Johnson to be the Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indians, and that Sir William had appointed Mr. Croghan to be his Deputy; and further, to hear you so fully and openly acknowledge it to be the Duty of both of us to respect the Person whom the King has thought fit to entrust with so Important a Commission. I thank you for these dutifull expressions, and do not in the least doubt but they come from the bottom of your Hearts. I assure you, Brethren, I shall heartily join my endeavours to yours, that the good work of Peace, so well begun, may be happily finished to our mutual Satisfaction."

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"You say that the Proceedings of our Ancestors were shorter than they ought to have been, in Respect and Behalf of their Children, and also of their own everlasting Peace. Brother, our Ancestors of this Province have been always esteemed a good, honest, and wise People, and have always been distinguished for their Brotherly Love and kind Treatment of the Indians, and their upright dealing with them in their Publick Transactions. You say that the cause of our Differences proceeded from the Land, and advise us to look strictly into our Hearts for the Truth of this. Brother, we have, according to your desire, looked into our Hearts, and are not sensible that any of our Transactions with the Indians, either with respect to Land or otherwise, could have given Reason for the unhappy Breach between us. You have been so honest as to declare, on all Occasions, that the Land was not the principal cause why you struck us; but was only a Reason why the Stroke came the harder on us. As then, it was not the Cause of our first Differences, it ought not to be an Obstacle to an immediate Conclusion of the Peace, which we are now met together, with such good Intentions, to establish. However, we may differ in Opinion about matters of Property; these are trifling Considerations, compared to the important Affair of uniting together in the firm Bands of Friendship. Let us, therefore, for the present suspend them, and all Matters of less Moment, and apply ourselves, in the first place, heartily to the great work of Peace, so much wished for by both of us; and put things on such a footing, that the Great King over the Waters, and his Subjects, and all the Indians, shall be pleased with it."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"You say, that if you can prevail with us to do you Justice in your complaint about Land, you will then, with a loud Voice, speak, and the Nations shall hear you. Brother, I must now inform you that immediately after our last Treaty, I sent to the Proprietaries a Copy of the Complaints you then made for their defrauding you of your Lands, and received their Answer to it some days ago before I set out to meet you here, wherein they express the greatest concern that you, who they conceive have been so well Treated, both by their Father, William Penn, and themselves, should charge them with Crimes of so heinous a nature as Fraud and Forgery, by which their Reputation (which to them, and every honest Man, is dearer than Life itself) is so deeply wounded. Your Complaint has likewise been laid before the King's Ministers, who looking upon it as a Matter of great Importance, determined that it should be carefully enquired into, and examined before some Person no way concerned in Interest; on whose honesty and Judgement they could depend, and therefore, appointed Sir William Johnson to hear the Particulars of your charge, and the Proprietarys' Defence, and lay the whole matter before his Majesty, for his Royal Determination, in order that he may do you Justice himself if you are injured. Our Great King looks on you as his Children; And therefore, his Ministers have directed the same Method to be taken in hearing the merits of your Complaint, as is used among his own Subjects, with this Difference only, that their Disputes are finally settled by Judges appointed for that purpose; whereas in your Case, his Majesty will Determine it himself.

"Before I receiv'd the Orders of his Majesty's Ministers, that your Complaints should be heard before Sir William Johnson, I fully intended at this Meeting, to call on the Proprietaries' Agents to answer the Charge you made against them, and to have the matter strictly enquired into ; but as I am the King's Servant, and bound by Duty, as well as Inclination to Obey His Orders, and His Majesty's Deputy Agent, Mr. Croghan, who is now Present, informs me he has no power to suffer any Altercations on this Complaint, and that he does not think it would be for the good of his Majesty's Service, I must refer you on this Occasion to Sir William Johnson, to whom I shall send proper Persons to represent the Proprietaries, with Records, Deeds, and Evidences, to shew the Justice of their Title at any time he shall appoint, of which he will give Notice to you, and all Persons concerned. As that Gentleman is known to be a good Friend to the Indians, and a Man of Honour and Integrity; it gives me great Pleasure to find he is well approved of by you, and I do not doubt but you will most chearfully agree to leave the Examination of your claims to him, and concur in the method his Majesty has directed for Settling our Differences, in which you will be certain of having Strict Justice done you."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"I could give you many Instances of the great Affection and Regard the Propriet's have for you and all the Indians; and that they set a far greater value on your Friendship than on any private Interest or Advantage to themselves; they have lately given to you and the World a most convincing Proof of this. You no doubt have heard, that the Proprietaries about three Years ago, at a general Meeting of the Six Nations, held at Albany, fairly and openly purchased of them a great Country, lying on the West Side of the River Sasquehannah; but upon its being represented that some of the Indian Tribes were dissatisfied with the Extent of that Grant beyond the Allegheny Hills, the Proprietaries chearfully agreed to Surrender and give up again to the Indians the Lands Westward of those Hills, and have given their Agents orders to release it to them at the proposed Meeting before Sir William Johnson, and to settle Boundaries with them."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"I have considered what you said about a Settlement for yourselves and your Posterity, & am informed by Mr. Croghan, that Wyoming is the place you would chuse to settle at.

"Brother:

"The Proprietaries have never granted away any Lands, though within the Limits of this Province, without first purchasing them of the Indians; and having never bought of them the Lands between Shamokin and Wyoming; they have, therefore, never laid claim to them under any Indian Purchase, and expressly desired this may be told to the Indians, lest evil disposed Persons should have suggested any thing to the Contrary; and in the name of the Proprietaries I now disclaim all such right, of which I would have you take Notice. I am pleased you have made choice of that place; it is perfectly agreable to me, and I assure you I will heartily concur with you in using all the means in my Power to have these Lands settled upon you and your Posterity, agreable to Your Request. As to the other Purposes for which you desire this Settlement of Lands, they are so reasonable that I make no doubt, but on my Recommendation of them to the Assembly, they will chearfully enable me to comply with them."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other Day, and I hope to your Satisfaction, as I agree with you to submit the Differences about Lands to the Great King, which is your own desire. I now assure you that I am heartily disposed and ready, with the King's Deputy Agent, to confirm the Peace which you and I have been, for some Time, taking Pains to establish."

At a Council held at Easton, Monday, 1st August, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Teedyuscung's Speech, made this morning at the Publick Conferences, was read, and the Governor and Council desiring to know of Mr. Peters, what part he would act as Proprietary Agent, with respect to producing and giving Copies or Extracts of the Proprietor's Deeds and Title to the disputed Lands, as required in Teedyuscung's Speech to day, Mr. Peters answered, that his having the Custody of, or Access to the Proprietaries' Title Deeds, is not in vertue of his Office of Secretary, but merely a private Trust; and he having lately received Express Orders from the Proprietaries not to shew their Deeds, or go into any Hearing or Altercation about their Title at this or any other Treaty or Publick Occasion in this Province, but to submit and lay the same before Sir William Johnson, the King's Agent, who is appointed by his Majesty's Ministers and the Proprietaries, to hear and enquire into the Claims and Disputes of the Deleware Indians about Lands in this Province, and to make his Report thereon to His Majesty, for his Royal Determination. He is Opinion that his exposing or giving Copies of or Extracts from the Proprietaries' Deeds, will be a direct Breach of that

Fort Johnson 31. July 1757

Sir William in conjunction with those Indians of the Six Nations who were present, performed the Ceremony of Condolance to the Cherokees with wipeing of their Tears, and other particulars according to the Indian Custom. — Gave a String Wamp.m

The Cherokees replyed

Brother Warraghijagey and Bretheren of the Six Nations

Perhaps you will expect a formal Answer upon the Ceremony of Condolance to us. Bretheren we are Warriors and do not understand these matters and hope you will excuse us. all we can say is, that we are glad to shake You by the hand, and by this string of Wampum remove all trouble and disquiet from your Breast. — Gave a String

Bretheren

It gave our People great pleasure that you were so kind to Visit and send to us in the Wilderness, † and to acquaint us with the Scituation of your Affairs. We have listned to it and are sensible of the Agreements made between you and our People, and hope to give you now a Convincing proof of our Zeal and Brotherly love towards you. You may be assured we will take the state of your Affairs under our mature Consideration and do our best endeavours.

Gave a String

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† French Peter a Mohawk Indian was sent to the Cherokees to their Encampment at Harris's Ferry in Pensilvania with a Message from the Mohawks —

Bretheren

We have now agreed on our Destination, it is towards Ohio we intend to bend our Arms, and to the French Fort there. Exert yourselves therefore Bretheren on your side, and assist your Brother Warraghijagey, you shall soon hear the sound of our Arms, and more so next Spring early, quite as far as to Harris's Ferry as there is a great deal of Murder committed that way. We the Indians shall be the first in the Field.

We thought it not sufficient to Acquaint You of this by only sending our Words, but we have thought proper to come ourselves to the fire Place of the Six Nations, and here You see all the Cherokees Nation —

We dont intend to Return immediately but shall stay to see you go upon Action, that we may confirm our Report with some Trophy of War from You. — Gave a Belt

Extract of Sir William Johnson's Speech to the Oneida Ind.s of the 17 Sep.r at w.ch were present sundry Indians of the Six Nations. &

Bretheren

Your Bretheren the Cherokees have sent Deputies here, I would recommend it to the Six Nations to strengthen their Alliance with those brave People, and good Friends to the English, and send such a Message by them, as will be both for your Interest, and ours.

Gave a Belt

Fort Johnson 12 Sep.r 1757 —

At a Meeting of three Mohawk Chiefs, two Seneca Sachims, and two Cherokee Indians

Present

& N.B. this Extract ought to have stood in pag 5. immediately preceeding the Speech of the Six Nations as that Speech is an Answer to thy Extract

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
George Croghan Esqr.
Capt. Peter Wraxall Secry.
Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter

Sir William spoke to the Cherokee Indians as follows

Bretheren

I am glad to see you here at the Council Fire of the Six Nations, where they and all their Allies, Friends to the Great King of England and His Subjects, are always Welcome.

Bretheren

I have summoned our Bretheren the Mohawks here present, that they might in Conjunction with me hear whatever Business you may be charged with from our Bretheren of the Cherokee Nation, and we are now ready to hear it.

Gave 3 strings Wampum

One of the Seneca Sachims named the Belt spoke in behalf of the Cherokee Indians, and returned Sir William thanks, for the Welcome he had given them. And then the other Seneca Sachim called George rose up and spoke for them as follows

Brother Warraghijagey and Bretheren of the Mohawks

We are not charged with any particular Affairs of Consequence, but as we heard a noise of Fighting this way our Chiefs sent us hither to look and see how things were. We are Warriors and our Nation have lifted their Ax

Against the French, and are determined not to lay it down, whilst there is a Man amongst us left alive.

The Parties we belong to have killed and taken 16 of the Enemy, and we have lost two of our People. One of them was a Chief Warrior, and we the Cherokees are determined upon Revenge. We will make War upon the Ohio, and spare neither the French or their Indians if they fall in our way. The Hatchet we began with was but a small one, but we hope to get one of a larger size, † which will enable us to do more Execution then we have hitherto been able to do.

Gave 3 Strings Wmpm.

Sir William replyed —

Brethren

I as well as our Brethren the Mohawks are greatly pleased to hear your stedfast Resolutions against our common Enemies, and hope your bravery will meet with its deserved success and Encouragement..... As several of the Chiefs of the Mohawks are at present absent from their Castle, both they and I shall defer saying any thing more to you at present till what you have now said be reported to them, when we shall desire another Conference with you before your departure. —

Sir William added

That as they knew he had constantly and warmly recommended it to them to strengthen themselves by fixing firm and Extending their Alliances, by which means they might recover their former Consequence amongst all the Nations of Indians, they had now a good Opportunity of pursuing this Advice by sending proper Messages by these Cherokee Indians. —

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† by this they meant to receive from the English Arms Ammunition &ca. requisite for War

Fort Johnson 18. Sepr. 1757 —

At a Meeting of Indians as before mentioned —
The Speech of the Six Nations to Sir William Johnson
An old Oneida Sachim spoke as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey

After holding up the 3 strings of Wampum which Sir William gave them yesterday to consider of a proper Message to be sent by the Cherokee Indians, and repeating what he had said on that Subject, the Speaker proceeded. —

We have indeed taken a great deal of time to consult upon this affair, for ever since you spoke to us, we have been deliberating upon it. We are no more than Infants in Comparison of our Forefathers, and not having their Abilities and Experience we are oblidged to take more time in forming our Resolutions in matters of Moment. —

Brother

When you have heard and taken down in writing what we propose to say to the Cherokees (which you are to understand as the Voice of the whole Six Nations, for we who are here present are a sufficient Body to represent and act for them) then if there is any Alteration you think proper to make or add any thing farther to it, We shall be glad to know it from You, for we would have this Meſsage go in your Name as well as ours, which will give it the greater Weight, and render it the more Acceptable and prevailing with our Brethren the Cherokees.—

Then Canaghquiesa stood up and said

Brother

Now listen to the Meſsage we propose to send

First of all We would invite them to send a Deputation of their Chief Sachims and Warriors to come hither to the Council fire of the Six Nations, and to no other place, as this at present will be the safest for them, it being in the Neighbourhood of the Mohawks and Oneidas, who are the Heads of the Confederacy, and hear the Chiefs of the Six Nations will meet them.

Secondly We would admonish them not to let our Meſsage meet with the Fate which many of ours formerly did to the Ottawawaes, namely not to make it known to the French who took measures to obstruct our meeting together — that as we send this Invitation with sincerity of Heart, and from Motives of a Brotherly regard for our common Welfare, so we hope our Brethren the Cherokees by whom we send it, will take care to deliver it to their Nation with Fidelity and Truth, and that it will be received with a Reciprocal Heartineſs and good will, and produce the Meeting we have proposed.

Thirdly We would acquaint them that we have had experience of the French, and have found them a perfidious People who deceive with enticing words, and at the same time mean no such thing in their Hearts, and therefore we would warn them against being imposed upon by the Arts and Schemes of the French, who will if they hear of our proposed Meeting, use every cunning and wicked Method in their power to prevent it, for they are Enemies to the Union and Harmony of Brethren, and jealous of their having friendly Interviews with each other.—

Fourthly We shall desire them to communicate our present Message to all their Friends and Allies in those Parts, and use their best endeavours to gather all their Hearts together as one Heart, and to have but one Ear and one Mouth.—

Lastly Our Brother of Cayouga now here, will on his Return acquaint the upper Nations with the Message we now send, and with the meeting proposed, that all their young Men may be kept from going to War, towards the Country of these our Brethren, lest any mistake should happen which might obstruct or prevent the proposed Meeting.—

They said this was the Message they proposed to send, and that now he might diminish or add to it as he Judged proper.—

Sir William withdrew with Mr. Croghan and the Secretary — and upon his return said —

Brethren

I have heard and well considered the Message you propose to send by the Cherokees now here, and I approve of it, I have only one Addition and which I think very necessary to make to it, and at the same time I recommend it to You as what I will heartily join in.—

You know our Bretheren the Cherokees have taken the Ax in their hands, and made use of it in Conjunction with our People, with good Succeſs against our Enemies the french and their Indians, and as they have lost some of their People by it, and have sent you and me word, they were determined not to leave off, while they had a Man left alive, I think it would be very proper to encourage them by a joint Belt of Wampum which I have ready to persevere in their Resolutions go on and get Satisfaction, in which I doubt not they will be aſsisted by their Bretheren the English. Such a Belt to encourage them I think very neceſsary for another reason, the French will doubtleſs set every Art at Work to prevail on them to lay down the Hatchet, and very probably endeavour to work them about to their Interest and Views.

This Addition was approved of by the Six Nations

Fort Johnson 19. Sepr. 1757.

At a Meeting of sundry Indians

The Mohawks of both Castles, the Oneidas, the Cayougas Sachims, and two Seneca Sachims with the River Indians met in Council and sent to acquaint Sir William that they proposed this Afternoon, to deliver the Meſsage agreed on the 18th Instant to the Cherokee Deputies.

When Sir William Mr. Croghan, Capt. Butler, the Secretary and Interpreter came in and were seated, the four Cherokee Indians were introduced to the Council by Capt. Montour, and taking their Seats in four Chairs placed purposely for them. Sir William than lighted the Calumet or Pipe of Peace and Friendship, and after smoaking a

Whif or two presented it to the four Cherokee Deputies holding it to them, while each drew a Whif, then the Gentlemen present took it, and Mr. Montour handed it round to every Indian present. The Tobacco from whence it was filled was then put into a Bag to be carried home together with the Calumet by the Cherokees.—

Then the Belt a Seneca Sachim stood up and delivered to the Cherokees the Meſsage proposed by the Six Nations at the Conclusion of which he delivered them a very long and broad white Belt which Sir William furnished.—

Then he delivered to them the Additional Meſsage proposed by Sir William with his black Belt for their Warriors.

The Speaker then acquainted them that what he had said was agreed upon by Sir William and the Six Nations in Conjunction — that the time of their Departure was left to Sir William who would take care to see them well provided for their Journey home and send them to New York by Water.

The Chief of the four Cherokee Indians than spoke and said.

Brother Warraghijagey and Brethren of the Six Nations

The reception we have met with from you both is such as fills our Hearts with Satisfaction & Gratitude

We have diligently attended to all you have now said to us, — it is locked up in our Hearts and firmly fixed upon our Memories — We shall take care to deliver it to our Nation word for word as you have spoke it — We expect to find some of them on the Frontiers of Virginia or Maryland, to whom we shall repeat it if they are there, and by whom it will be forwarded without delay to our Country. We doubt not but it will be very agreeable to all our People; and that the Meeting you proposed will be agreed to, and when our Deputies are on the Road, you may expect to see me runing before them to give you timely Notice. Then George a Seneca Sachim stood up and said he proposed to accompany their Brethren the Cherokees as far as Philadelphia; and if his shoes would hold out perhaps he might go farther with them.

Fort Johnson 20. Sepr. 1757

At a Meeting of the several Indians as before Mentioned, and with them the four Cherokee Deputies.

Sir William in conjunction with the Six Nations took a string of Wampum, and told the Cherokees that Business being now finished between them, herewith they removed all Obstructions, and threw out of the Road all Stones and Logs in order to make their Return home easy and pleasant.

Upon which the Cherokee Chief returned his thanks and said, that if nothing extraordinary happened to prevent or detain him, he expected to be in his Country within this Month

True Extracts from the
Original Records
Exam'd by me

Ellis Wraxall

I assure you I have done everything in my Power without any partiality or private attachments to promote the good of His Majesty's Indian Interest during my stay in that Government, and I hope my Conduct will deserve Your Honours approbation. I am with great Esteem and Regard

Your Honours most obedient humble Servant

[circ. September.] GEO. CROGHAN

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Mm., No. 22.]

Fort Johnson. 31 July 1757.

Sir William in conjunction with those Indians of the Six Nations who were present performed the ceremony of condolance to the Cherokees, with wipeing of their Tears, and other particulars according to the Indian Custom. Gave a String. Wm^{pm}

The Cherokees Replyed

Brother Warraghijagey and Bretheren of the Six Nations,

Perhaps you will expect a formal answer upon the ceremony of condolence to us. Bretheren we are Warriors and do not understand these Matters and hope you will excuse us. All we can say is that we are glad to shake you by the hand, and by this string of Wampum remove all trouble and disquiet from Your breast. Gave a String.

Bretheren,

It gave our people great pleasure that you were so kind to visit and send to us in the wilderness* and to acquaint us with the scituation of Your Affairs. We have listned to it and are sensible of the agreements made between you and our people, and hope to give you now a convincing proof of our zeal and brotherly towards you. You may be assured we will take the State of Your Affairs under our mature consideration and do our Best Endeavours. Gave a String.

* French Peter a Mohawk was sent to the Cherokees in their Encampment at Harris' Ferry in Pensilvania with a Message from the Mohawks.

Bretheren,

We have now agreed on our Destination, it is towards Ohio we intend to bend our arms, and to the French Fort there. Exert yourselves therefore Bretheren on Your side, and assist your Brother Warraghijagey, you shall soon hear the sound of our arms, and more so next spring early, quite as far as to Harris' Ferry as there is a great deal of murder committed that way. We the Indians shall be first in the field.

We thought it not sufficient to acquaint you of this by only sending our words, but we have thought proper to come ourselves to the Fire Place of the Six Nations, and here you see all the Cherokees Nation.

We dont intend to return immediately but shall stay to see you go upon Action, that we may confirm our report with some Trophy of War from you. Gave a Belt.

Extract of Sir William Johnson's Speech to the Oneida Indians of the 17 Sept^r at w^{ch} were present sundry Indians of the Six Nations.

Bretheren,

Your Bretheren the Cherokees have sent Deputies here, I would recommend it to the Six Nations to strengthen their alliance with those brave people, and good Friends to the English, and send such a Message by them as will be both for Your Interest and ours

Gave a Belt.

Fort Johnson 12 Sept^r 1757

At a Meeting of three Mohawk Chiefs, two Seneca Sachems and two Cherokee Indians.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson, Bart.
George Croghan Esq^r
Cap^t Peter Wraxall Sect^y
M^r Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

Sir William spoke to the Cherokee Indians as follows,

Bretheren,

I am glad to see you here at the Council Fire of the Six Nations, where they and all their allies, friends to the great King of England and his Subjects are always welcome.

Bretheren,

I have summoned our Bretheren the Mohawks here present that they might in conjunction with me hear whatever Business you may be charged with from our Bretheren of the Cherokee Nation, and we are now ready to hear it. Gave 3 Strings. Wampum.

One of the Seneca Sachims named the Belt spoke in behalf of the Cherokee Indians and returned Sir William thanks for the welcome he had given them. And then the other Seneca Sachim called George rose up and spoke for them as follows.

Brother Warraghijagey and Bretheren of the Mohawks,

We are not charged with any particular affairs of consequence, but as we heard a noise of Fighting this way our chiefs sent us hither to look and see how things were. We are Warriors and our Nation have lifted their Ax against the French, and are determined not to lay it down, whilst there is a man amongst us left alive.

The parties we belong to have killed and taken 16 of the Enemy, and we have lost two of our people, one of them was a Chief Warrior, and we the Cherokees are determined upon Revenge. We will make war upon the Ohio, and spare neither the French or their Indians if they fall in our way. The hatchet we began with was but a small one, but we hope to get one of a larger size,* which will enable us to do more execution than we have hitherto been able to do. Gave 3 Strings Wamp^m

Sir William Replyed.

Bretheren,

I as well as our Bretheren the Mohawks are greatly pleased to hear Your steadfast Resolutions against our common Enemies, and hope Your Bravery will meet with its deserved

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* By this they meant to receive from the English Arms, Ammunition &a. requisite for war.

Success and Encouragement. As several of the chiefs of the Mohawks are at present absent from their castle, both they and I shall defer saying anything more to you at present 'till what you have now said be reported to them, when we shall desire another Conference with you before Your Departure.

Sir William added,

That as they knew he had constantly and warmly recommended it to them to strengthen themselves by fixing firm and extending their alliances by which means they might recover their former consequence amongst all the Nations of Indians, They had now a good opportunity of pursuing this advice by sending proper Messages by these Cherokee Indians.

Fort Johnson, 10 Sep^r 1757.

At a Meeting of Indians as before mentioned.

The Speech of the Six Nations to Sir William Johnson.

An old Oneida Sachem spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiyagey

After holding up the 3 Strings of Wampum which Sir William gave them yesterday to consider of a proper message to be sent by the Cherokee Indians and repeating what he had said on that Subject the Speaker proceeded.

We have indeed taken a great deal of time to consult upon this affair for ever since you spoke to us we have been debating upon it. We are no more than infants in comparison of our forefathers, and not having their abilities and experience we are obliged to take more time in forming our Resolutions in matters of moment.

Brother,

When you have heard and taken down in writing what we propose to say to the Cherokees (which you are to understand as the Voice of the whole 6 Nations, for we who are here present are a sufficient Body to represent and Act for them) then if there is any alteration you think proper to make or add any thing farther to it, we shall be glad to know it from you, for we would have this Message go in your name as well as ours, which will give it the greater weight, and render it the more acceptable and prevailing with our Bretheren the Cherokees.

Then Canaghquiesa stood up and said.

Brother,

Now listen to the Message we propose to send, First of all, we would invite them to send a Deputation of their Chief Sachims and Warriors to come hither to the Council Fire of the Six Nations, and to no other place, as this at present will be the safest for them it being in the Neighbourhood of the Mohawks and Oneidas who are the heads of the Confederacy and here the Chiefs of the Six Nations will meet them

Secondly, we would admonish them not to let our message meet with the Fate which many of ours formerly did to the Ottawawaes, namely not to make it known to the French, who took measures to obstruct our meeting together — that as we send this Invitation with sincerity of heart and from motives of a brotherly regard for our common welfare, so we hope our Bretheren the Cherokees by whom we send it will take care to deliver it to their Nation with

Fidelity and Truth, and that it will be received with a Reciprocal heartiness and good will, and produce the Meeting we have proposed.

Thirdly, we would acquaint them that we have had experience of the French, and have found them a perfidious people who deceive with inticing words and at the same time mean no such thing in their hearts, and therefore we would warn them against being imposed upon by the arts and Schemes of the French who will if they hear of our proposed Meeting use every cunning and wicked Method in their power to prevent it, for they are enemies to the Union and harmony of Bretheren, and jealous of their having friendly Interviews with each other.

Fourthly, we shall desire them to communicate our present Message to all their friends and Allies in those parts, and use their best endeavours to gather all their hearts together as one heart, and to have but one ear and one mouth.

Lastly, our Brother of Cayouga now here will on his return acquaint the upper nations of the Message we now send, and with the meeting proposed, that all their Young Men may be kept from going to War, towards the Country of these our bretheren, lest any mistake should happen which might obstruct or prevent the proposed Meeting.

They said this was the Message they proposed to send and that now he might diminish or add to it as he judged proper.

Sir William withdrew with Mr Croghan and the Secretary, and upon his return said,

Bretheren,

I have heard and well considered the Message you propose to send by the Cherokees now here, and I approve of it, I have only one addition and which I think very necessary to make to it, and at the same time I recommend it to you as what I will heartily join in.

You know our bretheren the Cherokees have taken the ax in their hands, and made use of it in Conjunction with our people, with good Success against our enemies the french and their Indians, and as they have lost some of their people by it, and have sent you and me word they were determined not to leave off while they had a man left alive I think it would be very proper to encourage them by a joint Belt of Wampum which I have ready, to persevere in their Resolutions go on, and get satisfaction, in which I doubt not they will be assisted by their Bretheren the English. Such a Belt to encourage them I think very necessary for another reason, the French will doubtless set every art at work to prevail on them to lay down the Hatchet, and very probably endeavour to work them about to their Interest and Views.

This addition was approved of by the Six Nations.

Fort Johnson 19 Sepr 1757.

At a Meeting of sundry Indians,

the Mohawks of both Castles, the Oneidas, the Cayougas Sachims, and two Seneca Sachims with the River Indians met in Council and sent to acquaint Sir William that they proposed this Afternoon to deliver the Message agreed on the 18th Instant to the Cherokee Deputies.

When Sir William, Mr Croghan, Capt Butler, the Secretary, and Interpreter came in and were seated the four Cherokee Indians were introduced to the Council by Capt Montour, and taking their Seats in four chairs placed purposely for them, Sir William then lighted the Calumet or Pipe of Peace and Friendship and after smoaking a Whif or two presented it to the four Cherokee Deputies holding it to them, while each drew a Whif, then the Gentlemen present took it and Mr Montour handed it round to every Indian present. The Tobacco from whence it was filled was then put in a Bag to be carried home together with the Calumet by the Cherokees.

Then The Belt a Seneca Sachem, stood up and delivered to the Cherokees the Message proposed by the Six Nations at the conclusion of which he delivered them a very long and Broad White Belt which Sir William furnished.

Then he delivered to them the Additional Message proposed by Sir William with his black belt for their Warriors.

The Speaker then acquainted them that what he had said was agreed upon by Sir William and the Six Nations in Conjunction—that the time of their Departure was left to Sir William who would take care to see them well provided for their journey home and send them to New York by water.

The Chief of the four Cherokee Indians then spoke and said,

Brother Warraghijagey and Bretheren of the Six Nations

The Reception we have met with from you both is such as fills our hearts with satisfaction and gratitude.

We have diligently attended to all you have now said to us, it is locked up in our hearts, and firmly fixed upon our Memories—We shall take care to deliver it to our Nation word for word as you have spoke it. We expect to find some of them on the Frontiers of Virginia, or Maryland, to whom we shall repeat it if they are there, and by whom it will be forwarded without delay to our Country. We doubt not but it will be very agreable to all our people, and that the Meeting you propose will be agreed to, and when our Deputies are on the Road you may expect to see me running before them to give you timely Notice.

Then George a Seneca Sachim stood up and said he proposed to accompany their Bretheren the Cherokees as far as Philadelphia, and if his Shoes would hold out perhaps he might go farther with them.

Fort Johnson 20 Sepr 1757.

At a Meeting of the several Indians as before mentioned, and with them the four Cherokee Deputies.

Sir William in conjunction with the Six Nations took a String of Wampum, and told the Cherokees that Business being now finished between them, herewith they removed all Obstructions, and threw out of the Road all stones and Logs in order to make their Return home easy and pleasant.

Upon which the Cherokee Chief returned his thanks and said that if nothing extraordinary happened to prevent or detain him, he expected to be in his Country within this Month.

True Extracts from the Original Records

Examd by me

Peter Wraxall

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

The humble Petition of Benjamin Franklin Esqr.
Agent appointed by the Aſsembly of Pensylvania —

Sheweth

Feb. 2. 1759

That the Indians, who were formerly poſseſsed of the Land, which form the extensive Countries, now enjoyed by Your Majesty's Subjects, in North America, having been found willing, for small Considerations, to cede, Amicably, large Tracts of those Lands, to Your Majesty, Your Royal Predeceſsors, and the Proprietary Grantees under the Crown, it has always been thought good Policy, to make Purchases thereof, from time to time, as the British Settlements have been extended; and the Indians, at the same time, retiring further back, into the Country, have formed a kind of Frontier, where, while they continue upon Terms of Friendship, Trade, profitable to this Nation, is carried on, with them by exchanging British Manufactures for their Peltry; they contribute to the Prosperity of the British Settlements, in Time of Peace, and are the Chief, and best, Protection of them, from the Inroads of Enemies, in time of War. —

But, if they entertain any Suspicion, that they have been deprived of their Lands, without their Consent, and that no Consideration has been paid for them, or that any Fraud, or Deceipt, hath been practiced towards them, therein, they, usually, conceal their Discontent, until an Opportunity offers of revenging themselves; and, then, especially if excited by an Enemy, commit the most outrageous Acts of Violence, by small Parties, who Plunder and Murder, without regard to Condition, Age, or Sex, and always fly, before a Superior Force, to Places, where their Knowledge of the Country, renders it almost impoſsible to discover and reduce them. —

That, as the Calamities of a War, thus carried on, are not easily prevented, it is almost equally difficult, to put a Stop to them by Treaty, these Natives being unwilling to disclose the Cause of their Resentment, till they have attained, what they deem, sufficient Vengeance, for the supposed Injury; And, when the Secret is drawn from them, and Peace is made, by a Satisfaction promised, the Delay of that Satisfaction, is frequently the Cause of their renewing without Warning, the same Ravages. —

That the Delawar Indians, and other Neighbouring Nations, having, for some time, carried on a cruel War, against Your Majestys Subjects in North America, and having spread Desolation, and Terror, through Your Majestys Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania, and New Jersey, and thereby unpeopled a great Part of those Countries, a Treaty was, at length, set on foot, for the putting an End to these Devastations; during the Course of which Treaty, several Conferences were held, between George Croghan Esq, the Deputy Agent of Sr William Johnson Bart, (whom Your Majesty had been pleased to appoint Sole Agent for Indian Affairs, within the District of these Provinces) and William Denny Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Pensylvania, on the behalf of Thomas and Richard Penn, the Proprietaries, and also, on behalf of the said Province, and Teedyuscung, Chief of all the Delawares, and many other confederated Indian Nations, who had been properly empowered, by them, to make their Demands, and conclude a Peace —.

That, at some of these Conferences, particularly, at One, holden at Easton, in Pensylvania, the 13th of November 1756, Teedyuscung complained that the Indians had been unjustly dispossessed, and defrauded, of large Quantities of Land, by Your Majestys Subjects, particularly, of the Lands which are included within the Forks of the River Delaware, and also, of other Lands, on both Sides the said River. —

That, at another Conference holden at Easton in July 1757, Teedyuscung having earnestly desired, that all Differences, between the Indians and Your Majestys Subjects, might be referred, to Your Majestys Royal Determination; And that the same might be published, throughout all Your Majestys Provinces, It was, finally, agreed (amongst other things) by the said George Croghan, the said Lieutenant Governor, and Teedyuscung, that all the Purchase Deeds and Writings, by which, the said Thomas and Richard Penn, or their Ancestors, or the Grantees of their Ancestors, now hold any Lands, within the back Parts of the Province of Pensylvania, should be examined, and Copies thereof laid, before Your Majesty, for Your Royal Decision, of the Bounds, and Limits, between the Lands, heretofore bought of the Indians, and those, yet unpurchased. —

That Your Petitioner, as Agent, appointed by the Assembly of the Province of Pensylvania, (in which, as well as in Your Majestys adjacent Provinces, the Lives and Properties of many Thousands of Your Majestys Subjects, will be in the utmost Danger, should the

Hostilitys of the Indians, be renewed) begs leave, humbly to represent the Premises, to Your Majesty; And Prays -

That Your Majesty would be pleased to take the Premises into Your Royal Consideration, and to do therein, as to Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, shall seem meet

And Your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

Signed B. Franklin

Copy

1759. Feb. 2.
Ben. Franklin Petition.

f. Benjamin Franklin
abt. the Indians
refer'd to the Comtee. 2. Feb. 1759.

Paris.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council

The humble Petition of Benjamin Franklin Esqr.
Agent appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Sheweth,

That the Indians who were formerly possessors of the Lands, which form the extensive Countries, now enjoyed by your Majesty's Subjects in North America; having been found willing, for small Considerations, to cede Amicably large Tracts of those Lands, to Your Majesty, Your Royal Predecessors, and the Proprietary Grantees under the Crown, it has always been thought good Policy to make Purchases thereof from time to time, as the British Settlements have been extended; & the Indians at the same time retiring further back into the Country, have formed a kind of Frontiers, where, while they continue upon Terms of Friendship, Trade, profitable to this Nation, is carried on with them, by exchanging British Manufactures for their Peltry, they contribute to the Prosperity of the British Settlements in Times of Peace, and are the Chief and best protection of them from the inroads of Enemies in time of War.

But if they entertain any Suspicions that they have been deprived of their Lands without their consent, and that no Consideration has been paid for them, or that any Fraud or Deceipt hath been practiced towards them therein, they usually conceal their Discontent until an opportunity offers of revenging themselves; and then, especially if excited by an Enemy, commit the most outrageous Acts of violence, in small Parties who plunder and Murder, without regard to Condition, Age, or Sex, and always fly before a Superior force to Places where their knowledge of the Country renders it almost impossible to discover and reduce them.

That as the Calamities of a War thus carried on, are not easily prevented, it is almost equally difficult to put a stop to them by Treaty; these Natives being unwilling to disclose the Cause of their Resentment, till they have attained what they deem sufficient Vengeance for the supposed Injury; And when the Secret is drawn from them, and Peace is made by a Satisfaction promised, the delay of that Satisfaction is frequently the Cause of their renewing, without warning, the same Ravages.

That the Delaware Indians, and other Neighbouring Nations having for some time carried on a cruel War against Your Majesty's Subjects in North America, and having spread Desolation & Terror through Your Majesty's Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and thereby unpeopled a great part of those Countries, a Treaty was at length set on foot for the putting an end to these Devastations; during the Course of which Treaty several Conferences were held between George Croghan Esq. the Deputy Agent of Sr William Johnson Bart. (whom Your Majesty had been pleased to appoint Sole Agent for Indian Affairs within the District of these Provinces) and William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, on the behalf of Thomas and Richard Penn the Proprietaries, and also on behalf of the said Province, and Teedyuscung, Chief of all the Delawares and many other Confederated Indian Nations, who had been properly empowered by them to make their Demands and conclude a Peace—

That at some of their Conferences, particularly at one holden at Easton in Pennsylvania, the 13th of November 1756, Teedyuscung complained that the Indians had been unjustly dispossessed and defrauded of large Quantitys of Land by Your Majesty's Subjects, particularly of the Lands which are included within the Forks of the River Delaware, and also of other Lands on both sides the said River.

That at another Conference holden at Easton in July 1757, Teedyuscung having earnestly desired that all Differences between the Indians and Your Majesty's Subjects might be referred to Your Majesty's Royal Determination; and that the same might be published throughout all Your Majesty's Provinces, It was finally agreed (among other things) by the said George Croghan, the said Lieutenant Governor and Teedyuscung, That all the Purchase Deeds and Writings by which the said Thomas and Richard Penn, or their Ancestors, or the Grantees of their Ancestors, now hold any Lands within the back parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, should be examined and Copies thereof laid before your Majesty for Your Royal Decision of the Bounds and Limits between the Lands heretofore bought of the Indians and those yet unpurchased.

That Your Petitioner, as Agent appointed by the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania (in which as well as in Your Majesty's adjacent Provinces the Lives and Properties of many Thousands of Your Majesty's Subjects will be in the utmost Danger, should the Hostilitys of the Indians be renewed) begs leave humbly to represent the Premises to Your Majesty; And prays

That Your Majesty would be pleased to take the Premises into Your Royal Consideration, & to do therein as to Your Majesty in Your great Wisdom shall seem meet

And Your Petitioner shall ever Pray &c.

Signed

B. Franklin

Copy.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council

The humble Petition of Benjamin Franklin Esq^r.
Agent appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Sheweth,

That the Indians who were formerly possessed of the Lands, which form the extensive Countries, now enjoyed by your Majesty's Subjects in North America, having been found willing, for small Considerations, to cede Amicably large Tracts of those Lands, to Your Majesty, Your Royal Predecessors, and the Proprietary Grantees under the Crown, it has always been thought good policy to make Purchases thereof from time to time, as the British Settlements have been extended; the Indians at the same time retiring farther back into the Country, have formed a kind of Frontier, where, while they continued upon Terms of Friendship, Trade, profitable to the Nation, is carried on with them, by exchanging British Manufactures for their Peltry, they promote the Security of the British Settlements in Time of Peace, and are the chief and best protection of them from the Inroads of Enemies in time of War.

But if they entertain any Suspicion that they have been defrauded of their Lands without their consent, and that no Considera=tion has been paid for them, or that any Fraud or Deceit has been practised to seduce them therein, they usually conceal their Resentment until an opportunity offers of revenging themselves; and then, especially if excited by our Enemies, commit the most outrageous Acts of Violence, by small Parties who Plunder and Murder, without regard to Condition, Age, or Sex, and always fly before a Superior force to Places where their knowledge of the Country renders it almost impossible to discover and reduce them.

That as the Calamities of War thus carried on, are not easily prevented, it is almost equally difficult to put a stop to them by Treaty, these Natives being unwilling to disclose the Cause of their Resentment, 'till they have attained what they deem sufficient Vengeance for the supposed Injury; and when the Secret is drawn from them, and Peace is made by a Satisfaction promised, the delay of that Satisfaction is frequently the Cause of their renewing, without warning, the same Ravages.

That the Delaware Indians, and other Neighbouring Nations having for sometime carried on a cruel War against Your Majesty's Subjects in North America, and spreading Desolation & Terror through Your Majesty's Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and thereby unpeopled a great part of those Countries, a Treaty was at length set on foot for putting an End to these Devastations, during the Course of which Treaty several Conferences were held between George Croghan Esqr. the Deputy Agent of Sir William Johnson Bart. (whom Your Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sole Agent for Indian Affairs within the District of those Provinces) and William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania on behalf of Thomas and Richard Penn the Proprietaries, and also on behalf of the said Province, and Teedyuscung, Chief of all the Delawares and many of the Confederate Indian Nations, who had been properly empowered by them to make their Demands and conclude a Peace—

That at some of those Conferences, particularly at one holden at Easton in Pennsylvania, the 13th of November 1756, Teedyuscung complained that the Indians had been unjustly dispossessed and defrauded of large Quantities of Land by Your Majesty's Subjects, particularly of the Lands which are included within the Forks of the River Delaware, and also of other Lands on both sides the said River.

That at another Conference holden at Easton in July 1757, Teedyuscung having earnestly desired that all Differences between the Indians and Your Majesty's Subjects might be referred to Your Majesty's Royal Determination, and that the same might be published throughout all Your Majesty's Provinces, It was finally agreed (amongst other Things) by the said George Croghan, the said Lieutenant Governor and Teedyuscung, That all the Purchase Deeds and Writings, by which the said Thomas and Richard Penn, or their Ancestors, or the Grantees of their Ancestors, now hold any Lands within the back Parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, should be examined and Copies thereof laid before Your Majesty for Your Royal Decision of the Bounds and Limits between the Lands heretofore bought of the Indians and those yet unpurchased.

That Your Petitioner, as Agent appointed by the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania (in which as well as in Your Majesty's adjacent Provinces the Lives and Properties of many Thousands of Your Majesty's Subjects will be in the utmost Danger, should the Hostilities of the Indians be renewed) begs leave humbly to represent the Premises to Your Majesty, And Prays

That Your Majesty would be pleased to take the Premises into Your Royal Consideration, & to do therein as to Your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall seem meet.

And Your Petitioner shall ever Pray &ca.

Signed B. Franklin

Copy.

but, on my Recommendations of them to the Aſsembly they will chearfully enable me to comply with them.

Brother,

Gave a Belt.

I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other Day, and I hope, to your Satisfaction, as I agree with you to submit the Differences about Lands to the Great King, which is your own desire. I now aſsure you that I am heartily disposed and ready with the Kings Deputy Agent, to confirm the Peace, which you and I have been for some time taking Pains to establish.

At a Council held at Easton Monday 1st August 1757. P. M.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, Esquires.

Teedyuscung's Speech made this Morning at the Publick Conferences was read, and the Governor and Council desiring to know of Mr. Peters what part he would act as Proprietary Agent, with respect to producing and giving Copies or Extracts of the Proprietor's Deeds and Title to the disputed Lands, as required in Teedyuscung's Speech to day. Mr. Peters answered that his having the Custody of, or Acceſs to, the Proprietaries Title Deeds is not in vertue of his Office of Secretary, but meerly a private Trust; and he having lately received Expreſs Orders from the Proprietaries not to shew their Deeds, or go into any Hearing, or Altercation about their Title at this or any other Treaty, or Publick Occasion, in this Province, but to submit and lay the same before Sir William Johnson the Kings Agent, who is appointed by his Majesty's Ministers and the Proprietaries, to hear and enquire into the Claims and Disputes of the Delaware Indians about Lands in this Province, and to make his Report thereon to His Majesty for his Royal Determination: He is of Opinion that his exposing or giving Copies of, or Extracts from, the Proprietaries Deeds will be a direct Breach of that private Trust and a disobedience of his orders and that he cannot justify or answer it to them; and therefore hopes the Governor and Council will not require it of him. Mr. Logan as soon as Mr. Peters had delivered himself in this manner, declared it was his Opinion that all the Deeds relating to the Lands the Indians had complain'd of, as taken from them by fraud, should be shewn, read, and explained to them with the names of such Indians as had signed them and that the refusal of this, would be unjust to them and inconsistent with the Proprietary Interest, and further that as the Indians seemed to come down so well disposed to a Peace, the Proprietaries Instructions referring their Complaints to be heard and settled by Sir William Johnson should not be so strictly adhered to, but endeavours used to settle the matters with themselves. for that he was aſsured as their Affairs were circumstanced they would never consent to leave the Determination to Sir William.

The Governor and the other Members likewise apprehending, that it will be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Peace and safety of the Inhabitants of the Province, particularly those near the Frontiers, to refuse to gratify Teedyuscung, the Indian Chief in his desire of seeing, and hearing read the several Deeds referred to in the Governor's said Answer, now read and approved as above; and especially as in the Conference Mr. Weiser had with him this Morning in the Presence of Mr. Croghan, as mentioned in the said Answer, he declared that he would be contented with seeing and having Copies of the said Deeds, and would thereupon say no "more about Differences on Lands but confirm the Peace as soon as that is done"; and on taking the same into Consideration and well knowing all the said Deeds are entered upon the Publick Records at Philadelª, and that the Members of Aſsembly, Commiſsioners, and Quakers had brought up with them exemplified Copies thereof, it coud not prejudice the Proprietaries to produce them publickly, or to read and give Copies thereof to Teedyuscung, especially as the Governor in his Speech, had insisted, that he could not go at this Time into a defence of the Proprietors Title, but that the whole matter must be referred to Sir William Johnson, to be by him fully heard and examined. They do therefore all, (save the said Mr. Peters) now declare it to be their Opinion, and Advice that the five followg. Indian purchase Deeds be produced and read at the Publick Conference to be held with the Indians this Afternoon, vizt. the Copy of the Deed No. 21. dated 28th August 1686, the Confirmation deed for that purchase No. 33, dated 25 August 1737, the deed of release, (No. 33) from the Indians of the Five Nations of the Lands on Sasquahannah River, dated the 11th. October 1736. with the 2d. deed of Release (No. 25) dated the 25 October 1736. from the Chiefs of the Six Nations, for the Lands mentioned in the said Deed (of No. 33) of the 11th. October 1736. and the Deed (No. 38) dated the 22nd. day of August 1749. for the Lands therein mentioned to the Westward of the Kittatinny Hills; And that afterwards Copies of the said Five several Deeds be made and delivered to Teedyuscung

Mr. Weiser attending the Council, and saying he was sure that Teedyuscung would be satisfied with the sight of the Deeds which related only to the Lands North of Tohiccon he was desired to confer with Teedyuscung and his Counsellors thereon in the presence of Mr. Croghan; at which he expreſsed his Satisfaction and said he would willingly undertake it.

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Mr. Weiser attending the Council, and saying he was sure that Teedyuscung would be satisfied with the sight of the Deeds which related only to the Lands North of Tohiccon he was desired to confer with Teedyuscung and his Counsellors thereon in the presence of Mr. Croghan, at which he expressed his Satisfaction and said he would willingly undertake it.

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton, on Monday August 1st. 1757 P.M.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Governor &ca.
The Council. The same Members of Assembly.
The Provincial Commissioners.
A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.
Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.
Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares attended by several Chiefs, and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents, and a great number of others.

Teedyuscung

Pennsylvania 1757

Teedyuscung addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows.

Brother, the Governor,

By this Belt (holding up a Belt) I remember what you said Yesterday in the evening. All was well accepted, and very good, only one Word, or one material thing. When the several different Nations of us, that call ourselves the Ten Nations that are present; I mean the Counsellors, had considered what you said, we approved all except one thing. Also this morning early, when we came to sit down by ourselves, and our Secretary with us, when we had done, and had fully understood one another, and agreed on every word; we then ordered our Secretary to write it down...[John Pumpshire said; I will just mention this in Addition, we ordered him to read it over, three or four Times, and approved it.]... Having done that, we have the Words already written down, and if it please the Governor to hear it read, this that is written down is what was concluded on.

The Governor, in Answer, told him; Brother, you know that this is quite a new Method, and was never practised before.

Brother, it is true, replied Teedyuscung, you are right; this was not formerly practised; it never used to be so. Don't you see that I aim, by having a Clerk of my own, to exceed my Ancestors, by having every thing for the best. I endeavour according to my Ideas, to look to those that have the Authority; as for Instance, if they take up a handful of Corn or Pebbles, if they drop any, even one Grain, I will take notice, and will speak of it that they may take it up.

The Governor then applied to Mr. Croghan to know whether this had ever been practised in any Treaty; Mr. Croghan said it never was, and turning to the King, said, Brother, this is quite a new Method, and what was never before practised, I well know the Indians have good Memories, and can remember what was transacted twenty Years ago, as if Yesterday. I therefore should be glad the King would repeat himself; what he has to say, as we are only treating with him; then Teedyuscung replied, well Brother the Governor, what we have consulted and concluded on this morning is this; I remember you told me last night, that what was transacted last Fall, was laid before the King's Ministers; and we took particular Notice that you told us, that sometime before you came from Philadelphia, you fully intended to make all Satisfaction to me at this Treaty about Lands and Deeds; but that you received a letter or letters from the King or Proprietaries, I am not certain which, you know best, in consequence of which, you told us, that you could not act in this Affair, but that Sir William Johnson was was appointed to transact Indian Affairs, and Mr. Croghan was appointed to act in his Name. We remember very well when we had a private Conference at your Dwelling, and that you and Mr. Croghan rose up, shook Hands with me, and you told us, this was the very man, that was appointed to act between the English and Indians, now, in Consideration of these Things, why should we be obliged to go to Sir William Johnson, to have the Proof of Lands & Deed examined by him; when there is nothing in the way, the Land Affair not to be compared with the great work of Peace, & should not be any Hindrance to our making a League of Friendship &c.

Now I will give you my reasons for not going.

In the first place, I do not know Sir William Johnson; he may be an honest and sincere Man. We do understand that he treats his Indians very well; but we are sensible that some of the Nations are there that have been instrumental to this Misunderstanding, in selling Lands in this Province, having in former Years, usurped that Authority, and called us Women, and threatned to take us by the Foretop, and throw us aside as Women. But, after a long space, I believe it is evident, nay, there are Witnesses present, who can prove that it is otherwise. Also when I have considered these several particulars, as you told us there was nothing in the way to hinder us from confirming a durable and lasting Peace. I at present desire nothing at all of my Brethren the English for my Lands. I only want, for the Satisfaction of the Indians, of the Ten Nations present, and also of all other Indians, that the Deeds may be produced, and well looked into; and as you have told me that Mr. George Croghan was the Man that would settle Affairs for our Peace, here he is: I want nothing but to see the Deeds fairly looked into, & true Copies of them taken and put with these Minutes now taken. And, After they have been fairly taken down, if you agree to this, then I shall, by two Belts tied together, take you by the Hand and, with my Uncles, confirm a lasting Peace with you; and if it please the Governor, and Mr. Croghan, let the Copy of the Deeds, be sent to Sir William Johnson, and to the King, and let him judge. I want nothing of the Land, till the King hath sent Letters back; then if any of the Lands be found, to belong to me, I expect to be paid for it, and not before. Brother, another reason for not going is, if we cannot agree to settle this Affair here, I am afraid the Nations that are watching, and looking into what is done here, will have Reason to think we have not acted an honest Part, as they expect a real, true and lasting Peace will be settled here. I am also concerned on account of our Women and Children back, and of our Brethren the English, on the Frontiers. For these now present, who it was expected would go home with great joy, will go home with their Finger in their Mouth, as every Body expected this would be the Time of confirming a real and lasting Peace. I told you I would proclaim with a loud voice, and those present are Witnesses to what I said, and will not be easy if this is not done. I think nothing hinders us at all.

As you told us you had Letters from the King or Proprietaries. I desire they may be produced and read, and put down with the minutes. Now this is the Conclusion, and in Confirming of what I have said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

The King further said, I desire also that a Copy of what passed in private between you and me, may be given to be entered with these minutes, and that it may be read in Publick, at our next Meeting.

As soon as the Meeting was over, I told the Governor, the Good of his Majesty's Service required, that Teedyuscung's request of having the Deeds and private Conferences read, and Copies of them given him, with a Copy of so much of the Proprietaries Letters as relates to have the Enquiry made by Sir William Johnson, should be granted.

At

192.

Liquor enough & some Pipes & Rum to drink with their Friends in the Castle & so parted well pleased.

N. B. neither Cherokees nor Mohawks came this day as was yesterday promised they being all re:joiced at their Friends the Cherokees Visit & all Drunk together.

Satturday 30 July 1757. Thomas, Nicholas, Red Peter, Joseph Peepy &c. Chiefs of Aughquaga arrived here with about 30 of their People. Sunday the 31. The Nanticoke Nation from Otsiningo came also here to the Amount of

N. B. the Speeches of the Cherokee Indians & the Speech of the Aughquagas & other Susquahanna Indians recorded pages 195. 196. 197 & 198 should have been entered after the above ×

× and being told we should have [illegible] but they being taken down in rough Minutes & the Dispatch from Fort Edward arrives on the [illegible] Minutes were mislaid by which means they were not Entered here in order of time

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Fort Johnson 1 Augt. 1757.

At a Meeting of the Two Mohawks, the Aughqua:gas, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, Conoys and 3 Chero:kees lately come from the Southward. in the Whole about 70 or 80 fighting Men

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
The Revd. Mr. Ogilvie Missionary
Lieut Claus
Capt. Montour Interpr.

Canadagaye chief Sachem of the Mohawks after he had addressed himself to the Indians present, spoke in the name of Sir William as follows

That about midnight an Express arrived from General Webb at Fort Edward acquainting Sir William that a party of 300 English went out upon Lake George to discover the Enemys Motions at Tiendirogo & coming within 10 Miles of said Place [illegible] in the Barracks were attacked by a much superior Number of the Enemy who fired with such an Advantage & this Surprise upon them that no more than 100 made their escape and that Gen^l^ Webb was convinced by the Enemys Motions that an Attack upon Fort William Henry was their Design & therefore desired Sir William to raise all the Militia upon this River except the Flatts and with as many Indians as he could muster together, to march himself & join him as soon as poſsible at Fort Edward that on the Enemys approach they might jointly make such a stand as with the aſsiſtance of Heaven might frustrate the Designs of the Enemy. Sir William told them all he was resolved to go & join the General with all the Militia he could Muster & threw a War Belt to them desiring they would join His Majestys Arms. After some Consultation they returned the following Answer

Brother

We have heard the News you told us with Attention & it is what we have for some time expected. When we left home our Intention was to come & speak to you on Matters of a good deal of Importance to us, however as every thing must give way to the Affair you are now going to pursue we shall not think of settling Matters until this is over. As you desire our Aſsiſtance we promise it you sincerely & hope that he who rules above will give us Succeſs over your & our Enemys but this we must tell you that most of our People are without Arms, Ammunition & Neceſsaries w^ch^ we doubt not

4194.

that you will supply us with

Sir William returned them his answer told them he would order them some Provisions & recommended the making a road to them he also sent away a Belt to the Schoharys Susquahannas another to the Connajoharys Oneidas Tuscaroras inviting them to come & join him.

2 Aug.t As many as were present of the diff.t Nations were armed & fitted out, also several Mohawks the rest they said would be here the next day also the Conajoharys. When they arrived Sir William ordered an Ox to be roasted for their War dance & the next day set off with near 100. several more followed the 2.d & 3.d Day to the amount of 180 in the whole. they arrived at Fort Edward Satturday evening about 9 a Clock 6 Aug.t with above 1700 Militia. 46 of the Stockbridge Indians joined Sir William the 9 who were very serviceable scouting. Sir William returned to his own House Satturday the 20 Inst where he found several Nations of Indians waiting his return to the amount of near 300.

Sunday 21. Chiefs of the several Nations came to wait on Sir William & bid him Welcome home he returned the Compliment & told them he would say something to them the next day as he was then busy writing to the Gov.r of New York who was then in Albany also to several others.

Fort

cery to Stay with my men att Easton, fore to Protackt the Indins and to hinder all Scrobel and * * * which might fall out between Wite Peoble and the Indins, until I shall Receve your houners fourter orders.

I am sir,
With all Due Respect
your humble servind att Command,
JACOB ORNDT.

Easton, July 8th, 1757.

Directed,

To the houncreble William Danny, Esq^{r}., Governor of Pensylvania.

REPORT OF THE INDIANS THAT CAME TO EASTON ℘ WAY OF FORT ALLEN, 1757.

Is as follows.

July the 8th, 1757, No. 133 or there about.
Do. 10th, 11 from Bethlehem.
Do. John Burnshire came with several more from Philadelphia.
Do. the 11th, 3.
Do. I compted the Indians in Easton,
Men, 51, Women, 35, Children, 64, in all 150.
Do. ye 12th, from Bethlehem, 7 Men, 2 Women, 9 in all.
Do. ye 18th, Men, 45, Women, 25, Children, 39, in all, 109, these was chiefly Sinaca's.
Do. ye 26th, there came 6 Men from Fort Allen.
Do. ye 28th, Men, 3, Women, 5, Children, 3, in all, 11.
The whole accompt is 112 Men, 67 Women, 106 Children, Total, 285.

The above ℘ me,
JACOB ORNDT.

P. S. Sum of these Indians hath leaft Easton and went to Fort Allin, but I Do not no how meny.

The feirst Day of August in the Time as the Conference was arrifed at Easton, 16 men, 2 lads, 10 women & Children, 11 of them came from Fort Allin.

During the Conference arrived 16 Indian Men, 2 Lads, 10 Women and Children.

CHRISTIAN BUSSE.

Aug. 1, 1757.

be told to the Indians, lest evil disposed Persons should have suggested any thing to the Contrary; and in the name of the Proprietaries I now disclaim all such right, of which I would have you take Notice. I am pleased you have made choice of that place; it is perfectly agreable to me, and I assure you I will heartily concur with you in using all the means in my Power to have these Lands settled upon you and your Posterity, agreable to Your Request. As to the other Purposes for which you desire this Settlement of Lands, they are so reasonable that I make no doubt, but on my Recommendation of them to the Assembly, they will chearfully enable me to comply with them."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other Day, and I hope to your Satisfaction, as I agree with you to submit the Differences about Lands to the Great King, which is your own desire. I now assure you that I am heartily disposed and ready, with the King's Deputy Agent, to confirm the Peace which you and I have been, for some Time, taking Pains to establish."

At a Council held at Easton, Monday, 1st August, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Teedyuscung's Speech, made this morning at the Publick Conferences, was read, and the Governor and Council desiring to know of Mr. Peters, what part he would act as Proprietary Agent, with respect to producing and giving Copies or Extracts of the Proprietor's Deeds and Title to the disputed Lands, as required in Teedyuscung's Speech to day, Mr. Peters answered, that his having the Custody of, or Access to the Proprietaries' Title Deeds, is not in vertue of his Office of Secretary, but merely a private Trust; and he having lately received Express Orders from the Proprietaries not to shew their Deeds, or go into any Hearing or Altercation about their Title at this or any other Treaty or Publick Occasion in this Province, but to submit and lay the same before Sir William Johnson, the King's Agent, who is appointed by his Majesty's Ministers and the Proprietaries, to hear and enquire into the Claims and Disputes of the Deleware Indians about Lands in this Province, and to make his Report thereon to His Majesty, for his Royal Determination. He is Opinion that his exposing or giving Copies of or Extracts from the Proprietaries' Deeds, will be a direct Breach of that private Trust, and a disobedience of his orders, and that he cannot justify or answer it to them, and therefore hopes the Governor and Council will not require it of him. Mr. Logan, as soon as Mr. Peters had delivered himself in this manner, declared it was his Opinion that all the Deeds relating to the Lands the Indians had complain'd of, as taken from them by fraud, should be shewn, read, and explained to them, with the names of such Indians as had signed them, and that the refusal of this wou'd be unjust to them, and inconsistent with the Proprietary Interest; and further, that as the Indians seemed to come down so well disposed to a Peace, the Proprietaries' Instructions referring their Complaints to be heard and settled by Sir William Johnson, shou'd not be so strictly adhered to, but endeavours used to settle the matters with themselves, for that he was assured as their Affairs were circumstanced, they wou'd never consent to leave the Determination to Sir William.

The Governor and the other Members likewise apprehending that it will be of the most Dangerous Consequence to the Peace and safety of the Inhabitants of the Province, particularly those near the Frontiers, to refuse to gratify Teedyuscung the Indian Chief, in his desire of seeing and hearing read the several Deeds referred to in the Governor's said Answer now read and approved as above, and especially as in the Conference Mr. Weiser had with him this morning in the presence of Mr. Croghan, as mentioned in the said Answer, he declared that "he would be contented with seeing and having Copies of the said Deeds, and would thereupon say no more about the Differences on Lands, but confirm the Peace as soon as that is done;" and on taking the same into Consideration and well knowing all the said Deeds are enter'd upon the Publick Records at Philadelᵃ and that the Members of Assembly, Commissioners and Quakers had brought up with them exemplified Copies thereof, it cou'd not prejudice the Proprietaries to produce them Publickly, or to read and give Copies thereof to Teedyuscung, especially as the Governor in his Speech had insisted that he could not go at this Time into a defence of the Proprietors' Title, but that the whole matter must be referred to Sir William Johnson, to be by him fully heard and examined; They do, therefore, all (save the said Mr. Peters) now declare it to be their Opinion, and Advice, that the five followᵍ Indian Purchase Deeds be produced and read at the Publick Conference to be held with the Indians this Afternoon, vizᵗ: the Copy of the Deed, No. 21, dated 28th August, 1686, the Confirmation Deed for that purchase, No. 33, dated 25 August, 1737, the deed of release (No. 33) from the Indians of the Five Nations of the Lands on Sasquahannah River, dated the 11th October, 1736, with the 2d Deed of Release (No. 25) dated the 25 October, 1736, from the Chiefs of the Six Nations for the Lands mentioned in the said Deed (No. 33) of the 11th October, 1736, and the Deed (No. 38) dated the 22nd day of August, 1749, for the Lands therein mentioned to the Westward of the Kittatiny Hills; And that afterwards Copies of the said Five several Deeds be made and delivered to Teedyuscung.

Mr. Weiser attending the Council, and saying he was sure that Teedyuscung wou'd be satisfied with the sight of the Deeds which related only to the Lands North of Tohiccon, he was desired to confer with Teedyuscung and his Counsellors thereon in the presence of Mr. Croghan, at which he expressed his Satisfaction and said he would willingly undertake it.

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton, on Monday, August 1st, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delewares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents, and a great number of others.

Teedyuscung, addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Governor:

"By this Belt (holding up a Belt), I remember what you said Yesterday, in the Evening. All was well accepted and very good, only one Word, or one material thing. When the several different Nations of us, that call ourselves the Ten Nations, that are present, I mean the Counsellers, had considered what you said, we approved all except one thing. Also, this morning early, when we came to sit down by ourselves, with our Secretary with us, when we had done, and fully understood one another, and agreed on every word, we then ordered our Secretary to write it down. [John Pumpshire said, I will just mention this in Addition, we ordered him to read it over three or four Times, and approved it]. Having done that, we have the Words already written down, and if it please the Governor to hear it read, this that is written down is what was concluded on.

The Governor in answer told him, "Brother, you know that this is quite a new Method, and was never practised before.

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"Brother, it is True," replied Teedyuscung, "you are right, this was not formerly practised, it never used to be so. Don't you see that I aim, by having a Clerk of my own, to exceed my Ancestors by having everything for the best. I endeavor, according to my Ideas, to look to those that have the Authority; as for Instance, if they take up a handful of Corn or Pebbles, if they drop any, even one Grain, I will take notice, and will speak of it that they may take it up."

The Governor then applied to Mr. Croghan to know whether this has ever been practised in any Treaty. Mr. Croghan said it never was, and turning to the King said, "Brother, this is quite a new Method, and what was never before practised. I well know that the Indians have good Memories, and can remember what was transacted twenty years ago, as if Yesterday. I therefore shou'd be glad the King wou'd repeat himself what he has to say, as we are only treating with him." Then Teedyuscung replied "well Brother, the Governor, what we have consulted and concluded on this morning, is this. I remember you told me last night, that what was transacted last Fall was laid before the King's Ministers; and we took particular Notice that you told us, that some time before you came from Philadelphia, you fully intended to make all Satisfaction to me at this Treaty about Lands and Deeds; but that you received a Letter, or Letters from the King, or Proprietaries, I am not certain which, you know best, in consequence of which, you told us that you could not act in this Affair, but that Sir William Johnson was appointed to transact Indian Affairs, and Mr. Geo. Croghan was appointed to act in his name.. We remember very well when we had a private Conference with you at your Dwelling, and that you and Mr. Croghan rose up, shook Hands with me, and you told us this was the very man that was appointed to act between the English and Indians; now in Consideration of these things, why should we be obliged to go to Sir William Johnson to have the Proof of Lands and Deeds examined by him, when there is nothing in the way, the Land Affairs not be compared with the great work of Peace, and should not be any Hinderance to our making a League of Friendship.

"Now I will give you my reasons for not going.

"In the first place I do not know Sir William Johnson; he may be an honest and sincere Man. We do understand that he treats his Indians very well; but we are sensible that some of the Nations are there that have been instrumental to this Misunderstanding in selling Lands in this Province, having in former Years usurped that Authority, and called us Women, and threatened to take us by the Foretop and throw us aside as Women. But, after a long space, I believe it is evident; nay, there are Witnesses present who can prove that it is otherwise. Also when I have considered these several Particulars, as You told us there was nothing in the way to hinder us from confirming a durable and lasting Peace. I at present desire nothing at all of my Brethren, the English, for my Lands; I only want, for the Satisfaction of the Indians of the Ten Nations present, and also of all other Indians, that the Deeds may be produced and well looked into; and as you have told me that Mr. George Croghan was the Man that would settle Affairs for our Peace, here he is; I want nothing but to see the Deeds fairly looked into, and true Copies of them taken and put with these Minutes now taken. And, after they have been fairly taken down, if you agree to this, then I shall, by two Belts tied together, take you by the Hand, and, with my Uncles, confirm a lasting Peace with you; and if it please the Governor and Mr. Croghan, let the Copy of the Deeds be sent to Sir William Johnson, and to the King, and let him judge. I want nothing of the Land till the King hath sent Letters back; then if any of the Lands be found to belong to me, I expect to be paid for it, and not before. Brother, another reason for going is, if we cannot agree to settle this Affair here, I am afraid the Nations that are watching and looking into what is done here, will have Reason to think we have not acted an honest Part, as they expect a real, true, and lasting Peace will be settled here. I am also concerned on account of our Women and Children back, and of our Brethren, the English, on the Frontiers. For these now present, who it was expected would go home with great joy, will go home with their Finger in their Mouth, as every Body expected this would be the Time of confirming a real and lasting Peace. I told you I would proclaim with a loud voice, and those present are Witnesses to what I sayd, and will not be easy if this is not done. I think nothing hinders us at all.

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Gave a Belt.

The King further said, "I desire also that a Copy of what passed in private between you and me, may be given to be entered with these minutes, and that it may be read in Publick at our next Meeting."

As soon as the Meeting was over, I told the Governor the Good of his Majesty's Service required that Teedyuscung's request of having the Deeds and private Conferences read, and Copies of them given him, with a Copy of so much of the Proprietaries' Letters as relates to have the Enquiry made by Sir William Johnson, should be granted.

Pennsylvania. 1757

At a Council held at Easton the 2nd day of August 1757. A. M.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin.	

Mr. Weiser having held a private Conference with Teedyuscung and his principal Counsellors in the presence of Mr. Croghan, agreeable to what was ordered at last Council, the Minutes then taken by Mr. Croghan were read, and are as follows — Viz.

Teedyuscung, with three Nanticokes, who arrived Yesterday, and three of his Council came to Mr. Weisers Lodgings, and desired he would hear what those Nanticokes had to say. Upon which the Nanticoke Chief made the following Speeches.

Brother,

The Chief man of the Nanticokes, has sent me here, to see the Governor, and You; and desired me in his Name, to wipe the Tears from your Eyes, which those Troublesome times may have occasioned; and I do it with this String of Wampum.

A String.

Brothers,

You may have swallowed, since these Troubles arose, something bitter, which has given your Heart some uneasiness: I, with this String of Wampum, remove all Grief from your Hearts, that your Minds may be as easy, as they were in times of Peace.

A String

Brothers,

I see a great deal of Blood spilt; I, with this String, clean the Blood from off your Beds, that you may sleep easy, and from off your Council Seats, that you may sit with pleasure in Council with your Brethren; & with this Feather I open your Ears, which the great high Winds may have stopped, that you may hear what your Brothers may say to you.

Brothers,

We must consider, and think it was not the good Spirit that has occasioned this Disturbance; no, it was the evil Spirit that surely occasioned all this Mischief, and I hope God will direct us to do every thing in our Power to assist in the good work of Peace, that we may be once more united together, and live in Friendship, as the good Spirit has ordered us.

Brothers,

I am come here to this Council Fire, with our Cousins the Delawares and you, to give all the Assistance I can to the good Work of Peace, and to join my Cousin Teedyuscung, and the six Nations, to gather up the Dead Bodies and Scatterd Bones, together, and will join in Prayer to the good Spirit, to hide them; and when the Peace is confirmed, I will put both my Hands, into the Chain of Friendship with you, and our Cousins the Delawares and the Six Nations; to confirm my Words I give this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

This morning Teedyuscung sent Samuel Evans for Mr. Croghan, to go to him at Col: Weisers Lodgings, who immediately went there and found him with five of his Council.

Mr. Weiser told him he wanted to speak with him; he then asked if it was by order of the Governor; Mr. Weiser said it was by Consent of the Governor and Council.

He then asked Teedyuscung, whether he wanted to see all the Deeds of the Province from the first purchase; or those only relating to the back Lands where we are, he said the Reason of his asking was that he believed the whole of the Deeds was not brought brought up, but such as was thought necessary on account of the Complaint and those late purchases; To which Teedyuscung answered, I should be well pleased to have seen all, as the Country to the Sea Shore was first ours; But if there be the Deeds of those Back Lands, which are the main Points, I will be contented, so that I see them and have Copies of them; and of the Letters from the King's Minister's or Proprietors. As soon as that is done, I will not say one Word more, about the Differences or Lands, but confirm the Peace as soon as that is done.

George Croghan

Examined with the original Minute in Mr. Croghan's Hand writing and is a true Copy. 2nd. August 1757.
℘ Conrad Weiser.
Wm. Peters.

The Council took into Consideration the Answer to be given to Teedyuscung's Speech at the Conference Yesterday, and a Draught being prepared was now carefully read, considered, settled, and approved by the Governor and Council (except Mr. Peters who objected and declared himself against producing any of the Proprietaries Deeds) and the said Draught was afterwards read to Mr. Croghan, the Kings Deputy Agent, who was called in for that purpose, and after some Alterations was approved by him.

The Governor at three o'Clock this afternoon, sent a Message to Teedyuscung, that he would be at the place of Conference at five o'Clock, and then give an Answer to his Speech of Yesterday. Notice was likewise sent to the Speaker and Commissioners that the Governor would be at the place of Conference at Five.

Soon after this Message was delivered to Teedyuscung, Pumpshire and James Davies, one of Teedyuscung's Counsellors, came to Mr. Croghan and Mr. Peters, and acquainted them, that Teedyuscung was in Liquor, and the Governor would defer speaking to him till the morning, which being related to the Governor, he agreed to it, and gave orders to Col: Weiser to discharge the guard which was waiting to attend him to the Conference.

About an hour after this Charles Thompson, came to the Governors Lodging, but he being gone out, Thompson told Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters that he was sent by Teedyuscung to the Governor, to know why he did not speak to him this

Pennsylvania. 1757.

this afternoon that the King was very much displeased at it. On which Mr. Mifflen and Mr. Peters told him; that the Meeting was put off at the particular Request of Pumpshire and one of Teedyuscung's Council; who said he was too much in Liquor to attend the Conference that afternoon: To which Thompson answer'd that Teedyuscung was sober, and much displeased at this delay of Buſineſs, and that several of his People, offended thereat were determined to go home. Thompson had scarce been gone a quarter of an hour when Pumpshire and Davis came again and asked if Thompson had been there with a Meſsage from Teedyuscung to the Governor to desire he would give his Answer that Afternoon; they were told that he had been at the House with such a Meſsage but did not see the Governor, on which they said they were glad of it, for that the King and many of the Indians were very drunk, and it would not be proper to meet this Afternoon.

At a Council held at Easton, the 2nd Day of August, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

Mr. Weiser having held a private Conference with Teedyuscung and his principal Counsellors in the presence of Mr. Croghan, agreeable to what was ordered at last Council, the Minutes then taken by Mr. Croghan were read, and are as follows, Viz^{t}:

"Teedyuscung, with three Nanticokes, who arrived Yesterday, and three of his Council, came to Mr. Weiser's Lodgings, and desired he would hear what these Nanticokes had to say; Upon which the Nanticoke Chief made the following Speeches:

"'Brother:

"'The Chief man of the Nanticokes has sent me here to see the Governor and You, and desired me, in his Name, to wipe the Tears from your Eyes which those Troublesome times may have occasioned, and I do it with this String of Wampum.'

"A String.

"'Brothers:

"'You may have swallowed, since these Troubles arose, something bitter, which has given your Heart some uneasiness. I, with this String of Wampum, remove all Grief from your Hearts, that your Minds may be as easy as they were in Times of Peace.'

"A String.

"'Brothers:

"'I see a great deal of Blood spilt. I, with this String, clean the Blood from off your Beds, that you may sleep easy, and from off your Council Seats, that you may sit with pleasure in Council with your Brethren, & with this Feather I open your Ears, which the great high Winds may have stopped, that you may hear what your Brothers may say to you.

"'Brothers:

"'We must consider and think it was not the good spirit that has occasioned this Disturbance; no, it was the evil Spirit that surely occasioned all this Mischief, and I hope God will direct us to do every thing in our Power to assist in the good work of Peace, that we may be once more united together and live in Friendship as the Good Spirit has ordered us.

"'Brothers:

"'I am come here to this Council Fire with our Cousins, the Delawares, and you, to give all the Assistance I can to the good

Work of Peace, and to join my Cousin Teedyuscung, and the six Nations, to gather up the Dead Bodies and Scattered Bones together, and will join in Prayer to the good Spirit to hide them, and when the Peace is confirmed I will put both my Hands into the Chain of Friendship with you and our Cousins, the Delawares, and the Six Nations; to confirm my Words I give this String of Wampum.'

"Gave a String.

"This morning Teedyuscung sent Samuel Evans for Mr. Croghan, to go to him at Col. Weiser's Lodgings, who immediately went there and found him with five of his Council.

"Mr. Weiser told him he wanted to speak with him; he then asked if it was by order of the Governor. Mr. Weiser said it was by Consent of the Governor and Council.

"He then asked Teedyuscung whether he wanted to see all the Deeds of the Province from the first purchase, or those only relating to the back Lands where we are; he said the Reason of his asking was that he believed the whole of the Deeds was not brought up, but such as was thought necessary on account of the Complaint and those late purchases; To which Teedyuscung answered, 'I should be well pleased to have seen all, as the Country to the Sea Shore was first our's, But if there be the Deeds of those Back Lands which are the main Points, I will be contented, so that I see them and have Copies of them, and of the Letters from the King's Ministers or Proprietors. As soon as that is done I will not say one Word more about the Differences or Lands, but confirm the Peace as soon as that is done.'

"GEORGE CROGHAN.

"Examined with the original Minute in Mr. Croghan's Handwriting, and is a True Copy, 2nd August, 1757.

"℔ CONRAD WEISER,
"WM. PETERS."

The Council took into Consideration the Answer to be given to Teedyuscung's Speech at the Conference Yesterday, and a Draught being prepared was now carefully read, considered, settled, and approved by the Governor and Council (except Mr. Peters, who objected and declared himself against producing any of the Proprietaries' Deeds) and the said Draught was afterwards read to Mr. Croghan, the King's Deputy Agent, who was called in for that purpose, and after some alterations was approved by him.

The Governor at three o'Clock this afternoon sent a Message to Teedyuscung that he would be at the place of Conference at five o'Clock, and then give an Answer to his Speech of Yesterday. Notice was likewise sent to the Speaker and Commissioners that the Governor would be at the place of Conference at Five.

Soon after this Message was delivered to Teedyuscung, Pumpshire, and James Davies, one of Teedyuscung's Counsellers, came to Mr. Croghan and Mr. Peters, and acquainted them that Teedyuscung was in Liquor, and the Governor wou'd defer speaking to him till the morning, which being related to the Governor he agreed to it, and gave orders to Col. Weiser to discharge the guard which was waiting to attend him to the Conference.

About an hour after this, Charles Thompson came to the Governor's Lodging, but he being gone out, Thompson told Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters that he was sent by Teedyuscung to the Governor to know why he did not speak to him this afternoon, that the King was very much displeased at it; On which Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters told him that the Meeting was put off at the particular Request of Pumpshire and one of Teedyuscung's Council, who said he was too much in Liquor to attend the Conference that afternoon. To which Thompson answered that Teedyuscung was sober, and much displeased at this delay of Business, and that several of his People offended thereat were determined to go home. Thompson had scarce been gone a quarter of an hour when Pumpshire and Davis came back again, and asked if Thompson had been there with a Message from Teedyuscung to the Governor, to desire he would give his answer that Afternoon; they were told that he had been at the House with such a Message, but did not see the Governor; on which they said they were glad of it, for that the King and many of the Indians were very drunk, and it would not be proper to meet this Afternoon.

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday the third day of August, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Benjamin Chew,	Lynford Lardner,	
John Mifflin,		

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter he had received from the Comissioners in Answer to his Letter relating to their Remonstrance, which was read in these Words:

"Easton, August 1, 1757.

"Sir:

"We are by no means found of entering into a Controversy with you respecting our Right of remonstrating, whether it be as Commissioners, Representatives of the People, or as Freemen of the Province; but your late Letter to us is of such a nature that we should be wanting to ourselves, our Posterity and Country, should we omit asserting the indisputable priviledges that inseperably appertain to these several Characters, and vindicating our Conduct in presenting the Remonstrance.

"This Remonstrance was made from an indispensible Obligation we were under to avert from a People already too much distress'd the Insupportable ill-consequences of a Continuance of the Indian Incursions & Massacres which were threaten'd by Teedyuscung, and in all probability must have ensued had you persisted in refusing him a Demand which all Impartial Persons must think reasonable, and which appears to be so from your granting it. No ill effect cou'd proceed from allowing this Demand, but many from a denial of it—Jealousy and Distrust on the part of the Indians; a break of the Peace 'solemnly settled' by you att the last Treaty held at this place; a general dissatisfaction of the Natives; and of Course a Continuance of the Devastations and Murders of our distressed frontier inhabitants; and a total Allienation of the affections of the Indians from His Majesty's Interest.

"And yet you are pleased to declare that 'our taking upon us to remonstrate ags^{t.} a Measure pregnant with these Mischiefs is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusion, and the highest Invasion of the Rights of the Crown. We have often found that charges against Men, and a Misrepresentation of their Actions, are easier made than supported and justified. You will be pleased to remember that we have as Commissioners a joint power with you in the Disposition of publick money, and are in duty bound to see it appropriated for the benefit of the People we represent; And if we apprehend any Steps are taking which are inconsistent with the Welfare of the Province, We are not only oblidged to remonstrate against them, but to refuse to defray the Expence of them.

"As a Committee of Assembly and Representatives of the Province we also claim a right to address you on any Occasion whatever for the Publick Good; And we must inform you we desire the same Right from the Characters of the Englishmen and Freemen whose Lives and Properties are immediately concerned in the Event and Success of this Conference.

"The first Proprietor in Consideration that our Forefathers wou'd leave their native Land and become joint Adventures with him in settling a Wilderness covenanted to Indemnify them from all Indian Claims. To enable him to do which an Act was passed giving him the sole Power of purchasing Lands of the Natives, and as yet we find that Indian purchases have been so managed that the Natives now claim those very Land, insist they have been defrauded of them, and that those Frauds have been one of the Causes of the Destruction of Multitudes of our Fellow Subjects.

"To settle those matters of Property only is the Business of the present Conference; and if our Attendance on it, the Place being Solemnly concluded by you at the last Treaty with Teedyuscung, as appears by the minutes, and yet to Remonstrate, or give you any this afternoon that the King was very much displeased at it. On which Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters told him; that the Meeting was put off at the particular Request of Pumpshire and one of Teedyuscung's Council, who said he was too much in Liquor to attend the Conference that afternoon: To which Thompson answer'd that Teedyuscung was sober, and much displeased at this delay of Buſineſs, and that several of his People offended thereat were determined to go Home. Thompson had scarce been gone a quarter of an hour when Pumpshire and Davis came again and asked if Thompson had been there with a Meſsage from Teedyuscung to the Governor to desire he would give his Answer that Afternoon; they were told that he had been at the House with such a Meſsage but did not see the Governor, on which they said they were glad of it, for that the King and many of the Indians were very drunk, and it would not be proper to meet this Afternoon:

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the third day of August 1757.

Present

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton
Benjamin Chew
Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner } Esquires
John Mifflin

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter he had received from the Commiſsioners in Answer to his Letter relating to their Remonstrance, which was read in these Words ——

Sir,

Easton August 1 1757 ——

We are by no means fond of entring into a Controversy with you respecting our Right of remonstrating whether it be as Commiſsioners, Representatives of the People or as Freemen of the Province; But your late Letter to us is of such a nature that we should be wanting to ourselves, our Posterity and Country, should we omit aſserting the indisputable priviledges that inseperably appertain to these several Characters, and vindicating our Conduct in presenting the Remonstrance.

This Remonstrance was made from an indispensible Obligation we were under to avert, from a People already too much diſtreſs'd, the Insupportable ill consequences of a Continuance of the Indian Incursions & Maſsacres, which were threaten'd by Teedyuscung, and in all Probability must have ensued had you persisted in refusing him a Demand, which all Impartial Persons must think reasonable, and which appears to be so from your granting it. No ill effect coud proceed from allowing this Demand, but many from a denial of it, Jealousy and Distrust on the Part of the Indians, a break of the Peace —— "solemnly settled" by you at the last Treaty held at this place, a general diſsatisfaction of the Natives, and of Course, a Continuance of the Devastations and Murders of our diſtreſsed frontier Inhabitants, and a total Allienation of the affections of the Indians from His —— Majesty's Interest.

And yet you are pleased to declare that "our taking upon us to remonstrate agt. a Measure, pregnant with these Mischiefs" is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusion, and the highest Invasion of the Rights of the Crown" We have often found that charges against Men, and a Mis-representation of their Actions, are easier made than supported and justified — You will be pleased to remember that we have as Comissioners a joint power with you, in the Disposition of publick Money and are in duty bound to see it appropriated for the benefit of the People we represent: And if we apprehend any Steps are taking, which are inconsistent with the Welfare of the Province. We are not only oblidged to remonstrate against them, but refuse to defray the Epence of them.

As a Committee of Aſsembly and Representatives of the Province, we also claim a right to addreſs you on any Occasion whatever for the Publick Good: And we must inform you, we desire the same Right from the Characters of Englishmen and Freemen, whose Lives and Properties are immediately concerned in the Event and Succeſs of this Conference.

The first Proprietor in Consideration that our Forefathers would leave their native Land and become joint Adventerers with him in settling a Wilderneſs, covennanted to Indemnify them from all Indian Claims — To enable him to do which an Act was paſsed giving him the sole Power of purchasing Lands of the Natives; and as yet we find that Indian purchases have been so managed, that the Natives now claim those very Lands, insist they have been defrauded of them, and that those Frauds have been one of the Causes of the Destruction of Multitudes of our Fellow Subjects.

To settle those matters of Property only is the Busineſs of the present Conference, and of our Attendance on it; the Peace being Solemnly concluded by you at the last Treaty with Teedyuseung as appears by the minutes: And yet to Remonstrate, or give you any information in this important Affair, in which the People are so remarkably concerned it seems, is highly criminal in your Opinion: — Had we claimed and insisted on the Right of making Peace and War or of directing the modes to be observed, in conducting the present Treaty, or of Nominating a Clerk for the Chief, as pertaining to our Nations, you might with some degree of Justice have charged us with "Invading the just Rights of the Crown". But as no reasonable Construction can justly extend the Remonstrance to any such Claim, we are astonished you should be prevailed -- on, by any sett of men whatever to exhibit such a Charge against us without the least Foundation: our Remonstrance was decent and respectful only advising, and far from directing or dictating to you. The Chief made a reasonable Demand, such as he apprehended was the only means of preventing any future misunderstanding's between his Majesty's Subjects and the Natives; A Demand which was resolved on in full Council at Diahoga before his Arrival here; and to enforce which, he prepared a Belt: And a Demand which he was determined to have granted to him, or to depart without proceeding on the Busineſs of the Conference.

Could the

Pennsylvania: 1757.

— Coud the Governor imagine that a Free People can see their Country the Theatre of Rapine, Bloodshed & Confusion, their Fellow Subjects destroyed, their Habitations deserted, their Wives and Children Masacred or carried into the most barbarous Captivity, and not interest themselves in averting those inexpreſsible Evils, when the fairest Opportunity that ever offered, prevents itself? – And is it poſsible that you can entertain such an Opinion of us, as to imagine we are to be detered from remonstrating against Measures which we apprehend had a Tendency to promote a Continuance of these Misfortunes? This in all Free Governments (and we hope the one we live in is so) Where Tyranny and Despotism are not in fashion, is what the People both by Law and the nature of the Constitution have a Right to do whenever any Measures are taking which they conceive Inconsistent with the publick Welfare; much more against those, which instead of securing the Tranquility of the Community, carry an aspect of involving the whole People, in a Scene of Blood, War, and Confusion.

"You also are pleased to think it an heinous Offence that we should "give an Opinion" tho in a matter that so nearly concerned us" and pronounce the "Demand so reasonable and just". If Teedyuscung's Demand was reasonable and just; as it appears from your granting it; wherein could the crime consist in pronouncing it so, or "of giving over Opinion of the matter"? – We know of no Law against giving an Opinion in any matter whatever provided it is not treasonable, or inconsistent with the Publick Peace. And we hope never to see the Time when a Governor's Prohibition's, shall have the Sanction of a Law, or the same regard paid to it, and should we submit to it now, you may hereafter with equal Justice, forbid us to speak, and at last to have any Opinion at all.

We intreat you to consider that we are Freemen and Subjects to a gracious King, who never yet disputed his Peoples Right to addreſs him on any Occasion whatever. Nor ever thought it repugnant to his "Honour" or inconsistent with the "Duty of the Station" of his Governors to receive the decent and moderate remonstrances of his Subjects with their Lives and Properties were concerned – That we shall ever be tenacious of our Rights and shall with freedom Remonstrate to you, whenever the Duty of our Station; or our Interest as Freemen and Subjects shall direct us for the Publick Good – And we are so far from suspecting that we shall incur his Majesty's Displeasure herein, that we doubt not but on a fair Representation to him; we shall meet with that Justice and Redreſs, which must ever flow from the Throne of a Gracious King and Father of his People, and the known Wisdom of his Parliaments.

We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient hum:ble Servants

Jos: Galloway,

Wm. Masters

Jos: Fox

John Hughes

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton on Wednesday, August the 3d. 1757. A. M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Governor &ca.

The Council. The same Members of Aſsembly.

The Provincial Commiſsioners

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, & others, the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents, and a great number of others.

The Governor told Teedyuscung that five o Clock Yesterday was appointed for the time of Meeting; but understood that the King was then particularly engaged with some Friends lately come in, he had deferred Meeting them till this Morning.

The Governor spoke as follows.

Brother,

I have well weighed and considered what you said to me at our last Meeting and am sorry you do not incline to go to Sir William Johnson to have your Complaints strictly enquired into and examined by him. It is true Sir William has for some time past, had a general Commiſsion from the King to superintend Indian Affairs, and that he has given Mr. Croghan a Power to act as his Deputy, under which he might have been Justified in going into an Examination as well of your Complaints as the Proprietaries defence, had not the King's Ministers lately been pleased to direct the hearing to be before Sir William Johnson himself. Though you may think yourselves at Liberty, and may refuse to comply with these Directions, yet, as I told you before, I am the King's Servant, and obliged to obey, and cannot take upon me to go into a Defence of the Proprietaries Title at this Time, But as you so earnestly desire to see the Deeds for the Lands mentioned in your last Treaty, that you may be satisfied whether they are genuine, or whether the Indians who signed them had a Right to sell those Lands, I have brought them with me, and am willing to shew them to you now, or at any other time you will appoint and give you copies of them agreeable to your Request.

Here the Deeds were laid down on the Table.

And now let all further Debates and Altercations concerning Lands, rest here, till they shall be fully examined and looked into by Sir William Johnson in order to be transmitted to the King for his royal Determination.

Brother,

After having gratified you in every reasonable Request, and being sincerely desirous to re-establish that Friendship and Brotherly Love which so happily subsisted between your Ancestors and ours, I am ready with the King's Deputy Agent to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned with both my Hands, and confirm a lasting Peace, and exchange them with one Prepared for that purpose, in the name of the King of England, and all his Subjects, as soon as we can agree upon the Terms.

Brother,

The Orders of his Majesty's Ministers, on this Occasion, has been signified to me by the Proprietaries, which is the proper Channel through which they should come. That you may the better understand this, it will be necessary to inform you, that the Proprietaries are Governors in Chief over this Province, and I am appointed their Deputy with the Approbation of the Crown. When, therefore, the last Treaty was laid before the King's Ministers they gave the Proprietaries notice of their Resolution, that the matter should be heard before Sir William Johnson only, to whom they would send special Directions for that purpose. The Proprietaries, for whom I act in this case, have made me acquainted with the Ministers Orders, and desired me to regulate my Conduct by them. It would have been irregular & improper to have sent the Order itself to me, but I do not doubt the King's Ministers have transmitted it to Sir William Johnson as an Authority for him to hear and examine our Differences, and that he has received it before this Time. As I could not suspect that you would have required a Copy of such of the Proprietaries Letters as relate to this matter, I did not bring them with me here; wherefore, it is not in my Power to comply with your Request, to furnish you with Copies of them; and to confirm the Truth of this, I give you this Belt of Wampum.

When the Governor had ended his Speech, he asked the King, whether he would have the Deeds read now, and Copies taken. Before the King returned an Answer, he took up the Belt, which the Governor had just delivered, and rising up, Spoke first to the Delawares, & then to the five Nations; then turning to the Governor, said.

Brother,

I understand the Words you have said here, but they are not agreeable to to your Knowledge, nor a full answer to what I said. There are two things not agreeable.

The Governor said, Will the King Please to tell what these two Things be, no, replied the King, let the Governor find them out. The Governor said, he did not know what the King meant; he wished he knew, what Answer to make.

Teedyuscung then said, If it please the Governor, in a few Words, what has been spoken on that Belt is as Rumbling over the Earth, or Confusion about Lands, I did not want you to make mention of them, when I expected an Answer in a loving manner. I wanted you should come to the main Point, without having so many words with it.

As the Indians seemed very much at a Loss about the Governor's Speech, I spoke to the King, and told him, that the first part of the Governor's Speech was only to inform the King, that the Deeds are now produced, and Copies will be given to him, agreeable to his own Request, that they may be sent to Sir William Johnson, to be by him transmitted to the King for his Determination. This done, we in the next place now Offer to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned at the last Meeting: That what was said about agreeing upon Terms, only referred to the Exchange of

Prisoners, and other Things usual on making Peace; which Teedyuscung said he would do after the peace was confirmed: that in the Conclusion of his Speech, the Governor only told the King, that the Proprietaries Letters, for a Copy of which the King asked, were at Philadelphia, for which Reason the Governor could not comply with what the King had required but that an Extract of as much of them as referred to this Affair, will be delivered to me some time hence: in Confirmation of which the Governor gave the Belt.

As soon as the King heard this, he rose up, and taking up the two Belts tied together, he spoke as follows.

I desire you would with Attention hear me. By these two Belts I will let you know what was the ancient regular Method of confirming a lasting Peace. This you ought to have considered, and to have done; but I will put you in mind. You may remember, when you took hold of my Hand, and led me down, and invited my Uncles, several of whom are present, with some from each of the Ten Nations, when we had agreed we came down to take hold of one of your Hands and my Uncles came to take hold of the other Hand. Now as this Day and this Time is appointed to meet and confirm a lasting Peace, we, that is, I and my Uncles, as we stand, and you, as you stand in the name of the Great King, three of us standing, we will all look up, and by continuing to observe the Agreements by which we shall oblige ourselves one to another, we shall see the clear Light and Friendship shall last to us, and to our Posterity after us, for ever. Now, as I have two Belts, and Witnesses are present who will speak the same, by these Belts, Brothers, in the presence of the Ten Nations, who are witnesses, I lay hold of your Hand (taking the Governor by the Hand) and brighten the chain of Friendship that shall be lasting; and whatever Conditions shall be proper for us to agree too, may be mentioned afterwards: This is the Time to declare our mutual Friendship. Now, Brother, the Governor, to confirm what I have said, I have given you my Hand, which you were pleased to rise and take hold of; I leave it with you. When you please, I am ready, Brother, if you have any thing to say as a token of confirming the Peace, I shall be ready to hear; and as you arose, I will rise up, and lay hold of your Hand. To confirm what I have said, I give you these Belts.

Gave two Belts tied together.

The Governor said that he and I would be ready to give an Answer presently. Then the King taking out another Belt said, If the Governor please, I have a word or two more to say to you, In remembering the old ancient Rules of making Friends, I remember I was formerly represented as a woman by my Uncles, the Six or Five Nations; but they gave me a pipe, and good Tobacco; those present know it to be true; and what I say is in behalf of all those present, and those far off. That Pipe and good Tobacco of Friendship I now deliver to you. Brother, when you shall smoke that good Tobacco, it will give you such a Relish, that you shall feel it as long as the Sun Shines. That very good Tobacco and Pipe, that I shall deliver into your Hand, represents among us a perpetual Friendship. Now I deliver you an equal part of it, and I desire it may be a lasting Comfort in this World, and the World to come.

Gave a Belt.

After Teedyuscung had confirmed the Peace in behalf of the Ten Nations he represents, his Honour the Governor, and myself, confirmed it in behalf of the King, and all His Subjects, and exchanged the Belts in the following manner.

Brother Teedyuscung and all our Brethren, of the Ten Nations,

We your Brethren all his Majesty's Subjects now present, we have heard with Satisfaction what you have said, and with great pleasure, receive the two Belts you have given us, which will confirm a lasting Peace to us and our Posterity, and we embrace this Meeting to exchange with you, a Belt of Friendship, and take hold of you with one Hand, and the Five Nations with the other, and confirm, in the Name of the King of Great-Britain, and all his Subjects a lasting Peace, that may continue as long as the Sun and Moon give Light; and we hope this day may be always held in Remembrance, by our Posterity; and we will be ready to consult with you at any Time about settling other matters, as you yourself have said. We now rise and take you into our Arms, and embrace you with the greatest Pleasure as our Friends and Brethren, and heartily desire we may ever hereafter look on one another as Brethren & Children of the same Parents: As a Confirmation of this we give you this Belt.

Gave a very large White Belt, with the Figures of three Men in it, representing His Majesty King George, taking hold of the Five nation King, with one Hand, and Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, with the other, and marked with the follow.g Letters and Figure, G.R. 5N.D.K. for King George, Five Nations, & Delaware King.

This done, the King again asked the Governor for a Copy of the Conferences that had been held in private, that they might be read in Publick and entered with the Minutes. The Governor said it was ready, and should be delivered immediately, and one was sent for it. The Governor then asked the King when it would be agreeable to him to have the Deeds read, The King said to-morrow Morning, between seven and eight a Clock; which time was accordingly agreed on; and the reading of the private Conferences was deferred till that Time.

I think it necessary to insert here the following Speech of Labachpeton, a Delaware Chief, made to Teedyuscung at the Time he seemed at a Loss about the Governors Speech to him which is as follows.

"What has not your Brother desired you to bring us down by the Hand to make Peace! why dont you do it? We have been here these twenty days, and have heard nothing but Scolding and disputing about Lands: Settle the Peace and let all these disputes stand till after."

As soon as the meeting was over, I let the Governor Know I could not help taking notice, that there was one Deed relative to those Lands wanting, which is mentioned in a Treaty held by this Government with the Indians in 1728, said there to be dated in 1718, And that I expected to see that Deed, and have a Copy of it; and likewise Extracts of so much of the

Proprietaries Letters

__NOTE__: THERE ARE NO PAGES NUMBERED 52 TO 59 INCLUSIVE.

Proprietaries Letter to him as relates to the Desire of his Majestys Ministers, signifying to them, that they ordered the Differences subsisting between them and the Indians to be examined by Sir William Johnson. And that as Teedyuscung (in answer to a Message, his Honour had sent by Mr Weiser to him Yesterday Morning which will appear as follows) said, that he would be contented, so he see all the Deeds, relative to these Back Lands now in dispute, and have Copies of them, and of the Proprietaries Letter; and further said, as soon as that was done, he would not say one Word more about the Disputes about Lands; I then let his Honour know, as Teedyuscung had now confirmed the Peace, I expected his Honour would now furnish me with a Copy of that Deed and the Proprietaries Letter to him.

Soon after this Message was delivered to Teedyuscung, Pumpshire, and James Davies, one of Teedyuscung's Counsellers, came to Mr. Croghan and Mr. Peters, and acquainted them that Teedyuscung was in Liquor, and the Governor wou'd defer speaking to him till the morning, which being related to the Governor he agreed to it, and gave orders to Col. Weiser to discharge the guard which was waiting to attend him to the Conference.

About an hour after this, Charles Thompson came to the Governor's Lodging, but he being gone out, Thompson told Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters that he was sent by Teedyuscung to the Governor to know why he did not speak to him this afternoon, that the King was very much displeased at it; On which Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters told him that the Meeting was put off at the particular Request of Pumpshire and one of Teedyuscung's Council, who said he was too much in Liquor to attend the Conference that afternoon. To which Thompson answered that Teedyuscung was sober, and much displeased at this delay of Business, and that several of his People offended thereat were determined to go home. Thompson had scarce been gone a quarter of an hour when Pumpshire and Davis came back again, and asked if Thompson had been there with a Message from Teedyuscung to the Governor, to desire he would give his answer that Afternoon; they were told that he had been at the House with such a Message, but did not see the Governor; on which they said they were glad of it, for that the King and many of the Indians were very drunk, and it would not be proper to meet this Afternoon.

At a Council held at Easton, Wednesday the third day of August, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

James Hamilton,	Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew,	Lynford Lardner, }
John Mifflin,	

The Governor laid before the Council a Letter he had received from the Comissioners in Answer to his Letter relating to their Remonstrance, which was read in these Words:

"EASTON, August 1, 1757.

"Sir:

"We are by no means found of entering into a Controversy with you respecting our Right of remonstrating, whether it be as Commissioners, Representatives of the People, or as Freemen of the Province; but your late Letter to us is of such a nature that we should be wanting to ourselves, our Posterity and Country, should we omit asserting the indisputable priviledges that inseperably appertain to these several Characters, and vindicating our Conduct in presenting the Remonstrance.

"This Remonstrance was made from an indispensible Obligation we were under to avert from a People already too much distress'd the Insupportable ill-consequences of a Continuance of the Indian Incursions & Massacres which were threaten'd by Teedyuscung, and in all probability must have ensued had you persisted in refusing him a Demand which all Impartial Persons must think reasonable, and which appears to be so from your granting it. No ill effect cou'd proceed from allowing this Demand, but many from a denial of it—Jealousy and Distrust on the part of the Indians; a break of the Peace 'solemnly settled' by you att the last Treaty held at this place; a general dissatisfaction of the Natives; and of Course a Continuance of the Devastations and Murders of our distressed frontier inhabitants; and a total Allienation of the affections of the Indians from His Majesty's Interest.

"And yet you are pleased to declare that 'our taking upon us to remonstrate ags$^{t.}$ a Measure pregnant with these Mischiefs is illegal, unconstitutional, introductive of the greatest Confusion, and the highest Invasion of the Rights of the Crown. We have often found that charges against Men, and a Misrepresentation of their Actions, are easier made than supported and justified. You will be pleased to remember that we have as Commissioners a joint power with you in the Disposition of publick money, and are in duty bound to see it appropriated for the benefit of the People we represent; And if we apprehend any Steps are taking which are inconsistent with the Welfare of the Province, We are not only oblidged to remonstrate against them, but to refuse to defray the Expence of them.

"As a Committee of Assembly and Representatives of the Province we also claim a right to address you on any Occasion whatever for the Publick Good; And we must inform you we desire the same Right from the Characters of the Englishmen and Freemen whose Lives and Properties are immediately concerned in the Event and Success of this Conference.

"The first Proprietor in Consideration that our Forefathers wou'd leave their native Land and become joint Adventures with him in settling a Wilderness covenanted to Indemnify them from all Indian Claims. To enable him to do which an Act was passed giving him the sole Power of purchasing Lands of the Natives, and as yet we find that Indian purchases have been so managed that the Natives now claim those very Land, insist they have been defrauded of them, and that those Frauds have been one of the Causes of the Destruction of Multitudes of our Fellow Subjects.

"To settle those matters of Property only is the Business of the present Conference; and if our Attendance on it, the Place being Solemnly concluded by you at the last Treaty with Teedyuscung, as appears by the minutes, and yet to Remonstrate, or give you any information in this important affair in which the People are so remarkably concerned, it seems is highly criminal in your Opinion. Had we claimed and insisted on the Right of making Peace and War, or of directing the modes to be observed in conducting the present Treaty, or of Nominating a Clerk for the Chief as pertaining to our Stations, you might with some degree of Justice have charged us with 'Invading the just Rights of the Crown.' But as no reasonable Construction can justly extend the Remonstrance to any such claim, we are astonished you should be prevailed on by any sett of men whatever to exhibit such a Charge against us without the least Foundation. Our Remonstrance was decent and respectful, only advising, and far from directing or dictating to you. The Chief made a reasonable Demand, such as he apprehended was the only means of preventing any future misunderstandings between his Majesty's Subjects and the Natives; A Demand which was resolved on in full Council at Diahoga before his arrival here; and to enforce which he prepared a Belt; And a Demand which he was determined to have granted to him, or to depart without proceeding on the Business of the Conference.

"Cou'd the Governor imagine that a free People can see their Country the Theatre of Rapine, Bloodshed, & Confusion, their fellow-Subjects destroyed, their Habitations deserted, their Wives and Children Massacred, or carried into the most barbarous Captivity, and not interest themselves in averting those inexpressible Evils, when the fairest Opportunity that ever offered presents itself? And is it possible that you can entertain such an Opinion of us as to imagine we are to be detered from remonstrating against measures which we apprehend had a Tendency to promote a Continuance of these Misfortunes? This, in all free Governments (and we hope the one we live in is so), Where Tyranny and Despotism are not in fashion, is what the People, both by Law and the nature of the Constitution, have a Right to do whenever any Measures are taking which they conceive Inconsistent with the Publick Welfare, much more against those which, instead of Securing the Tranquility of the Community, carry an aspect of involving the whole People in a Scene of Blood, War, and Confusion.

"You also are pleased to think it an heinous Offence that we should 'Give an Opinion,' tho' in a matter that so nearly concerned us, 'and pronounce the Demand so reasonable and just.' If Teedyuscung's Demand was reasonable and just, as it appears from your granting it, wherein could the crime consist in pronouncing it so, or 'of giving our Opinion of the matter?' We know of no Law against giving an Opinion in any matter whatever, provided it is not treasonable, or inconsistent with the Publick Peace; And we hope never to see the Time when a Governor's Prohibitions shall have the Sanction of a Law, or the same regard paid to it, and should we submit to it now, you may hereafter with equal Justice forbid us to speak, and at last to have any Opinion at all.

"We entreat you to consider that we are Freemen, and Subjects to a gracious King, who never yet disputed his People's Right to address him on any Occasion whatever. Nor ever thought it repugnant to his 'Honour' or inconsistent with the 'Duty of the Station' of his Governors to receive the decent and moderate remonstrances of his Subjects, with their Lives and Properties were concerned; That we shall ever be tenacious of our Rights, and shall with fredom Remonstrate to you whenever the Duty of our Station, or our Interest as Freemen and Subjects, shall direct us for the Publick Good; and we are so far from suspecting that we shall incur his Majesty's Displeasure herein, that we doubt not but, on a fair Representation to him, we shall meet with that Justice and Redress which must ever flow from the Throne of a Gracious King and Father of his People, and the known Wisdom of his Parliaments.

"We are, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servants,

"JOS. GALLOWAY,
"Wm. MASTERS,
"JOS. FOX,
"JOHN HUGHES."

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton, on Wednesday, August the 3d, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents, and a great number of others.

The Governor told Teedyuscung that five o'Clock Yesterday was appointed for the time of Meeting; but understood that the King was then particularly engaged with some Friends lately come in, he had defered Meeting them till this Morning.

The Governor spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I have well weighed and considered what you said to me at our last Meeting, and am sorry you do not incline to go to Sir

"We entreat you to consider that we are Freemen, and Subjects to a gracious King, who never yet disputed his People's Right to address him on any Occasion whatever. Nor ever thought it repugnant to his 'Honour' or inconsistent with the 'Duty of the Station' of his Governors to receive the decent and moderate remonstrances of his Subjects, with their Lives and Properties were concerned; That we shall ever be tenacious of our Rights, and shall with fredom Remonstrate to you whenever the Duty of our Station, or our Interest as Freemen and Subjects, shall direct us for the Publick Good; and we are so far from suspecting that we shall incur his Majesty's Displeasure herein, that we doubt not but, on a fair Representation to him, we shall meet with that Justice and Redress which must ever flow from the Throne of a Gracious King and Father of his People, and the known Wisdom of his Parliaments.

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The Governor spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I have well weighed and considered what you said to me at our last Meeting, and am sorry you do not incline to go to Sir

William Johnson to have your Complaints strictly enquired into and examined by him. It is true, Sir William has for some time past had a general Commission from the King to superintend Indian Affairs, and that he has given Mr. Croghan a Power to act as his Deputy, under which he might have been Justified in going into an Examination, as well of our Complaints as the Proprietaries' Defence, had not the King's Ministers lately been pleased to direct the hearing to be before Sir William Johnson himself. Though you may think yourselves at Liberty, and may refuse to comply with these Directions, yet, as I told you before, I am the King's Servant, and oblidged to obey, and cannot take upon me to go into a Defence of the Proprietaries' Title at this time. But as you so earnestly desire to see the Deeds for the Lands, mentioned in your last Treaty, that you may be satisfied whether they are genuine or whether the Indians who signed them had a Right to sell those Lands; I have brought them with me, and am willing to shew them to you now, or at any other time you will appoint, and give you copies of them agreeable to your Request."

Here the Deeds were laid down on the Table.

"And now let all further Debates and Altercations concerning Lands rest here, till they shall be fully examined and looked into by Sir William Johnson, in order to be transmitted to the King for his royal Determination."

"Brother:

"After having gratified you in every reasonable Request, and being sincerely desirous to re-establish that Friendship and Brotherly Love which so happily subsisted between your Ancestors and ours, I am ready, with the King's Deputy Agent, to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned with both my Hands, and confirm a lasting Peace, and exchange them with one Prepared for that purpose, in the name of the King of England and all his Subjects, as soon as we can agree upon the Terms.

"Brother:

"The Orders of his Majesty's Ministers, on this Occasion, has been signified to me by the Proprietaries, which is the proper Channel through which they should come. That you may the better understand this, it will be necessary to inform you that the Proprietaries are Governors-in-Chief over this Province, and I am appointed their Deputy, with the Approbation of the Crown. When, therefore, the last Treaty was laid before the King's Ministers, they gave the Proprietaries notice of their Resolution, that the matter should be heard before Sir William Johnson only; to whom they wou'd send special Directions for that purpose. The Proprietaries, for whom I act in this case, have made me acquainted with the Ministers' Orders, and desired me to regulate my Conduct by them. It would have been irregular & improper to have sent the Order itself to me; but I do not doubt the King's Ministers have transmitted it to Sir William Johnson, as an Authority for him to hear and examine our Differences, and that he has received it before this Time. As I could not suspect that you would have required a Copy of such of the Proprietaries' Letters as relate to this matter, I did not bring them with me here; wherefore, it is not in my Power to comply with your Request to furnish you with Copies of them; and to confirm the Truth of this, I give you this Belt of Wampum."

When the Governor had ended his Speech, he asked the King whether he would have the Deeds read now and Copies taken; Before the King returned an Answer he took up the Belt, which the Governor had just delivered, and rising up, Spoke first to the Delawares & then to the five Nations, then turning to the Governor, said:

"Brother:

"I understand the Words you have said here, but they are not agreeable to your knowledge, nor a full answer to what I said. There are two things not agreeable.

The Governor said, "Will the King Please to tell what these two Things be," "no," replied the King, "let the Governor find them out." The Governor said, he did not know what the King meant, he wished he knew what Answer to make.

Teedyuscung then said, "If it please the Governor, in a few Words, what has been spoken on that Belt is as Rumbling over the Earth, or Confusion about Lands, I did not want you to make mention of them; when I expected an Answer in a loving manner, I wanted you should come to the main Point without having so many words with it."

As the Indians seemed very much at a Loss about the Governor's Speech, I spoke to the King, and told him that the first part of the Governor's Speech was only to inform the King, that the Deeds are now produced and Copies will be given to him agreeable to his own Request, that they may be sent to Sir William Johnson, to be by him transmitted to the King for his Determination; This done, we in the next place now Offer to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned at the last Meeting, That what was said about agreeing upon Terms, only referred to the Exchange of Prisoners, and other Things usual on making Peace, which Teedyuscung said he would do after the peace was confirmed; that in the Conclusion of his Speech, the Governor only told the King that the Proprietaries Letters, for a Copy of which the King asked, were at Philadelphia, for which Reason the Governor could not comply with what the King had requested, but that an Extract of as much of them as referred to this Affair, will be delivered to me some time hence, in Confirmation of which the Governor gave the Belt.

As soon as the King heard this he rose up, and taking up the two Belts tied together, he spoke as follows:

"I desire you would with attention hear me. By these two Belts I will let you know what was the ancient regular Method of confirming a lasting Peace. This you ought to have considered, and to have done, but I will put you in mind. You may remember when you took hold of my Hand and led me down, and invited my Uncles, several of whom are present, with some from each of the Ten Nations, when we had agreed we came down to take hold of one of your Hands, and my Uncles came to take hold of the other Hand. Now, as this Day and this Time is appointed to meet and confirm a lasting Peace, we, that is, I and my Uncles, as we stand, and you, as you stand in the name of the Great King, three of us standing, we will all look up, and by continuing to observe the Agreements by which we shall oblige ourselves one to another, we shall see the clear Light, and Friendship shall last to us, and to our Posterity after us, forever. Now, as I have two Belts, and Witnesses are present who will speak the same by these Belts, Brothers, in the presence of the Ten Nations, who are witnesses, I lay hold of your Hand (taking the Governor by the Hand), and brighten the chain of Friendship that shall be lasting, and whatever Conditions shall be proper for us to agree too, may be mentioned afterwards. This is the Time to declare our mutual Friendship. Now Brother, the Governor, to confirm what I have said, I have given you my Hand, which you were pleased to rise and take hold of; I leave it with you. When you please, I am ready Brother, if you have any thing to say as a token of confirming the Peace, I shall be ready to hear, and as you arose, I will rise up, and lay hold of your Hand. To confirm what I have said, I give you these Belts."

Gave two Belts tied together.

The Governor said that he and I would be ready to give an Answer presently. Then the King taking out another Belt said, "If the Governor please, I have a word or two more to say to you. In remembering the old ancient Rules of making Friendp. I remember I was formerly represented as a woman by my Uncles, the Six or Five Nations; but they gave me a pipe and good Tobacco, those present know it to be true, and what I say is in behalf of all those present, and those far off. That Pipe and good Tobacco of Friendship I now deliver to you. Brother, when you shall smoke that good Tobacco, it will give you such a relish that you shall feel it as long as the Sun Shines. That very good Tobacco and Pipe that I shall deliver into your Hand, represents among us perpetual Friendship. Now I deliver you an equal part of it, and I desire it may be a lasting Comfort in this World and the World to come."

Gave a Belt.

After Teedyuscung had confirmed the Peace in behalf of the Ten Nations he represents, his Honour to the Governor and myself, confirmed it in behalf of the King and all His Subjects, and exchanged the Belts in the following manner:

"Brother Teedyuscung and all our Brethren of the Ten Nations:

"We, your Brethren, all his Majesty's Subjects now present, we have heard with Satisfaction what you have said, and with great pleasure receive the Two Belts you have given us, which will confirm a lasting Peace to us and our Posterity, and we embrace this Meeting to exchange with you a Belt of Friendship, and take hold of you with one Hand, and the Five Nations with the other, and confirm, in the name of the King of Great Britain, and all his Subjects, a lasting Peace, that may continue as long as the Sun and Moon give Light; and we hope this day may be always held in Remembrance by our Posterity; and we will be ready to consult with you at any Time about settling other matters, as you yourself have said. We now rise and take you into our Arms, and embrace you with the greatest Pleasure as our Friends and Brethren, and heartily desire we may ever hereafter look on one another as Brethren & Children of the same Parents. As a Confirmation of this, we give you this Belt."

Gave a very large White Belt, with the Figures of three Men in it, representing His Majesty, King George, taking hold of the Five Nation King with one Hand, and Teedyuscung the Delaware King, with the other, and marked with the follow^{g} Letters and Figure: G. R., 5 N., D. K., for King George, Five Nations, Delaware King.

This done, the King again asked the Governor for a Copy of the Conferences that had been held in Private, that they might be read in Publick and entered with the Minutes. The Governor said it was ready, and should be delivered immediately, and one was sent for it. The Governor then asked the King when it would be agreeable to him to have the Deeds read; The King said to-morrow Morning between seven and eight a'Clock, which time was accordingly agreed on, and the reading of the private Conferences was defered till that Time.

I think it necessary to insert here the following Speech of Labboughpeton, a Delaware Chief, made to Teedyuscung at the Time he seemed at a Loss about the Governor's Speech to him, which is as follows:

"What, has not your Brother desired you to bring us down by the Hand to make Peace? Why don't you do it? We have been here these twenty days, and have heard nothing but Scolding and disputing about Lands. Settle the Peace and let all these disputes stand till after."

As soon as the meeting was over, I let the Governor Know I could not help taking notice, that there was one Deed relative to those Lands wanting, which is mentioned in a Treaty held by this Government with the Indians in 1728, said there to be dated in

1718; And that I expected to see that Deed, and have a Copy of it, and likewise Extracts of so much of the Proprietaries' Letters to him as relates to the Desire of his Majesty's Ministers, signifying to them that they ordered the Differences subsisting between them and the Indians, to be examined by Sir William Johnson. And that as Teedyuscung, in answer to a Message his Honour had sent by Mr. Weiser to him, Yesterday Morning (which will appear as follows): said that he would be contented, so he see all the Deeds relative to these Back Lands now in Dispute, and have Copies of them, and of the Proprietaries' Letter; and further said, as soon as that was done he would not say one Word more about the Disputes about Lands. I then let his Honour know, as Teedyuscung had now confirmed the Peace, I expected his Honour would now furnish me with a Copy of that Deed, and the Proprietaries' Letter to him.

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Proprietaries Letter to him as relates to the Desire of his Majestys Ministers, signifying to them, that they ordered the Differences subsisting between them and the Indians to be examined By Sir William Johnson. And that as Teedyuscung in answer to a Message, his Honour had sent by Mr Weiser to him Yesterday Morning (which will appear as follows) said, (that he would be contented, so he see all the deeds, relative to these Back Lands now in dispute, and have Copies of them, and of the Proprietaries Letter; and further said, as soon as that was done, he would not say one Word more about the Disputes about Lands; I then let his Honour know, as Teedyuscung had now confirmed the Peace, I expected his Honour would now furnish me with a Copy of that Deed and the Proprietaries Letter to him.

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton, Thursday, Aug.t 4th, 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esqr Governor &ca

The Council The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents, and a great number of others.

The Conferences held in Council between the Governor and King Teedyuscung, were produced and read; and to them was added, by order of the King, and approved by the Governor, a Paragraph relating to the Kings insisting a second Time on having a Secretary and the Governor's Answer

The deeds shewn Yesterday were again produced, and Teedyuscung was told, that Mr. Charles Thompson, his Secretary, had got Copies of them, and compared them with the Originals; and was asked if he chose to see the Originals: The King said, I am satisfyed, as my Secretary has seen the Copies compard. If he is satisfied that they are true Copies, I am satisfied that they should be sent to the King for his Determination; then asked Mr Thompson if he had seen them compared. Mr. Thompson said, he had seen and compared all the Deeds, that were delivered Yesterday. The King then desired an Account of what deeds were produced which was accordingly taken and is as follows

1st: A Paper Copy of the last Indian Purchase, 28th of Sixth Month 1686.

2nd: A Release from the Delaware Indians, August 25th: 1737.

3rd. A Release of the Indians of the Five Nations of the lands on Sasquahannah River. October 11th. 1736. 4th. A Release from the Six Nations of Lands Eastward to Delaware River, dated October the 25th. 1736, with another indorsed on it, dated the 9th of July 1754. 5th. a deed of release for Indian Purchase dated, the 22nd. of August 1749.

Note The above Deeds were shewn in open Council, and Copies of them delivered to Teedyuscung, which his Secretary acknowledged he had compared with the Originals, and that they were true Copies.

When this was done, the Governor spoke to Teedyuscung as follows.

Brother Teedyuscung, and all our Brethren of the Ten Nations,

As you and all His Majesty's Subjects are now united again in the firm Bands of Peace, it is our duty to do every thing in our Power to make each other happy; and it was stipulated at the Conferences held at this place last Summer that all the Prisoners you had taken should be delivered up.

The Relations of those who yet remain Prisoners amongst you, have their Eyes fixed on me expecting at my return to see their Friends restored to them; but as few of them are brought down, and this will be a Bar to our Happineſs, it is neceſsary for you to do every thing in your Power to restore to us as soon as poſsible, all our People that remain Prisoners amongst any of your Nations; and to procure those who are among any other Tribes in Amity with you, to be sent to us.

Brother,

It is a Rule among Nations, upon confirming a Peace, to deliver up all Prisoners on both sides. It is the only method we can take to convince each other of our Sincerity; and we do insist on this being done. You will be so good, immediately on your Return, to convey them down by some of your Young men; who shall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Gave a Belt.

When the Governor had delivered his Speech and gave the Belt, Teedyuscung said, I will take no other Belt, but the very same I have. Why have you done this now? Why did you not, do it before? After we had finished, why do you make any words about such things? This was your duty; you ought to have done it before. If you really believe I would be faithful and honest, you might be sure I would do it, without your delivering a Belt, Now, as you have mentioned these things. I also will mention, that you must deliver me my just Due about Lands, As you mention that your People look to you expecting to see their Relations sent back at this Treaty, so the Nations that lay claim to these Lands look to me for them.

Returned the Belt.

The Governor told Teedyuscung, that he did not do this as if he had distrusted his

Honour

However, the King having already given a full Proof of that, by delivering up some Prisoners, for which he thanked him; that he only meant to put the King in Mind of his Promise.

I then told Teedyuscung, that before the Peace was concluded; when I was explaining to him the Governor's Speech, that part of it where the Governor Says, "as soon as we can agree upon the Terms," related intirely to the Exchange of Prisoners, and Teedyuscung said, that should be settled afterwards.

Teedyuscung then applied to his Secretary, to know if any such thing had been mentioned; and being informed by his Secretary that it was entered in the Minutes, he (Teedyuscung) then rose up and, having first consulted with his own People and the Five Nations, spoke as follows.

Brother the Governor,

Please to hear me in few Words. What you told me I have told to my Uncles the Six Nations present, and also to all the Ten Nations. We have consulted on these Words, that you have now spoken: We now think they were very proper; and are very agreeable: We look on it as our Duty: Why should we keep your Flesh and Blood, or any of your People, when we have agreed as one, and look on one another as one, and treat one another as Brethren? After we have all considered, and all present have heard, we beg your Pardon, that we forgot to give you an Answer immediately. As it was written down by our Clerk in the Minutes Yesterday, it must be so; and as we are now sensible this matter was mentioned Yesterday, we accept your Words, and look on it as our Duty to answer you, and to perform; whatever shall be in our power we shall endeavour to do. In Confirmation of which I give you my Hand.

Gave the Governor his Hand.

After this Speech the Governor again delivered back the Belt to the King, who readily accepted it.

The Governor then told the Indians, that a present was prepared and would be delivered to them To-morrow, as a Token of Friendship

I told Teedyuscung, that as the Business was nearly finished with Onas, I had something to say to him, in the name of the King of Great-Britain, and that I would let him know when I was to speak to him

After the Council broke up, the Governor sent for Teedyuscung and some of his Counsellors to his Lodgings, from whence we went to Mr. Vernon's where an Handsome entertainment was provided, at which were present the Governor, his Council, the Speaker, and Members of Assembly, the Commissioners and Gentlemen in Town; the Delaware King, his Counsellors, Warriors, and all the Indians, Men, Women, and Children, in number about Three Hundred. After dinner, Peace was proclaimed in form, and the Proclamation interpreted to the Delawares and Six Nations; at the Close of which, the Governor by his Secretary, expressed his Satisfaction at being one of the happy Instruments of bringing about this Peace. His Honour recommended it to all Ranks and Professions of Men, to cultivate, to the utmost of their Power, a good understanding with the Indians, and to treat kindly, that they may daily see the Advantage of Preserving our Friendship.

Having given this in Charge to the Freeholders present, he desired Tedyuscung to do the same to his People, that we might on both sides forget what was past, and live affectionately together for the Time to come. A Detachment of the Pennsylvania Troops was drawn up in the Front of the Company, and fired three Vollies.

The Governor afterwards continued his Entertainment at which there was a great Chearfulness. At night was a large Bonfire, and variety of Indian Dances.

Copy.

Edmond Atkin Esqr. his Britannick Majesty King George's Agent for & Superintendent of the Affairs of his faithfull Allies the several Nations of Indians inhabiting the Frontiers of his Colonies of Virginia, North, & South Carolina, & Georgia, and their Confederates.

L.S.

To Cunnicahtarkty Governour of the whole Nation of Cherokee Indians.

Brother

King George, the Father of all the white People on this Side of the Great Water, hath taken it into Consideration that the Governours of his several Colonies have enough to do to mind well the Affairs of the white People, and cannot go to visit the red People their Friends, by which Means their Affairs have not been so well taken care of as they ought to have been. Therefore the King thought it good to appoint Sir William Johnson to take Care of the Affairs of his Allies the six united Nations & their Confederates. And he sent me over to take care of & mind entirely the Affairs of the several Nations of Indians his Friends, living near his People in Virginia, North & South Carolina, & Georgia, & their Confederates.

The King hath always carried in his Mind, & remembers well the Treaty of Friendship & Commerce made with him by his good Friends & Allies the Cherokees in 1730, when Moytoy sent Deputies over the great Water to him from the Nation, for that Purpose. He then fastened one End of the Chain of Friendship made between him & them, to his own Breast; & bid them carry the other End of the Chain, & fasten it to the Breast of Moytoy, & to the Breasts of his old wise Men, Captains, Warriours, & all his People; never to be broken or made loose. And he ordered his Children in Carolina to trade with the Cherokee Nation & furnish them with all manner of Goods; and desired that they might live together like the Children of one Family, whereof he is a kind & loving Father. And as he would have the Cherokees & the English his Children in these parts, to look upon each other as Brethren; he said the Cherokees must be always ready to fight against any Nation, whether white Men or Indians, that should endeavour to hurt them.

The French are always sending Lies & Hatchets about among the Indian Nations, to make them quarrel with the English, & put a Stop to the Trade between them. So that King George was obliged lately, for the Mischief they did, to declare War against the French King & his Subjects— I landed at New York, and went to a Meeting of the Six Nations in the Mohawk Country. They sent Meſsages with a Belt & Strings of Wampum by me to the Southern Nations, exhorting them to be strong, and stand firm together in Behalf of the English, and inviting them to their own Aſsistance—The King's chief General stopt me by the Way upon Buſineſs; wherefore I sent the Meſsages to Governour Lyttleton of South Carolina, to be delivered by him— I was glad to hear afterwards that you put the Hatchet into the Hands of your Warriours, & sent them out to War against the French & their Indians; and who have accordingly struck them— And now that we have both made a Beginning, Let us join heartily together, with the rest of our Friends, and attack the French every where; and they will be soon tired of the War, & driven out of the Indian Countries—In Confirmation thereof I send you a large Belt, with a Scalp, to be shewn to your old wise Counsellors, & to all your Warriours.

When I came so far as Williamsburg in Virginia, on my way to the Southward, I heard that a great many of the Cherokee Warriours, who came upon the Governour's Invitation to the Aſsistance of the People of Virginia, against the French & their Indian Allies, particularly the Shawanoes & Delawares, were very angry, not finding the Goods which had been promised them. For which Reason I turned back up to this Place, to inquire into their Complaints, and gave them all the Goods that could be got, fit for them in these parts— The Mankiller of Tomaatly, the Bearer of this, is now going home, with all that are left of your People. I would not have you send more Men, until you receive a Paper from me with my Seal, telling the Number wanted, the Reward they shall each have, and that the Goods are lying ready provided for them. In such Case, you may be aſsured, that whatever I promise shall be punctually performed. Regard not any other Letters, nor Talks from any Person whatever about it.

In Testimony of the Truth of all that I have herein said, I have given this under my hand & Seal of Office at Winchester in Virginia the 4th. Day of August 1757.

(signed) Edmond Atkin

1718; And that I expected to see that Deed, and have a Copy of it, and likewise Extracts of so much of the Proprietaries' Letters to him as relates to the Desire of his Majesty's Ministers, signifying to them that they ordered the Differences subsisting between them and the Indians, to be examined by Sir William Johnson. And that as Teedyuscung, in answer to a Message his Honour had sent by Mr. Weiser to him, Yesterday Morning (which will appear as follows): said that he would be contented, so he see all the Deeds relative to these Back Lands now in Dispute, and have Copies of them, and of the Proprietaries' Letter; and further said, as soon as that was done he would not say one Word more about the Disputes about Lands. I then let his Honour know, as Teedyuscung had now confirmed the Peace, I expected his Honour would now furnish me with a Copy of that Deed, and the Proprietaries' Letter to him.

—

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton, Thursday, Augt. 4th, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Governor, &ca.

The Council.

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Deputies of the Ten Nations he represents, and a great number of others.

The Conferences held in Council Between the Governor and King Teedyuscung were produced and read, and to them was added, by order of the King, and approved by the Governor, a Paragraph relating to the King's insisting a second Time on having a Secretary, and the Governor's Answer.

The Deeds shewn Yesterday were again produced, and Teedyuscung was told that Mr. Charles Thompson, his Secretary, had got Copies of them and compared them with the Originals, and was asked if he chose to see the Originals. The King said, "I am satisfied, as my Secretary has seen the Copies compar'd. If he is satisfied that they are true Copies, I am satisfied that they should be sent to the King for his Determination;" then asked Mr. Thompson if he had seen them compared. Mr. Thompson said he had seen and compared all the Deeds that were delivered Yesterday. The King then desired an Account of what Deeds were produced, which was accordingly taken, and is as follows: 1st. A Paper Copy of the last Indian Purchase, 28th of Six Month, 1686. 2nd. A Release from the Delaware Indians, August 25th, 1737. 3rd. A Release of the Indians of the Five Nations of the Lands on Sasquahannah River, October 11th, 1736. 4th. A Release from the Six Nations of Lands Eastward to Delaware River, Dated October the 25th, 1736, with another indorsed on it, dated the 9th of July, 1754. 5th. A Deed of release for Indian Purchase, dated the 22nd of August, 1749.

NOTE.—The above Deeds were shewn in open Council, and Copies of them delivered to Teedyuscung, which his Secretary acknowledged he had compared with the Originals, and that they were true Copies.

When this was done the Governor spoke to Teedyuscung as follows:

"Brother Teedyuscung, and all our Brethren of the Ten Nations:

"As you and all His Majesty's Subjects are now united again in the firm Bands of Peace, it is our duty to do every thing in our Power to make each other happy, and it was stipulated at the Conferences held at this place last Summer that all the Prisoners you had taken should be delivered up.

"The Relations of those who yet remain Prisoners amongst you have their Eyes fixed on me, expecting at my return to see their Friends restored to them, but as few of them are brought down, and this will be a Bar to our Happiness, it is necessary for you to do every thing in your Power to restore to us, as soon as possible, all our People that remain Prisoners amongst any of your Nations, and to procure those who are among any other Tribes in Amity with you to be sent to us.

"Brother:

"It is a Rule among Nations, upon confirming a Peace, to deliver up all Prisoners on both sides. It is the only method we can take to convince each other of our Sincerity, and we do insist on this being done. You will be so good, immediately on your Return, to convey them down by some of your Young men, who shall be well rewarded for their Trouble."

Gave a Belt.

When the Governor had delivered his Speech and gave the Belt, Teedyuscung said, "I will take no other Belt but the very same I have. Why have you done this now? Why did you not do it before? After we had finished why do you make any words about such things? This was your Duty; you ought to have done it before. If you really believe I would be faithful and honest you might be sure I would do it without your delivering a Belt. Now, as you have mentioned these things, I also will mention that you must deliver me my just Due about Lands. As you mention that your People look to you, expecting to see their Relations sent back at this Treaty, so the Nations that lay claim to these Lands look to me for them."

Returned the Belt.

The Governor told Teedyuscung that he did not do this as if he had distrusted his Honour, the King having already given a full Proof of that by delivering up some Prisoners, for which he thanked him; that he only meant to put the King in Mind of his Promise.

I then told Teedyuscung that before the Peace was concluded, when I was explaining to him the Governor's Speech, that part of it where the Governor says, "as soon as we can agree upon the Terms," related entirely to the Exchange of Prisoners, and Teedyuscung said that should be settled afterwards.

Teedyuscung then applied to his Secretary to know if any such thing had been mentioned; and being informed by his Secretary that it was entered in the Minutes, he (Teedyuscung) then rose up and having first consulted with his own People and the five Nations spoke as follows:

"Brother the Governor:

"Please to hear me in few Words. What you told me I have told to my Uncles the Six Nations present, and, also, to all the Ten Nations. We have consulted on these Words that you have now spoken. We now think they were very proper, and are very agreeable. We look on it as our Duty. Why should we keep your Flesh and Blood, or any of your People, when we have agreed as one, and look on one another as one, and Treat one another as Brethren? After we have all considered and all present have heard, we beg your Pardon, that we forgot to give you an Answer immediately. As it was written down by our Clerk in the Minutes Yesterday, it must be so, and as we are now sensible this matter was mentioned Yesterday, we accept your Words, and look on it as our Duty to answer you and to perform; whatever shall be in our power we shall endeavour to do. In Confirmation of which I give you my Hand."

Gave the Governor his Hand.

After this Speech the Governor again delivered back the Belt to the King, who readily accepted it.

The Governor then told the Indians that a present was prepared and would be delivered to them To-morrow, as a Token of Friendship.

I told Teedyuscung that as the Business was nearly finished with Onas, I had something to say to him, in the name of the King of Great Britain, and that I would let him know when I was to speak to him.

After the Council broke up the Governor sent for Teedyuscung and some of his Counsellors to his Lodgings, from whence we went to Mr. Vernon's, where an Handsome entertainment was provided, at which were present the Governor, his Council, the Speaker and Members of Assembly, the Commissioners and Gentlemen in Town, the Delaware King, his Counsellors, Warriors, and all the Indians, Men, Women, and Children, in number about Three Hundred. After Dinner Peace was proclaimed in form, and the Proclamation interpreted to the Delawares and Six Nations, at the Close of which the Governor, by his Secretary, expressed his Satisfaction at being one of the happy Instruments of bringing about this Peace. His Honour recommended it to all Ranks and Professions of Men to cultivate, to the utmost of their Power, a good understanding with the Indians, and to treat kindly, that they may daily see the Advantage of Preserving our Friendship.

Having given this in Chargè to the Freeholders present, he desired Teedyuscung to do the same to his People, that we might on both sides forget what was past, and live affectionately together for the Time to come. A Detachment of the Pennsylvania Troops was drawn up in the Front of the Company, and fired three Vollies.

The Governor afterwards continued his Entertainment, at which there was great Chearfulness. At night was a large Bonfire, and variety of Indian Dances.

At a Meeting with the Indians, in Easton, Friday, August 5th, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor &ᵃ.

The Council.

David Roberdeau, Esqʳ· Member of the Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, and the same Indians as before.

This morning another Sheet of Council Conference was produced, which the Governor said was omitted to be delivered Yesterday; For which reason they were delivered and publickly read Tó-day, and ordered to be annexed to the Conferences in Council, delivered and read Yesterday.

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Present,
The Honourable William Denny Esquire Governor &ca.
The Council Daniel Roberdeau, Esqr. Member of the Aſsembly.
The Provincial Commiſsioners
A number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.
Captain Thomas McKee Interpreter for the Crown,
Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.
Mr John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.
Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, and the same Indians as before.

This morning another Sheet of Council Conferences was produced, which the Governor said was omitted to be delivered Yesterday; for which reason, they were delivered and publickly read To-day, and ordered to be annexed to the Conferences in Council, delivered and read Yesterday.

After this was read, Teedyuscung arose and said, Brother, I am obliged to you; I hope, as it lies in your Power, you will act for your mutual Good. I take you as a Brother. When any thing is omitted, I hope you will mention it to Me, and I likewise will mention any thing that I find you may have forgotton. I hope we both speak with an honest Heart. I trust much to my Interpreter. I thank you for making that Addition, and in token of Friendship, I give you my Hand.

The Governor then Addreſsed the Indians as follows.

Brethren,

The Peace, so happily concluded, gives an universal Joy. I shall proclaim it far, and wide, that all may hear and know it. The People of this Province are disposed to observe it faithfully, and will do the Indians, every good Office in their Power

Altho' we have now so solemnly entered into this Peace with each other, yet you are sensible there are still many enemy Indians, who are daily doing Mischief on our Frontiers. Yesterday I received an Account of one Womans being killed, and four Persons taken Prisoners, between Tolhao and Monaidy. As it will therefore be very difficult to distinguish between our Friends and our Enemies. I should be glad you would favour me with your Advice how to act in such a manner, as not to hurt our Friends, or suffer our Enemies to escape.

Gave a String.

Brethren,

The Governor, and People of this Province, observe, with a brotherly Compassion, the many difficulties to which the Indians are exposed, in these troublesome Times, and have, therefore provided a Quantity of Goods to supply them in their distress. You will, on your return home, proclaim the Peace, Union, and Friendship which is now established between us, and let every one know, as you have Opportunity, how well disposed you have found us. Accept these Presents, as a Testimony of the sincere Affection of us your Brethren towards you.

To this Teedyuscung replied.

Brother,

I am obliged to you for putting me in Rememberance of these Things. I will take them into Consideration, and To-morrow when I am ready to give you an Answer, I will let you know. He further added,

Brother,

There is something which we intended to say before, but forgot, as we have not the use of writing. But better late than never; we will therefore mention it now. The Copy of the Deeds, and the Transactions of this Treaty, we entrust to our Clerk. We believe him to be an honest man. Every thing is done to perfection. We hope you will not be against his making out a Copy, and give it to Mr. Isaac Norris, whom we also appoint for us, to transmit to the King, a Copy of the Deeds, and Minutes of the Treaty, that, if one should miscarry, the other may go safe.

On which I acquainted Teedyuscung, that the Governor & myself had no objection to Mr. Norris's having true Copies of the Minutes of these Conferences & Deeds, to send to the King, as he requested.

Then, by order of the Governor, Proclamation was made, that no one should cheat, defraud or purchase any of the Goods now ready to be given to the Indians, upon the Pain, and Penalties that may fall thereon.

Then Teedyuscung said, he had yet one thing more to mention.

Brother,

I have some Complaints to make about Lands in the Jersey's, in behalf of myself, John Pumpshire, Moses Tattamy, and others; which Complaints are contained in these two Papers; and as you represent Sir William Johnson, the Kings Agent here, I desire you may take them under your Consideration, and see that Justice is done us on that Account; as it is the Kings orders to you, to see Justice done to all the Indians in these parts.

Teedyuscung

Pennsylvania 1757.

Tedyuscung then ordered Mr Thompson to read the Papers, and give me true Copies of them; which he did immediately in Publick Council.

The papers delivered me are, a Copy of an old Indian Deed, and a Letter of Complaint about Lands in the Jerseys; signed by John Pumpshire; I then acquainted him, that I would take the Papers under my Consideration and give him an Answer.

After the Council broke up the Governor sent for Teedyuscung and some of his Counsellors to his Lodgings, from whence we went to Mr. Vernon's, where an Handsome entertainment was provided, at which were present the Governor, his Council, the Speaker and Members of Assembly, the Commissioners and Gentlemen in Town, the Delaware King, his Counsellors, Warriors, and all the Indians, Men, Women, and Children, in number about Three Hundred. After Dinner Peace was proclaimed in form, and the Proclamation interpreted to the Delawares and Six Nations, at the Close of which the Governor, by his Secretary, expressed his Satisfaction at being one of the happy Instruments of bringing about this Peace. His Honour recommended it to all Ranks and Professions of Men to cultivate, to the utmost of their Power, a good understanding with the Indians, and to treat kindly, that they may daily see the Advantage of Preserving our Friendship.

Having given this in Charge to the Freeholders present, he desired Teedyuscung to do the same to his People, that we might on both sides forget what was past, and live affectionately together for the Time to come. A Detachment of the Pennsylvania Troops was drawn up in the Front of the Company, and fired three Vollies.

The Governor afterwards continued his Entertainment, at which there was great Chearfulness. At night was a large Bonfire, and variety of Indian Dances.

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The Governor then addressed the Indians as follows:

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"Although we have now so solemnly entered into this Peace with each other, yet you are sensible there are still many enemy Indians, who are daily doing Mischief on our Frontiers. Yesterday I received an Account of one Womans being killed, and four Persons taken Prisoners, between Tolhas and Monaidy. As it will, therefore, be very difficult to distinguish between onr Friends and our Enemies, I should be glad you would favor me with your Advice how to act in such a manner as not to hurt our Friends, or suffer our Enemies to escape."

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Then Teedyuscung said he had yet one thing more to mention:

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"I have some Complaints to make about Lands in the Jerseys in behalf of myself, John Pumpshire, Moses Tattamy, and others, which Complaints are contained in these two Papers; and as you represent Sir William Johnson, the King's Agent, here, I desire you may take them under your Consideration, and see that Justice is done us on that Account, as it is the King's orders to you to see Justice done to all the Indians in these parts."

Teedyuscung then ordered Mr. Thompson to read the Papers and give me true Copies of them, which he did immediately in Publick Council.

The Papers delivered to me are a Copy of an old Indian Deed and a Letter of Complaint about Lands in the Jerseys, signed by John Pumpshire. I then acquainted him that I would take the Papers under my Consideration, and give him an answer.

Easton, August 6th, 1757.

This Morning I expected to have had a Meeting with the Indians, but as the Friendly Association had called the Indians together to deliver them a present, the Indians thought proper to put off the Meeting for this Time.

After this the three Nanticoke Messengers came to me and congratulated the Governor and myself on the Conclusion of the Peace, and said they had put both their Hands into the Chain of Friendship, as they were ordered by their Chiefs, before they left home, and, by a String of Wampum, desired that the Governor might send some Person with them to Lancaster, to take care of them, and supply them with necessaries on the Road, as they were come to take the Bones of their Friends which died at Lancaster to their own Town, to be buried with their Relations."

Gave a String.

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Gave a String.

This Afternoon Packsinosa, the Shawanese Chief, with Abraham, a Mohickon Chief, and about Fifty or Sixty of their People, came to Town. Soon after Mr Peters and Conrad Weiser, went to them, and, with a String of Wampum, bid them Welcome, agreeable to the ancient Custom of our Forefathers. Teedyuscung, and the Six Nation Chief, did the same.

Dup.^ta
inchiffré

A M. le M.^is de Vaudreuil

M.

a Compiègne le 6. aoust 1757.

J'ai lû au Roy le detail que vous m'avés
fait par vostre lettre du 17 avril d.er au sujet
de la deputation que vous avés reçüe au mois
de X.bre precedent de la part des Cinq Nations
Iroquoises.

La solemnité de cette deputation doit faire
penser que ces sauvages se mettent peu en
peine de menager les Anglois. Elle devroit aussi
nous faire prendre confiance dans les engagemens
qu'ils y ont pris, si l'on ne connoissoit pas
d'ailleurs les principes sur lesquels ils se
conduisent depuis si long-temps. Mais leur
conduite passée doit nous rendre attentifs sur
celles qu'ils pourront tenir; il pourroit ~~bien arriver~~ [illegible]
qu'ils la regleront toujours sur les evenemens.

La demarche qu'ils viennent de faire est
cependant trop eclatante, pour que S. M. ne
doive pas esperer que vous pourrez en tirer de
grands avantages dans les circonstances presentes.
Elle s'en raporte à vous pour les moyens dont
vous jugerés devoir vous servir pour cela. Les
connoiss.ces particulieres que vous avés de tout
ce qui concerne ces Nations, et la consideration
qu'elles ont pour vostre nom, doivent vous rendre
sans doute le choix de ces moyens plus facile
qu'il ne pourroit l'estre pour tout autre. Mais
vous devés sentir, et S. M. m'a ordonné de vous
en faire l'observation, qu'il n'y en a pas de
plus efficace que celui de la fermeté. Rappellés vous,
s'il vous plait, tout ce qui vous a esté prescrit
a cet egard et par vos instructions et par de
depesche particuliere de M. De Machault. L'experience
a fait connoître que depuis longtemps on a ~~porté~~ porté
~~les menagemens~~ trop loin les menagemens pour les
Iroquois. On a donné en cela trop de confiance
aux rapports des certaines gens qui croioient devoir
se rendre necessaires en mettant tout en negociation
avec ces sauvages, et en faisant envisager ~~des~~

~~difficultez chimeriques~~ dans le party contraire des difficultez et des inconveniens chimeriques. Vous devés estre a l'abry de ces sortes d'insinuations, puisque vous connoissés par vous-mesme ~~parfaitement~~ et les vües de ceux qui pourroient se trouver auprés de vous et les motifs qui doivent vous determiner dans les differentes conjonctures qui peuvent se presenter. Ce n'est pas au reste que l'intention de S. M. soit de vous interdire toute espece de menagement envers les Iroquois : Elle entend seulement que vous soyiez toujours attentif a ne rien faire qui puisse leur laisser croire qu'on les craint, ou mesme qu'on ~~les~~ regarde leur alliance com.e necess.re ; ~~Et~~ Elle vous ord.ne surtout de ne point leur passer de certains ecarts, dont l'impunité pourroit tirer a consequence

Quelles que puissent estre les suites des engagemens de la ~~Deputati~~ deputation dont il s'agit, on peut toujours en tirer party pour demontrer de plus en plus l'illusion de cette souveraineté que les Anglois pretendent avoir sur les Cinq Nations, et les consequences ridicules qu'ils en veulent tirer dans les contestations des limites des possessions resp.ves des deux puissances. Il convient pour cet effet que vous fassiés dresser un procez verbal dans lequel on expliquera les paroles des Deputez, ~~leur~~ les reponses, et generalement tout ce qui s'est passé dans la deputation. Vous aurés agreable de m'envoyer ce procez verbal, et d'en faire dresser de semblables dans toutes les occasions. ~~Et~~ Comme les Iroquois ont fait plusieurs fois des protestations publiques ~~de~~ sur leur independance, et que ces protestations doivent se trouver consignées dans les Registres des jurisdictions de Canada, je vous prie d'en faire faire la recherche, et de m'en remettre des expeditions.

Je suis parf.

Rand

A M. le Ch.er de Levis

f. Exped. 2 endroits

à Compiegne le 6. ~~juillet~~ aoust 1757.

J'ai receu, M., la lettre que vous avés ecrite a M. le Garde des Sceaux de Machault le 24. avril d.er

M.rs de Vaudreuil et de Montcalm ne nous ont pas laissé ignorer le Zele avec lequel vous vous estes conduit jusqu'à present en Canada. Ils paroissent l'un et l'autre egalement disposés a vous fournir les occasions d'en donner de nouvelles preuves. Je ne suis pas en peine de la maniere dont vous repondrés a leur confiance; Ce sera toujours une satisfaction part.re p. moy d'avoir a faire valoir auprès du Roy les services que S. M. attend de vous.

Je suis sincerement, M., votre tr. h.

A M. le M.is de Vaudreuil

M.el Exp.e

Je reponds aux lettres que vous m'avez ecrites les 18, 19 et 24 du mois d'avril d.er, et dont j'ai rendu compte au Roi.

Il est a desirer que la negociation dont les Onneyouts se sont chargés par rapport aux habitants de leur voisinage puisse avoir le succès que vous en esperiez. Vous aurez su bientost à quoi vous en tenir, surtout si la nouvelle rapportée par les Goyogouins au S. Pouchot s'est trouvée veritable. Quoiqu'il en soit S. M. vous recommande toujours de profiter de tous les moyens convenables pour suivre les vues qu'elle vous a fait expliquer à cet egard.

Je reponds par une lettre particuliere au detail que vous m'avez fait au sujet des cinq nations. Celui qui regarde les sauvages Loups et les Têtes plates a été egalement agreable au Roi. Les changements auxquels vous êtes parvenu chez les uns et les autres sont en effet très avantageux surtout dans les circonstances presentes. S. M.té se persuade que vous en tirerez un bon parti, Et c'est avec une satisfaction particuliere qu'Elle voit les succès que vous avez eus jusqu'a present dans tout ce qui a rapport au Gouvernement des sauvages.

— Les courses qui ont été faites du costé de la Belle Rivière ~~sur~~ les Ennemis doivent les avoir inquietés, et il est bon de les continuer, sans cependant trop compromettre les forces que vous y avez. Au surplus nous sommes peu informés ici de la situation des Ennemis dans cette partie: les divers evenements qui y sont arrivés depuis deux ans ont repandu de l'incertitude dans les connoissances que nous en avions. Il est necessaire que vous m'expliquiez en detail l'Etat et la position des differents forts qu'ils ont construits non seulement depuis la guerre, mais même depuis qu'ils se sont avisés d'élever des pretentions sur les terres d'entre les montagnes Apalaches et la Belle Rivière; Et c'est à quoi je vous prie de satisfaire le plus promptement que vous pourrez.

M. le Ch.er de Drucour m'a rendu compte de la situation de l'Isle St Jean. ~~[illegible]~~ Un batiment que le Gouverneur et M. Prevost ordonnateur avoient envoyé en France pour chercher des secours pour cette Isle, est reparti de Brest au commencement du mois de mai avec les parties d'approvisionnements qui avoient été demandés; Et j'espere qu'il se sera rendu heureusement à sa destination.

Je prendrai des mesures pour secourir aussi dès l'ouverture du printemps prochain les familles acadiennes retirées sur ces terres suivant les nouvelles que je recevrai de leur situation et de ce qui se sera passé de ce costé là.

Vous devez savoir presentement à quoi vous en tenir sur les projets des Ennemis pour cette campagne. Les reflexions que je pourrois vous faire sur cette matiere seroient inutiles. Je vous observerai seulement que suivant les nouvelles que suivant les nouvelles que nous avons eu jusqu'à present ils ont tourné leurs plus grands efforts du costé de la mer; Que nous avons même appris depuis peu que le General Loudon doit s'être rendu avec un corps considerable ~~de~~ de troupes à Hallifax pour s'y joindre à celles que l'Am.al Holbourne y a conduites d'Angleterre; Mais qu'il y a lieu d'esperer que les forces reünies à Louisbourg sous le commandement de M. le C.te Dubois de la Motte rendront tous ces preparatifs inutiles. J'ajoute que vous devez avoir eu par ce moyen une grande superiorité du costé des terres, et que S. M.té compte que vous en aurez fait un bon usage.

Je suis parfaitement

Monsieur

Votre tres humble et tres
obeissant serviteur.

him to be an honest man. Everything is done to perfection. We hope you will not be against his making out a Copy and give it to Mr. Isaac Norris, whom we also appoint for us, to transmit to the King a Copy of the Deeds and Minutes of the Treaty, that if one should Miscarry the other may go safe."

On which I acquainted Teedyuscung that the Governor & myself had no objections to Mr. Norris having true Copies of the Minutes of these Conferences & Deeds to send to the King, as he requested.

Then, by order of the Governor, Proclamation was made that no one should cheat, defraud, or purchase any of the Goods now ready to be given to the Indians, upon the Pain and Penalties that may fall thereon.

Then Teedyuscung said he had yet one thing more to mention:

"Brother:

"I have some Complaints to make about Lands in the Jerseys in behalf of myself, John Pumpshire, Moses Tattamy, and others, which Complaints are contained in these two Papers; and as you represent Sir William Johnson, the King's Agent, here, I desire you may take them under your Consideration, and see that Justice is done us on that Account, as it is the King's orders to you to see Justice done to all the Indians in these parts."

Teedyuscung then ordered Mr. Thompson to read the Papers and give me true Copies of them, which he did immediately in Publick Council.

The Papers delivered to me are a Copy of an old Indian Deed and a Letter of Complaint about Lands in the Jerseys, signed by John Pumpshire. I then acquainted him that I would take the Papers under my Consideration, and give him an answer.

Easton, August 6th, 1757.

This Morning I expected to have had a Meeting with the Indians, but as the Friendly Association had called the Indians together to deliver them a present, the Indians thought proper to put off the Meeting for this Time.

After this the three Nanticoke Messengers came to me and congratulated the Governor and myself on the Conclusion of the Peace, and said they had put both their Hands into the Chain of Friendship, as they were ordered by their Chiefs, before they left home, and, by a String of Wampum, desired that the Governor might send some Person with them to Lancaster, to take care of them, and supply them with necessaries on the Road, as they were come to take the Bones of their Friends which died at Lancaster to their own Town, to be buried with their Relations."

Gave a String.

This afternoon Packsinosa, the Shawanese Chief, with Abraham, a Mohickon Chief, and about Fifty or Sixty of their People, came to Town. Soon after Mr. Peters and Conrad Weiser went to them and with a String of Wampum bid them Welcome, agreeable to the ancient Custom of our Forefathers. Teedyuscung and the Six Nation Chief did the same.

(Copy)

On the Sixth Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven appeared before me William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania &c, Conrad Weiser Esqr and Thomas McKee Merchant, and respectively made Oath on the Holy Evangelists: that being employed as Indian Interpreters in the present Treaty they attended as such, at the Publick Conference held at Easton by the Governor of Pennsylvania, with Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief and the Indians, in the Morning of the third Day of this Instant August; that the Governor made a Speech to the Indians in Answer to one deliverd by them on the first Day of this Instant: That as soon as the Governor had done speaking, Teedyuscung, by his Interpreter, John Pumpshire, acquainted the Governor, that he did not understand his Speech, and then sat down again; That Teedyuscung appeared to be much diſsatisfied, and whilst the Governor and Mr. Croghan, Sir William Johnson's Deputy Agent, were endeavouring to find out, whence the Diſsatisfaction arose, there was some Discourse and Murmur among the Chiefs of the Delawares. This Deponent Conrad Weiser says, that, observing this Uneasineſs among the Delaware Chiefs, he, not understanding their Language, asked one of the Six Nations who sat near him and understood Delaware, to tell him what was said by the Indians, who, he observed, were in Council together. And the Six Nation Indian in Answer said, they were angry with Teedyuscung for dwelling so long upon the Land Affair; That the Delaware Indian, Lapachpeton, whom this Deponent knows to be of great Reputation among the Indians, interrupted Teedyuscung whilst he was speaking to the Governor, and in an angry Way asked him, Why did you bring us down, We thought we came down to make Peace with our Brethren the English, but you continue to quarrel about the Land Affair which is Dirt, a Dispute we did not hear of till now. I desire you to enter upon the Busineſs we came down for, which is Peace. And further said, that thereupon all or most of the Indians gave Sounds of Approbation. This Deponent Conrad

Weiser further says, that he instantly wrote down these Words as they were spoke to him by the said Six Nation Indian, and gave the Writing to the Governor, just as Teedyuscung took the two Belts and was beginning to speak to the Governor. This Deponent Thomas McKee says, that he heard and well understood what was said by Lapachpeton and the other Delaware Indians and that it was the same in Substance as is above set forth to be related to Conrad Weiser by the Six Nation Indian; and that as soon as the Sounds of Approbation, in which almost all the Indians joined, were uttered, Teedyuscung called for the Peace Belts, and holding them in his Hands made such a Speech as is entered in Mr. Croghan's Minutes of the Third of August. This Deponent Thomas McKee further says, that he repeated to Mr. Jacob Duché Aſsistant Clerk to Mr. Trent the same Words in Substance as are above set down as spoke by Lapachpeton, the Instant he had done speaking and that they are strictly true to the best of his Knowledge and Belief.

Conrad Weiser

Thoms. McKee

Sworn before me this
6th Day of August
1757. William Denny

A true Copy of the Original
Deposition examined by me
Richard Peters

6 August 17[illegible]

idavit of Conrad Weiser
uire and Captain
homas McKee taken befor
Governor

Rec'd Oct 17.

Pennsylvania 1757.

Teedyuscung then ordered Mr. Thompson to read the Papers, and give me true Copies of them; which he did immediately in publick Council.

The papers delivered me are, a Copy of an old Indian Deed, and a Letter of Complaint about Lands in the Jerseys, signed by John Pumpshire; I then acquainted him, that I would take the Papers under my Consideration and give him an Answer.

Easton August 6th 1757.

This morning I expected to have had a Meeting with the Indians but as the Friendly Aſsociation had called the Indians together, to deliver them a present, the Indians thought proper to put off the Meeting for this Time.

After this the three Nanticoke Meſsengers came to me and congratulated the Governor and myself on the Conclusion of the Peace, and said, they had put both their Hands into the Chain of Friendship, as they were ordered by their Chief before they left home, and, by a String of Wampum, desired that the Governor might send some Person with them to Lancaster, to take care of them, and supply them with neceſsaries on the Road, as they were come to take the Bones of their Friends which died at Lancaster, to their own Town, to be buried with their Relations.

Gave a String.

This Afternoon Packsinosa, the Shawanese Chief, with Abraham, a Mohickon Chief, and about Fifty or Sixty of their People, came to Town. Soon after Mr. Peters and Conrad Weiser, went to them, and, with a String of Wampum, bid them Welcome, agreeable to the ancient Custom of our Forefathers. Teedyuscung, and the Six Nation Chief, did the same.

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton, on Sunday August 7th 1757.
at Seven o'Clock in the Morning

Present

Joseph Galloway
William Masters
Joseph Fox
John Hughes
Esquires, Provincial Commiſsioners

Some Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, and his Chiefs.

Packsinosa, Chief of the Shawanese.
Abraham, Chief of the Mohiccons.

The Nanticoke Meſsengers
Anaqualeeka, Chief of the Six Nations

Pennsylvania 1757.

Teedyuscung, taking out the Peace Belt that had been delivered to him by the Governor and myself, repeated over what had been said on it, informing Packsinosa and Abraham of the Peace concluded by him between the English and the Ten several Nations he represents, repeating over the Names of the Ten Nations.

After which I spoke to them, in the name of Sir William Johnson, as follows.

Brother, Teedyuscung and all the Chiefs and Warriors of the Ten Nations, our Friends and Brethren.

As we are now become one People, we must look on the Enemies of the one as the Enemies of the other.

And I now, in the name of the King of Great Britain, your Father, and my Master, desire you will turn the edge of your Hatchet against your and our common Enemies, in Conjunction with your Uncles the six Nations and us; and that you will not suffer any of his Majesty's Enemies to pass through your Country to war against any of his Subjects, in this or the neighbouring Colonies: And if a Body of the Enemy, so large that you are not able to repel, should attempt to pass across your Country, I expect you will give the earliest Notice you can of it to your Brethren the English, either by way of Fort Augusta, or any other way you shall judge most Convenient.

Gave a Belt.

Brother.

You said, as soon as the Peace should be confirmed, that you would speak with a loud Voice, and the Nations around should hear you. As that good work is now happily accomplished, I desire you may proclaim it aloud, that all the Nations may hear it.

Brother,

You must be sensible, that your Brethren the English, are the most Wealthy and Powerful People on this Continent, and not only so, but the best inclined to help and Assist their Brethren the Indians with the necessaries of Life; all this you should let the nations know that you speak to; and I assure you in the name of the King of Great Britain, and of Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Sole Agent, and Superintendent, of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependents, in the Northern District, that they are ready to see with open Arms all the Nations you shall speak to, that desire to take hold of the Chain of Friendship and be united with the Six Nations, you, and us, your Brethren the English.

Gave a Belt.

Brother.

The Papers you delivered me Yesterday, containing your, John Pumpshire, Tundy, alias (Moses) Tatamy, and others, complaints of Lands you say you have been defrauded of in the Jerseys; I assure you I will do every thing in my Power to have a Strict Enquiry made about them, and when I can get the fair State of the Case, I will lay it before Sir William Johnson, for him to send it to the King for his Royal Determination, unless the Difference can be settled here to your Satisfaction.

Gave a String

To

Pennsylvania 1757.

To tho' Teedyuscung Answered.

Brother.

I will, in Answer to what you tell me, let you know what I intend to do. I shall, Brother, as I promised to speak with a loud Voice to the Nations perform my Promise, and speak to the different Nations. I will faithfully let them know what you have promised, and, as we are Witnesses that you are Wealthy and Powerfull, and well disposed to assist such as shall come in as Brothers, I will let them know it, And also, as I think it is very proper that I should do so, And as I think it my Duty, whatever Nation I see coming against the English, whenever I see them, I will make ready, and do every Thing in my Power to vindicate the Cause of myself and of my Brethren. If I am able I will let them go no farther, than where I tell them to stop. If they will not, by reasonable Terms turn about, and join with me, I will then either then make an end of them, or they of me. And if there is a great number, so that I may not be able to withstand them, I will take all prudent Steps to let my Brethren the English know. And also, if I perceive that there is so great a number, that it is not safe for my Women and Children, I will acquaint my Brethren, the English, that they may assist me in defending my Women & Children, and I will leave my Country, and bring them down to you.

Now, you may remember I was stiled by my Uncles the six Nations, a Woman in former Years, and had no Hatchet in my Hand but a Pestle, or Hominy Pounder; But now, Brethren, here are some of my Uncles, who are present, to witness the Truth of this; as I had no Tomahawk; and my Uncles were always stiled Men, and had Tomahawks in their Hands, they gave me a Tomahawk. And as my Uncles have given me the Tomahawk, and appointed and authorized me to make Peace with a Tomahawk in my Hand, I take that Tomahawk and turn the edge of it, against your Enemies the French, In Confirmation of what I now say, I give you this String. Gave a String.

Brother,

I have just a Word or two more. I remember what you have spoken in order that we may prevent any Mischief, by having a Signal: I should be glad that the French may not deceive us, that not one but several signs, or marks, may be fixed on by you. And whatever you shall think proper I will agree to.

Gave a Belt.

I then returned Teedyuscung thanks for his kind Speech, and let him know that I would consult with the Governor about settling the Signals, and would give him an Answer.

Teedyuscung then taking up four Belts and a String, spoke to his Uncles the six Nations, telling them, that as they had empowered him, he had, in the presence of these Witnesses they had sent, made a firm Peace, with their Brethren the English; he, therefore by these Belts desired that they would perform their Part: and as they said they would take hold of the English by one Hand, and he by the other, he had now done it. And as the Chain of Friendship was now brightened, he desired they would be strong, and if they see any Enemies coming against us, they would look on it, that whoever Strikes any one of us Strikes all. These Belts he gave to Onaquateeka, and desired he would carry them to the six Nations.

Teedyuscung then acquainted me that he had done, whereupon Packsinosa spoke to me as follows.

Brother,

I heartily thank you for being so kind, as to wipe the Sweat from our Faces, picking out the Briars and taking away all bad Thoughts from our Minds, and clearing the Paſsage from the Heart to the Throat, that we may see our Brethren, and be well from all our Wounds. By these Strings we return you thanks. Gave a String.

The same he said by another String to the Six Nations and Delawares.

Then the Young Warrior, Anaqualecka, arose, and directing his Speech to the English, and his Cousins, said.

Brethren,

My Cousins have entrusted me with all that was here transacted, respecting the great Work of Peace here confirmed to lay it before the Six Nations. I aſsure you I will execute the Trust reposed in me with Faithfulneſs, and lay it before the six Nations, particularly before the Senecas, to whom I belong. I do not pretend to be a Counsellor: I am a Young Warrior, yet the Affairs of War and Peace belong to us Warriors: and as I am entrusted, I aſsure you I will take care that all the Six Nations may know what is here done.

Then His Honour the Governor, Mr Logan, and Mr Peters, came into Council, I acquainted the Governor, that I thought it was proper what had been transacted this Morning should be read, and it was accordingly done; after which the Governor addreſs'd Packsinosa as follows.

Brother Packsinosa,

You have been frequently invited by this Government to come and give us the pleasure of a visit. I am glad to see you, I take you by the Hand, and bid you heartily welcome, and thank you for bringing along with you Abraham, the Mohiccon Chief, he is likewise extremely Welcome. Gave a String.

Brother,

We have often enquired after you, and always heard you continued to be our hearty Friend, and a Lover of Peace. Sir William Johnson was kind enough, to send me an Account of the Conferences he lately held with you at Fort Johnson, and they gave me great Satisfaction.

Brother,

With pleasure I acquaint you, that Peace is now concluded, and it will add much to the Joy all feel on this Succeſsful Iſsue of our Conferences; & I am glad to see you & Abraham here to take hold of the Peace Belt. Gave a Belt.

Brother,

We were in hopes to have seen you with Teedyuscung when he came here. We heard you was not come, but would follow: I have staid some time in Expectation of your Arrival. I should have been glad to have spent more time with you, but the Business of the Government obliges me to return to Philadelphia this Afternoon, so that you will please to use Dispatch in letting me know anything you may have to say to us.

Having finished this Speech the Governor told Packsinosa, that some Presents were reserved for him and his Friends, which should be delivered presently.

Teedyuscung then addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows.

Brother,

I have a Word or two more to say. You know when you employ your Soldiers, they are paid for their Services. As I am joined with you; you being rich, and I poor, as I am going against your Enemies, and carrying my Flesh against them, I think it would be proper, for the Encouragement of my Young Men, to appoint some Reward for Scalps, and Prisoners and that some place may be fixed, where the Scalps and Prisoners may be brought in, and the Reward received, that my Men may return quickly from thence.

The Governor said, he would take into Consideration, what he, Teedyuscung, had said, and in half an Hour would return an Answer.

Teedyuscung further added; You may remember when I mentioned Isaac Norris, the Speaker, I mentioned him alone; but I did not intend to mention him alone, but, that he, with the Assembly, should look into it, and send Copies Home.--- I then told Teedyuscung, that I had no Objection to Mr. Norris, with the Assembly, sending Authentic Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty, and Deeds, Home.

Brother,

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Sunday, August 7th. 1757.

Present.

The Honourable the Governor.

William Logan } Esquires, Members of the Council.
Richard Peters }

Conrad Weiser Esqr.; Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter.
Teedyuscung. Daniel.
Packsinosa, Shawanese Chief. Seneca, Chief.
Abraham, Mohiccon Chief. A Nanticocke, and 4 other Delaware Indians.

Teedyuscung addreſsed the Governor as follows.

Brother,

We have now finished. The Treaty is over. Peace is confirmed. I told you I thought of going to Philadelphia, but upon considering the matter with more attention, I think it will be more for the Publick Service if I proceed immediately to Diahogo: Many Nations will be uneasy to know what has been done at this Council Fire, and will take their Measures accordingly; I shall therefore make the best of my Way to Diahogo, and proclaim there, and to Nations still more distant, the Confirmation of the Peace, with our Brethren the English. This will take up three or four Months; After which I may perhaps come and see you at Philadelphia. I wish the Governor a good Journey, and that we may both Live to enjoy the Fruits of this happy Peace, which gives my People great Joy.

To which the Governor returned the following Answer.

Brother Teedyuscung,

It gives me great Pleasure that we have brought the important Busineſs we met about to so happy an Iſsue. You have very agreeably prevented my mentioning to you the Neceſsity of your returning Home in order to publish to the Indians what has been transacted here. I thank you for the Change of your Purpose: it is a further Sign of your Zeal for Peace, and I make no doubt but you will use your utmost Dispatch.

In answer to what you requested this morning, I aſsure you that your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any Services they shall do against the Enemy. I cannot at present give you a more particular Answer, but shall lay your Proposals before the Aſsembly, who meet To-morrow, and consult with them thereupon.

Teedyuscung replied.

Brother the Governor,

You have not so much as given us a rusty Iron to defend ourselves. If we meet an Enemy on the Road, what are we to do? We cannot defend ourselves against him. We have nothing to do it with. Our Young Warriors think as much of themselves, and their Lives are as dear to them as white People's. But you have not given them any Encouragement to go against the Enemy. Can this be right? You know you have not. consider this well. Brother.

Further, Brother, I think it proper to tell you, if English and Indians shall go to War together, my Young Men will not be subject to an English Captain; and if any of your People will go to War with me, I expect they will be subject to my Directions: We understand our own Way of Fighting better than you.

The Governor then said he had given Directions to Colonel Weiser to agree with him on proper Signals for the Indians, when they were coming towards the inhabited Parts of this Province, as this was a Matter that ought not to be spoke of in Publick &c.

They then took a kind Leave of each other, and the Governor set out for Philadelphia.

Compared with the Original, by
Jacob Duche, Aſsistant Clerk to Mr. Croghan.

This afternoon Packsinosa, the Shawanese Chief, with Abraham, a Mohickon Chief, and about Fifty or Sixty of their People, came to Town. Soon after Mr. Peters and Conrad Weiser went to them and with a String of Wampum bid them Welcome, agreeable to the ancient Custom of our Forefathers. Teedyuscung and the Six Nation Chief did the same.

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton, on Sunday, August 7th, 1757, at Seven o'clock in the Morning.

PRESENT:

Joseph Galloway,
William Masters,
Joseph Fox,
John Hughes,
} Esquires, Provincial Commissioners.

Some Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia, and others, the Inhabitants of the Province.

Captain Thomas McKee, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esquire, Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, and his Chiefs.

Packsinosa, Chief of the Shawanese.

Abraham, Chief of the Mohicons.

The Nanticoke Messengers.

Anaquateeka, Chief of the Six Nations.

Teedyuscung, taking out the Peace Belt that had been delivered to him by the Governor and myself, repeated over what had been said on it, informing Packsinosa and Abraham of the Peace concluded by him between the English and the Ten several Nations he represents, repeating over the Names of the Ten Nations.

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"Brother Teedyuscung, and all the Chiefs and Warriors of the Ten Nations, our Friends and Brethren:

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"And I now, in the name of the King of Great Brittain, your Father and my Master, desire you will turn the edge of your Hatchet against your and our common Enemies, in Conjunction with your Uncles the Six Nations and us; and that you will not suffer any of his Majesty's Enemies to pass through your Country to war against any of his Subjects in this or the neighbouring Colonies; And if a Body of the Enemy, so large that you are not able to repel, should attempt to pass across your Country, I expect you will give the earliest Notice you can of it to your Brethren the English, either by way of Fort Augusta, or any other way you shall judge most Convenient."

Gave a Belt.

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To this Teedyuscung Answered:

"Brother:

"I will, in Answer to what you tell me, let you know what I intend to do. I shall, Brother, as I Promised to speak with a loud Voice to the Nations, perform my Promise, and speak to the Different Nations. I will faithfully let them know what you have promised; and, as we are Witnesses that you are Wealthy and Powerful, and well disposed to assist such as shall come in as Brothers, I will let them know it; And, also, as I think it is very proper that I should do so, and as I think it my Duty, whatever Nation I see coming against the English, whenever I see them, I will make ready and do every Thing in my Power to vindicate the Cause of myself and of my Brethren. If I am able, I will let them go no farther than where I tell them to stop. If they will not, by reasonable Terms, turn about and join with me, I will then either then make an end of them, or they of me. And if there is a great number, so that I may not be able to withstand them, I will take all prudent steps to let my Brethren, the English, know. And also, if I perceive that there is so great a number that it is not safe for my Women and Children, I will acquaint my Brethren, the English, that they may assist me in [defending my Women & Children, And I will leave my Country and bring them down to you.

"Now you may remember, I was stiled by my Uncles, the Six Nations, a Woman, in former Years, and had no Hatchet in my Hand, but a Pestle or Hominy Pounder; But now, Brethren, here are some of my Uncles, who are present to witness the Truth of this; as I had no Tomahawk, and my Uncles were always stiled Men, and had Tomahawks in their Hands, they gave me a Tomahawk. And as my Uncles have given me the Tomahawk, and appointed and authorized me to make Peace with a Tomahawk in my Hand, I take that Tomahawk and turn the edge of it against your Enemies, the French. In Confirmation of what I now say, I give you this String."

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"I have just a Word or two more. I remember what you have spoken, in order that we may prevent any Mischief by having a Signal. I should be glad that the French may not deceive us, that not one, but several signs & methods may be fixed on by you; And whatever you shall think proper, I will agree to."

Gave a Belt.

I then returned Teedyuscung thanks for his kind Speech, and let him know that I would consult with the Governor about settling the Signals, and would give him an Answer.

Teedyuscung, then taking up four Belts and a String, spoke to his Uncles, the Six Nations, telling them, "that as they had empowered him, he had, in the presence of these Witnesses they had sent, made a firm Peace with their Brethren, the English, He, therefore, by these Belts, desired that they would perform their Part; and as they said they would take hold of the English by one Hand, and he by the other, he had now done it; And as the Chain of Friendship was now Brightened, he desired they would be strong, and if they see any Enemies coming against us, they would look on it; that whoever Strikes any one of us, Strikes all." These Belts he gave to Anaquateeka, and desired he would carry them to the Six Nations.

Teedyuscung then acquainted me that he had done, whereupon Packsinosa spoke to me as follows:

"Brother:

"I heartily thank you for being so kind as to wipe the Sweat from our Faces, picking out the Briars, and taking away all bad Thoughts from our Minds, and cleaning the Passage from the Heart to the Throat, that we may see our Brethren, and be well from all our Wounds. By these Strings we return you thanks."

Gave a String.

The same he said by another String, to the Six Nations and Delawares.

Then the Young Warrior, Anaquateeka, arose, and directing his Speech to the English and his Cousins, said:

"Brethren:

"My Cousins have entrusted me with all that was here transacted respecting the great Work of Peace here confirmed, to lay it before the Six Nations. I assure you I will execute the Trust reposed in me with Faithfulness, and lay it before the Six Nations, particularly before the Senecas, to whom I belong. I do not pretend to be a Counsellor; I am a Young Warrior; yet the Affairs of War and Peace belong to us Warriors; and as I am entrusted, I assure you I will take care that all the Six Nations may know what is here done."

Then His Honour, the Governor, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Peters came into Council. I acquainted the Governor that I thought it was proper what had been transacted this Morning should be read; and it was accordingly done, after which the Governor addressed Packsinosa as follows:

"Brother Packsinosa:

"You have been frequently invited by this Government to come and give us the pleasure of a visit; I am glad to see you; I take you by the Hand, and bid you heartily welcome, & thank you for bringing along with you Abraham, the Mohiccon Chief; he is likewise extremely Welcome."

Gave a String.

"Brother:

"We have often enquired after you, and always heard you continued to be our hearty Friend, and a Lover of Peace. Sir William Johnson was kind enough to send me An Account of the Conferences he lately held with you at Fort Johnson, and they gave me great Satisfaction.

"Brother:

"With Pleasure I acquaint you that Peace is now concluded, and it will add much to the Joy all feel on this Successful Issue of our

Conferences, & I am glad to see you & Abraham here to take hold of the Peace Belt."

Gave a Belt.

"Brother:

"We were in hopes to have seen you with Teedyuscung when he came here. We heard you was not come, but would follow. I have staid some time in Expectation of your Arrival. I should have been glad to have spent more time with you, but the Business of the Government obliges me to return to Philadelphia this Afternoon, so that you will please to use Despatch in letting me know anything you may have to say to us."

Having finished this Speech, the Governor told Packsinosa that some Presents were reserved for him and his Friends, which should be delivered presently.

Teedyuscung then addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I have a Word or two more to say; You know when you employ your Soldiers they are paid for their Services, As I am joined with you, you being rich and I poor, as I am going against your Enemies and carrying my Flesh against them, I think it would be proper, for the Encouragement of my Young Men, to appoint some Reward for Scalps and Prisoners, and that some place may be fixed where the Scalps and Prisoners may be brought in and the Reward received, that my Men may return quickly from thence."

The Governor said he would take into Consideration what he, Teedyuscung, had said, and in half an Hour would return an Answer.

Teedyuscung further added, You may remember when I mentioned Isaac Norris, the Speaker, I mentioned him alone, but I did not intend to mention him alone, but that he, with the Assembly, should look into it and send Copies Home; I then told Teedyuscung that I had no Objection to Mr. Norris with the Assembly, sending Authentic Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty and Deeds Home.

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Gave a Belt.

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SUNDAY, August 7th, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Governor.

William Logan, } Esquires, Members of the Council.
Richard Peters, }

Conrad Weiser, Esqr.

Mr. John Pumpshire, Interpreter.

Teedyuscung.

Daniel.

Packsinosa, Shawanese Chief.

Seneca Chief.

Abraham, Mohiccon Chief.

A Nanticocke and 4 other Delaware Indians.

Teedyuscung addressed the Governor as follows:

"Brother:

"We have now finished; The Treaty is over; Peace is confirmed; I told you I thought of going to Philadelphia, but upon considering the matter with more attention, I think it will be more for the Publick Service if I proceed immediately to Diahogo; Many Nations will be uneasy to know what has been done at this Council Fire, and will take their Measures accordingly; I shall, therefore, make the best of my Way to Diahogo and proclaim there, and to Nations still more distant, the Confirmation of the Peace with our Brethren, the English; This will take up three or four Months, After which I may perhaps come and see you at Philadelphia; I wish the Governor a good Journey, and that we may both Live to enjoy the Fruits of this happy Peace which gives my People great Joy."

To which the Governor returned the following Answer:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"It gives me great Pleasure that we have brought the important Business we met about to so happy an Issue; You have very agreeably prevented my mentioning to you the Necessity of your returning Home in order to publish to the Indians what has been transacted here; I thank you for your Change of Purpose; it is a further Sign of your Zeal for Peace, and I make no doubt but you will use your utmost dispatch.

"In answer to what you requested this morning I assure you that your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any Services they shall do against the Enemy. I cannot at present give you a more particular Answer, but shall lay your Proposals before the Assembly, who meet To-morrow, and consult with them thereupon."

Teedyuscung replied :

"Brother the Governor :

"You have not so much as given us a rusty Iron to defend ourselves. If we meet an Enemy on the Road, what are we to do? We cannot defend ourselves against him. We have nothing to do it with. Our Young Warriors think as much of themselves, and their Lives are as dear to them as white People's. But you have not given them any Encouragement to go against the Enemy. Can this be right? You know you have not. Consider this well, Brother.

"Further, Brother, I think it proper to tell you, if English and Indians shall go to War together, my Young Men will not be Subject to an English Captain; and if any of your People will go to War with me, I expect they will be Subject to my Directions. We understand our Way of Fighting better than you."

The Governor then said he had given Directions to Colonel Weiser to agree with him on proper Signals for the Indians, when they were coming towards the inhabited Parts of this Province, as this was a Matter that ought not to be spoke of in Public.

They then took a kind Leave of each other, and the Governor set out for Philadelphia.

Compared with the Original by

JACOB DUCHE,
Assistant Clerk to Mr. Croghan.

The Proprietors will ever make it their constant Rule, to act such a part as shall be of greatest use to the Publick, tho' it it may be prejudicial to their Private Interest, but they are very certain His Majesty's Ministers, and particularly their Lordships, will never suffer any partial considerations to have an effect upon them, to the Prejudice of the Proprietors; they think it at this time very improper to make distant Settlements, tho' the Indians were to give their free Consent, but as they, on the contrary, are not well satisfied with the Sale of those Lands on the Ohio, the Proprietors are willing to wave that part of the Treaty, provided it be agreed, that if ever hereafter the Descendants of those Indians shall incline to sell those Lands, they shall be sold only to them, and they will give directions to their Governor to appoint proper Persons to meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Onondago, Sir William Johnson's or any other Place the Indians shall agree upon, to confer freely, and settle this Matter in a manner the most conducive to preserve a good understanding between the English and the Indians, without on the one hand being obliged to give up every thing they ask, which would make Treatys with them of no use, but to subject us to their contempt; & on the other, give them full satisfaction with regard to their hunting Grounds. They will only add, in answer to the last Paragraph, that they hope, private Property will ever be as much regarded, and as unwillingly given up by the Crown as Land in Provinces under His Majesty's immediate Government, and where the Lands are granted by virtue of his Commission.

The Proprietors now lay before their Lordships the Conferences held this Summer above mentioned, and are ready, as soon as they can be copied, to lay also Copies of every other Conference that has been held between their Governors and Agents & the several Nations of Indians, having nothing so much at heart, as to remove the least Jealousy of their Conduct, and approve themselves worthy of the Station they hold in Pennsylvania.

London, Dec^{br}. 11th. 1756.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PROPRIETOR THOMAS PENN ESQ^{R}. OF 12TH. FEB'RY 1757 TO MR. RICHARD PETERS PROPRIETARY AGENT.

"I shall now write what my Time will allow me on the most important Point now under Considera-
"tion, that of the Dissatisfaction of the Indians, and the Method we think proper shoud be taken to
"remove all possible cause of it, if Impressions made by wicked People can be effaced, as I had
"received your Letter containing an account of the Complaints of the Delaware Indians. I informed
"Lord Halifax what I knew of these affairs, and desired they might be fully examined into by Sir
"William Johnson at such Place as he shall appoint, and to which the principal People of the Six
"Nations and those of the Indians who pretend any claim or complain of ill Treatment shall agree
"to come, and that we will appoint Commissioners to attend that Treaty, as a more indifferent Place
"and Person than our Province or our Governor woud be more satisfactory to the Publick and more
"to our Honour. I desired they would add to their Letter a Recommendation to Sir William Johnson to
"examine thoroughly into this affair, and make a Report upon it."

In the latter Part of the same Letter of the 12th of February the Proprietor says,

"The Letter from the Board of Trade to Sir William Johnson will not be ready till Tuesday, and
"therefore I think it cannot go in the same Packet with this, unless it is kept, that Letters received
"yesterday by the Ministers may be answered."

EXTRACT of a Letter of the 11th March 1757 from Proprietor Thomas Penn Esquire to their agent Mr. Richard Peters.

"I hope my last Letter by the Packet will get Time enough for you to prevent your holding a "Treaty with Teedyuscung and the Delaware Indians, and desire you will inform him that I have "desired, as the charge he makes upon us is of a very high nature, it may be directed by the King's "Ministers here to be examined into before Sir William Johnson, and a Deputation of the Six Nations "in an indifferent Place, that the Examination may be most fairly and equally made, we absolutely "denying the Truth of the Charge, and insisting on full Reparation for it, esteeming such a Charge a "greater Injury by far than the Endeavour to deprive us of any Land their Ancestors have sold."

EXTRACT of a Letter of the 12th March 1757 from both Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires to their Agent Mr. Richard Peters.

"The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations having communicated to us an Extract of "a Letter from Sir William Johnson Baronet, relating to Uneasinesses the Indians of the Six Nations "are under on account of the last Indian Purchase at Albany; we gave to their Lordships an answer "to it in writing. And in the said Answer having proposed to send Commissioners to any Place Sir "William Johnson shall appoint and summons the Indians to attend at. We thought it proper to "appoint you &c to be our Commissioners.

"During the Time this Business was under the Consideration of the Lords of Trade, a copy of "the Treaty at Easton between Governor Denny and Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, with others "of the same Nation arrived, in which we observe, notwithstanding neither the Delawares nor any other "nation of Indians ever so much as hinted that they had been induced to commence Hostilities against "Pennsylvania to revenge any Injustice done them, Teedyuscung did, after being repeatedly called "upon to give a Reason for such a Conduct, assert for the first Time, that the present Proprietors had "forged a Deed and made an Alteration of the Courses agreed upon to take their Lands from them, and "tho' he did not alledge, that was the Cause of their Incursions, yet that it was the Foundation of "their Uneasiness. We who are extremely desirous that the Rectitude of all our Proceedings with the "Indians shoud appear in the most publick Light, and that no Suspicion of contrary Measures on our "Part shoud ever exist, did instantly acquaint the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations with "this new Pretence, and made it our earnest Request to them, that they woud give Directions to Sir "William Johnson at the same Time he met the Indians to settle the Bounds of the Treaty at "Albany, to examine into the Truth of this Report and inform them of the Result of such Examination."

The above is a true Extract from the Propty Letters to me compared with the originals by me.

RICHARD PETERS.

18th Augt 1757

(Copy)

Philadelphia August 18th: 1757.

Sir

I hope his Honour the Governor will set forth in his Letters to the King's Ministers and Sir William Johnson the Conduct of the Commissioners and Quakers at the last Treaty held at Easton, as I am convinced that they influenced Teedyuscung to go into the Measures that was taken by the Indians at that Treaty.
I did several times at Easton give the Governor my Opinion of this their Conduct, and that giving separate Presents and appearing as a separate Body of People, separate from the rest of his Majesty's Subjects, must, if longer permitted, end with some fatal Consequences to all the rest of his Majesty's Subjects, and prevent Sir William Johnson from carrying into Execution the Plan he designs, which is to restore Peace to all the Governments in this District, as well as all the rest of his Majesty's Subjects without Distinction and so take off the Indians from their Cruel Hostilities which they daily commit on his Majesty's Subjects. I am

Sir
Your most humble Servant
Geo: Croghan

To Richard Peters Esqr.

(Copy)

Philadelphia August 19th: 1757.

Sir

I am obliged to you for shewing me the Governor's Letter to Sir William Johnson of this Date, I think he has set forth nothing but what is strictly true in it, and I shall say the same to Sir William Johnson. I am

Sir
Your most humble Servant
Geo: Croghan

To Richard Peters Esqr.

Copy
Mr. Croghan's Letters to Mr.
Peters of the 18th & 19th August
1757. —

Reced Octr. 11.

to our Brethren the English, that if hereafter we might be suspected as Enemies we might produce this Testimonial

Gave a Belt with 2 Knots

Brother

[illegible] frequently take great many French vessels at the Sea [illegible] down & they are full of Goods we therefore should be glad of some of the French Goods that we may convince the French Indians of your success against the French at Sea gave a String. B

Fort Johnson 23 Augt. 1757 —

At a Meeting of the Oneidas, Aughquages & other Indians, living on the Susquahanna River

Present

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

Capt. Thomas & Capt. John Butler, Capt. Fonda, Capt. Montour Lieut. Claus & Mr. Lewis Montour.

The aforesaid Indians spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are heartily concerned at what hath happened at Lake George & that our Enemy obtained their end in destroying that Fort. We are sensible no blame can be laid upon you as you were there the first with your Militia men who were willing to go & meet them at the Lake; therefore you must submit to Him above who rules & orders every thing. At the same time we assure you that this Affair dos not in the least alter our Attachment to our Brethren the English as we are of the same Resolution to live & die with them

Brother

The Misbehaviour of some of our People

B gave 2 Strings Wampum, requesting to have a Smith sent to Aughquaga where there is 100 fighting Men & that they would pay him themselves. Another String desiring somebody might be appointed at Schohare to assist them with Provisions, when they came backwards & forwards to & from Fort Johnson.

People in your own Absence gives us great uneaſineſs those who were with you have taken some Horses in their return from Fort Edward, they have turned those Horses into your Fields of Peas, Corn Oats &c. they have killed some of your Cattle & in short have done a great deal of Dammage upon your Plantation. Brother we have made them sensible of their Misbehaviour & they are convinced of it, and therefore in the first place, they will immediately deliver up to you 14. strange Horses — they are very sorry for what Damage they have done to you & promise truly in the Presence of you and their Chiefs that they never will be guilty of the like misconduct for the future & beg you'l forgive them for the present & that hereafter they never will transgreſs again this you may depend upon, we give you this in Confirmation thereof.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Sir William replied

Bretheren I take your concern for our loſs at Lake George very kind, and your Brother-like Resolution of remaining our Stedfast Friends gives me great Satisfaction. Bretheren the loſs of that Fort affected me a good deal as I was the first beginner & founder of it, however these things being the effects of War must not discourage us but rather make us more alert & active as if we are I am sure with the bleſsing of God we are able to bring the French to our Terms & secure a lasting Peace to our Posterity. I am sensible of the readineſs shown by the Militia & you to go to the relief of our People engaged there, but the Genl. who was the best Judge from his knowledge of

the Enemy's Numbers being, did not think it prudent to run
so great a risk.

Brethren Your People's Behaviour [illegible]
me pain in my absence because you told me very much
even [illegible] Sept. [illegible] Commandant and [illegible]
there [illegible] Friends [illegible] last August Moreover as I
am employed to [illegible] [illegible] leave you & your
People whenever it must makes the Crime more
unpardonable since I [illegible] think of leaving you
in a short time [illegible] the King my Master Commands
[illegible] However Brethren as you now confess the
thing to me & are sorry for what your People
have committed as I know they are not under a
perfect Obedience to you it makes me something
easier in my Mind & as you so sincerely promise
you will take care the like shall never happen
again [illegible] my forgiving you this time. On the
contrary only I will listen to it [illegible] this [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] you that I will [illegible] give you
at present [illegible] my Resolution of leaving you

Gave a Belt.

Sunday 21. the Cheifs of the several Nations came to wait on Sir William & bid him Welcome home. he returned the Compliment & told them he would say something to them the next day as he was then buisy writing to the Gov^r^. of New York who was then in Albany also to several others.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL

Copy[1]

[*August 23–29, 1757*]

Fort Johnson 23 Aug^t^. 1757.—

At a Meeting of the Oniedas, Aughquages & other Indians living on the Susquahanna River

Present —
Sir W^m^. Johnson Bar^t^.
Cap^t^. Thomas & Cap^t^ John Butler, Cap^t^. Fonda, Cap^t^. Montour

The Aforesaid Indians spoke as follows

Brother Warraghyjagey

We are heartily concerned at what hath happened at Lake George & that our Enemies obtained their end in destroying that Fort. We are sensible no blame can be laid upon you as you were willing to go & Succor them at the Lake, therefore you must submit to Him above who rules & orders everything. At the same time we assure you that this Affair dos not in the least alter our Attachment to our Bretheren the English as we are of the same Resolution to live & die with them

Brother

The Misbehaviour of some of our People in your & our Absence gives us great uneasiness. those who were with you have taken several Horses in their return from Fort Edward,

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

They have turned those Horses into your Feilds of Peas, Corn, Oats &c. they have killed some of your Cattle & in short have done a great deal of Dammage upon your Plantation. Brother we have made them sensible of their Misbehaviour & they are convinced of it, and therefore in the first place, they will immedeately deliver up to you 14 strange Horses — they are very sorry for what Damage they have done to you & promise hereby in the Presence of you & us their Cheifs that they never will be guilty of the like Misconduct for the future & beg you'l forgive them for the present & that hereafter they never will transgress again. This you may depend upon & we give you this in Confirmation thereof.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Sir William replied

Bretheren

I take your Concern for our loss at Lake George very kind, and your Brother-like Resolution of remaining our Stedfast Friends gives me great Satisfaction

Bretheren

the loss of that Fort affected me a good deal as I was the first beginner & founder of it, however these things being the effects of War must not discourage us but rather make us more alert & active w^ch^ if we are I am sure with the blessing of God we are able to bring the French to our Terms & secure a lasting Peace to our Posterity. I am sensible of the readiness shown by the Militia & you to go to the relief of our People engaged there, but the Gen^l^. who was the best Judge from his Knowledge of the Enemys Numbers & ours, did not think it prudent to run so great a risk

Bretheren

Your Peoples misbehaving at my place in my Absence, I assure you fretted me very much. Such Proceedings from People whom I looked upon as Bretheren & firm Friends I could never suspect. Moreover as I am employed to maintain, Cloath & arm you & your People whenever in want makes the Crime more unpardonable, & made me think of leaving you in a short time & let the King my Master know the Reason. However Bretheren as I see you confess the thing to me & are sorry for what your People have committed (& as I know they are not under a perfect Obedience to You) it makes me something easier in my Mind, & as you so sincerely promise you will take care the like shall never happen again & beg my forgiving you this time; On these Conditions only I will listen to it & by this Belt of Wampum assure you that I will forgive you at present & alter my resolution of leaving you

Gave a Belt.

Fort Johnson 24 Aug^t. 1757.

Sir William Johnsons Answer to the Aughquages Nanticokes & other Indians Speech to him & the Mohocks.

Bretheren of Aughquaga &^{c}.

I do in conjunction with the Mohocks heartily thank you for your Cordial Condolance for the loss we have sustained of late & as we are sensible we have had several of your Chiefs &^{c}. snatched away lately by the Small Pox & other Sickness, We sincerely condole with you and by these Belts of Wampum cover their Graves that the sight of them may no more be a Cause of Grief to You.

gave 2 Belts of Wampum

Bretheren

The Belt you have returned me was only sent by me to invite you last Fall to come & join Lord Loudoun when he was on his March to Fort Edward. I do not take your returning it as a refusal of joining us or throwing up the Hatchet. far from it as you have in a former Speech fully satisfied me with regard to your not coming at that time, and now by your readily joining & marching with me to Fort Edward, I have not the least reason to doubt your good Intentions, and the fresh & hearty Professions you now make give me the greatest pleasure. It also highly pleases me to find you put so much Confidence in Him who rules over all the Princes in the World & in whose power it is to overset our Proud & Ambitious Enemy when he pleases.

This Belt you will see again whenever I have occasion to call for your Assistance & I expect you will be ready on the Sight thereof to rise immediately & join His Majestys Arms.

gave a Belt

Bretheren

Your renewing & strengthening the Antient Cov^t. Chain of Friendship & Alliance between You & your Bretheren the English at this time, together with the assurances you give me of your fixed Resolution to share our Fate is Brother-like & very pleasing to me as it will also be to the Great King of England your Father & all his Subjects. I do in return in the Name of the Great King George my Master & of all his Subjects, renew, Strengthen & brighten the same Chain so that nothing shall be able to break or even crack it and while we keep it so, you may depend upon it nothing can hurt us

gave the Cov^t. Chain Belt 16 Rows.

Bretheren

Your request concerning Trade I have heard & duly considered. I have only one Objection to it which is this, that by sending a Trader or Traders to your Towns the Enemey Indians may also have the Advantage of it, which would by no means be proper at this time, as it would be like giving a Knife to cut our own Throats, wherefore I insist upon it that before such a thing be allowed that you promise no Enemy or Enemy Indians shall enter your Towns knowingly or that you suffer them to trade there, as it would appear very bad on your side & also ocasion me to withdraw from you that which is designed for your Ease & Interest.

A Belt.

Bretheren

You justly observe that the Life of Man is uncertain & mine very much so at present and as you desire I would give you a Testimonial of your Fidelity & Attachment to His Majesty, I will readily do it being fully satisfied you merit it & I hope ever will even after my Death, which I most earnestly recommend to You. Here it is signed with my Seal of Office & I hope it will be of Service to You.

Gave them a Testimonial in lieu of a Belt

Bretheren

You have informed me that the Number of your Men able to bear Arms from Aughquaga to Chucknut amount to 200 and as you desire much to have a Smith amongst you, who can mend & keep your Arms & working Utensils in order & that you will pay him for his Work. I readily comply with y^r^. Request & will write to a good Man to go along w^th^. you whom I expect you will take good care of & see him safe back when he has done his Work.

A String of Wampum

Bretheren

I have already complied with your request of employing proper Persons to supply those of your People who may be coming to me on public Buisness with Provisions Viz Josias Swarrt & Bartholomew Vroman of Schohere and I must desire you will not make a bad use of this Indulgence.

A String returned

Bretheren

Our taking numbers of French Ships & Vessells is so notorious that I thought it needless even to mention it to you as I know you must hear it daily from all the Country People, besides our Bretheren the Mohocks &c. in this way lately from Philadelphia saw several brot. in from New York the little time they were there. As for your not seeing any French goods is easily accounted for, the Vessells wch our Privateers from time to time take are homeward bound & loaded with Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Indigo, Cotton &c. those which are bound to Canada generally fall into the hands of Privateers from home & are carried into England. I beleive the French Inds. have a convincing proof of our taking many french Vessells by the scarcity & dearness of Goods in Canada & they may feel it more & more every day. I assure you there is scarce a day passes but there are quantities of French Goods sold at New York, Boston, Rhode Island, Philadelphia & all the English Towns along the Sea Shore.

a String of Wampum

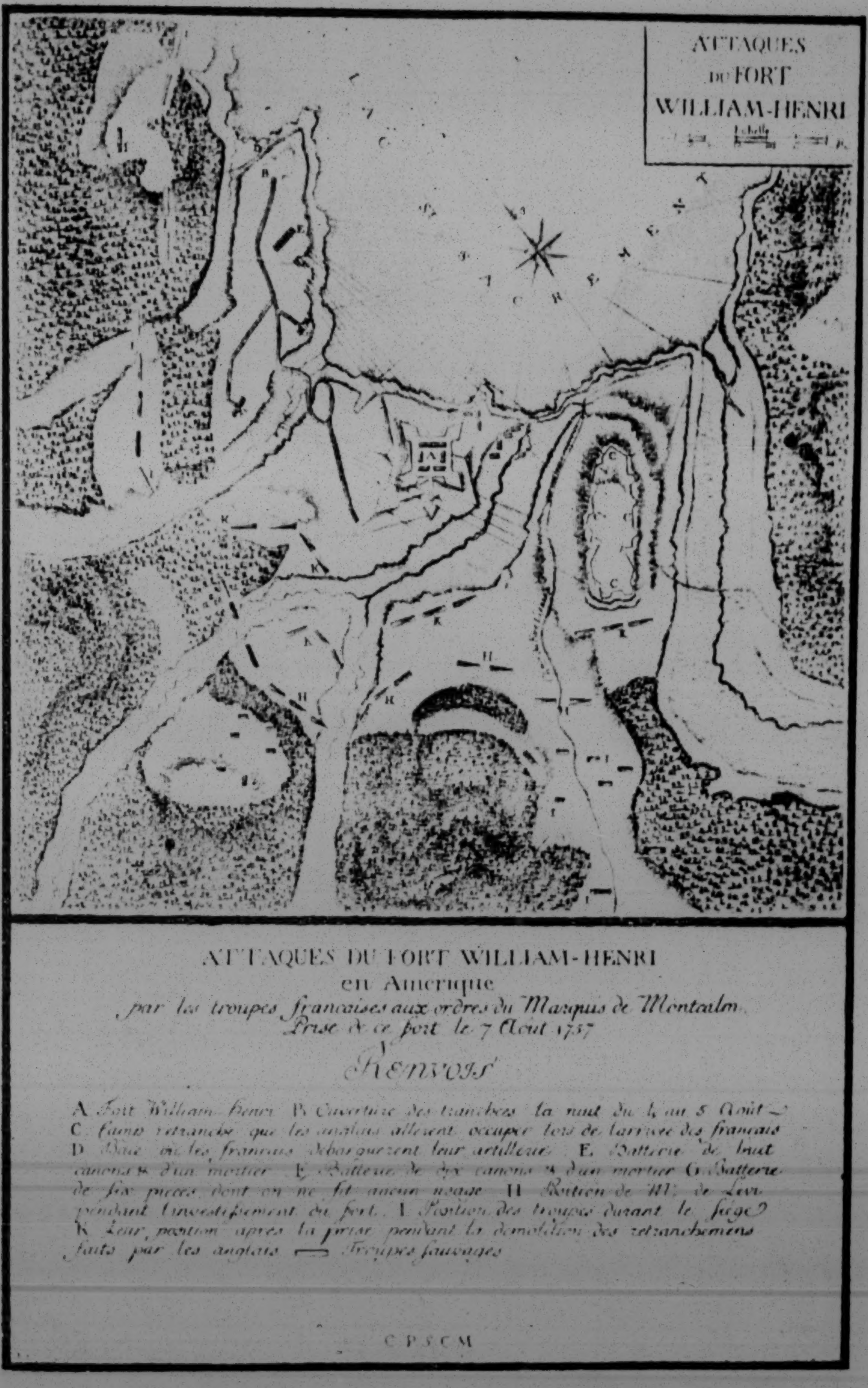
Bretheren

I have now answered to all the Articles of your Speech of the 31 July & I hope to your Satisfaction. I shall now only say a few words more to you wch I desire you will give Attention to.

Bretheren

We have now lost Fort Wm. Henry a Fort build by me 2 years ago at the desire & earnest Request of the Six Nations who were present at the time, looking upon it to be a good Barrier to secure their Hunting Grounds which the French Indians are daily encroaching upon, as well as Check to their little Scalping Parties, as it realy was. This is the Fortune of War, Bretheren, let it not discourage you in the least, but rather rouse up your Spirits & Resentment against the French whom you now plainly see invading your & our Country on all sides. By this Belt of Wampum I earnestly recommend Unanimity to you in your Councils & Actions, which will enable us to stand firm against all the Attempts of the French or any other Enemy. let us behave as our Forefathers have done & we will drive the French out of our Country & get rid of such troublesome Neighbours & until we do it we shall have no Peace in our Country.

Gave a very fine Belt



ATTAQUES DU FORT WILLIAM-HENRI
en Amerique
par les troupes francaises aux ordres du Marquis de Montcalm
Prise de ce fort le 7 Aout 1757

Renvois

A Fort William Henri B Ouverture des tranchees la nuit du 4 au 5 Aout
C Camp retranche que les anglais allerent occuper lors de l'arrivee des francais
D Baie ou les francais debarquerent leur artillerie E. Batterie de huit
canons & d'un mortier F. Batterie de dix canons & d'un mortier G Batterie
de six pieces dont on ne fit aucun usage H Position de M. de Levi
pendant l'investissement du fort. I Position des troupes durant le siege
K Leur position apres la prise pendant la demolition des retranchemens
faits par les anglais ⊏⊐ Troupes sauvages

C P S C M

ATTACK ON FORT WILLIAM HENRY
From John Knox's *Historical Journal*, ed. Doughty, 1:68

Bretheren

As you daily hear the French & their Indians have for a long time threatened the Destruction of this River & the German Flatts, & now renew their Threats, & I am apt to beleive they mean to put them into Execution & that very soon. I expect that all those who are our friends will hold themselves in readiness to join me at a Call without Delay, by which means I hope we shall be able not only to defeat the Enemy but to preserve our Country & also soon to restore a lasting Peace to us w^ch^ will tend as much to your happiness as ours

Gave a Belt.

Fort Johnson 26 Aug^t^. 1757.

The Reply of the Aughquagas & other Nations to Sir William Johnson Speech to them of Yesterday

Pres^t^.

Sir William Johnson
Captains Tho^s^. & John Butler
Lieu^t^ Daniel Claus D. sc^ry^.
Cap^t^. Mountour Interp^r^.

Adam of Aughquaga Speaker

Brother Warraghyjagey

We have deliberately consulted with one another upon every Article you left us to Answer Yesterday, & are now come to let you know the Result, which the Schaniadigroenes[1], who as well as the rest of our Bretheren at Otsiningo understand your own Language, will now deliver to you

Brother

You have told us Yesterday, that tho it gave you a great deal of Concern to see the Fort at Lake George destroyed by our common Enemy the French, yet notwithstanding you was not cast down or discouraged thereby, but to the contrary it animated you the more to have revenge against them & therefore exhorted us likewise to be of good Spirit & act up to the Rules our Forefathers gave us, never to give up to our Enemies whilst we could make any Resistance.

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[1] Schahandoana (Scanandanani), the Iroquois name for Wyoming.

Brother

We have taken to heart your Advice & are very thankful for it and you may depend upon it that this Affair at Lake George shall not despirit us in the least or weaken the Covenant Chain between us, it hath rather Strengthened it for we shall stedfastly adhere to all the Obligations thereof & follow the Advice of our Wise Forefathers in every respect & this you may be assured of from all our Bretheren living at Otsiningo being 6 different Nations.

then showed Sir William a Belt & said they would send a Belt in Exchange having none answerable to it with them

Brother

You told us likewise that it gave you great Satisfaction to hear of our having 200 Warriors ready to come to your assistance whenever called upon & that you expected they would not be backward upon your sending for them in case of our Enemys Approach. Brother any time you may send for us on such an Occasion it shall give us the greatest Pleasure to shew our readiness in rising up to join you and we assure you that we always shall be prepared for such a Call

shewed Sir William a Belt & promised to return another as soon as they got home.

Brother

You told us in Answer to our Desire to have some Body at our Towns to trade with us, that you was very willing to comply with our Request, but at the same time you told us to consider that at present it was an improper & Dangerous time for any of your People to go to a Place not very distant from our Enemy who might try all means to take such a Person & seize his Goods. Your Apprehension in this respect is very well grounded & such a thing might happen in spight of all the Care we could take. Wherefore we will for the present drop our Request & hope Affairs might turn out so as to enjoy peaceable times before long when we dont doubt but you will chearfully comply with our Request.

Shewed the Belt.

Fort Johnson 28 Aug^{t}. 1757.

At a Meeting of the Mohocks & Connojoharys

Pres^{t}.

Sir William Johnson Bar^{t}.

Cap^{t} John Butler
Cap^{t} John Lotteridge of the New York Reg^{t}.
Lieu^{t} Claus Dep. Sec^{ry}.
Cap^{t}. Montour Interp^{r}.

Little Abraham of the Mohock Castle Speaker

Broth^{r}. Warr^{y}:

We came here to our place of Consultation in order to condole with you for the loss you lately sustained by having the Fort at Lake George taken & destroyed by our Enemies the French. We are equaly affected & by these Strings of Wampum we remove all uneasiness & trouble from your Breast & wipe away the Blood of those brave Men who were slain there.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother

When you accquainted us (the Warriors of both Castles) of the Enemys approach towards Fort William Henry & desired our joining you & marching to the relief thereof, we did not deliberate long upon your Desire, but immediately rose up in Expectation not to stop until we arrived at that place, but when we came to Fort Edward a Stop was put to our Proceeding further which we understood was by orders of the Great Man the Enemys Numerous, do not think it prudent to run so great a risk.

Brethren Your Peoples [illegible] Behaviour at my place in my absence [illegible] you vexed me very much, such Proceedings from People whom I looked upon as Brethren & Firm Friends [illegible] unjust. Moreover as I am employed to maintain, and Cloath & arm you & your People whenever in want makes the Crime more unpardonable & made me think of leaving you in a short time & let the King my Master know the reason. However Brethren as I see you confess the thing to me & are sorry for what your People have committed, and I know they are not under a perfect Obedience to you, it makes me something easier in my Mind, & as you so sincerely promise you will take care the like shall never happen again [illegible] my forgiving you this time; On these Conditions only I will listen to it & by this Belt of Wampum assure you that I will forgive you at present & alter my Resolution of leaving you.

Gave a Belt.

Fort Johnson 24 Augt. 1757.

Sir William Johnsons Answer to the Aughquageys Nanticokes & other Indians Speech to him & the Mohocks. vide pag 196. says.

Brethren of Aughquaga &c.

I do in conjunction with the Mohocks heartily thank you for your Cordial condolance for the loss we have sustained of late & as we are sensible we have been deprived of your Chiefs &c. snatched away lately by the Small Pox & other Sickness. We sincerely condole with you and by these Belts of Wampum cover their Graves that the sight of them may no more be a Cause of Grief to You

gave 2 Belts of Wampum

Bretheren

The Belt you have returned me was only sent by me to invite you last Fall to come & join Lord Loudoun when he was on his March to Fort Edward. I do not take your returning it as a Refusal of joining us or throwing up the Hatchet, far from it as you have in a former Speech fully satisfied me with regard to your not coming at that time, and now by your readily joining & marching with me to Fort Edward I have not the least reason to doubt your good Intentions, and the fresh & hearty Professions you now make give me the greatest pleasure. It also highly pleases me to find you put so much Confidence in Him who rules over all the Princes in the World & in whose power it is to overset our Proud & Ambitious Enemy when he pleases.

This Belt you will see again whenever I have occasion to call for your Assistance & I expect you will be ready on the Sight thereof to rise immediately & join His Majestys Arms.

gave a Belt.

Bretheren

Your renewing & strengthening the Antient Cov.t Chain of Friendship & Alliance between You & our Bretheren the English at this time, together with the assurancy you give me of your fixed Resolution to share our Fate is Brother-like & very pleasing to me as it will also be to the Great King of England your Father & all his Subjects. I do in return in the Name of the Great King George my Master & of all His Subjects, renew Strengthen & brighten the same Chain so that nothing shall be able to break or even crack it and while we keep it so, you may depend upon it nothing can hurt us

Gave the Cov.t Chain Belt 16 Rows.

Brethren

Your request concerning Trade I have heard & duly considered. I have only one Objection to it which is this, that by sending a Trader or Traders to your Towns the Enemy Indians may also have the Advantage of it, which would by no means be proper at this time, as it would be like giving a Knife to cut our own Throats, wherefore I insist upon it that before such a thing be allowed that you promise no Enemy or Enemy Indian shall enter your Towns knowingly or that you suffer them to trade there, as it would appear very bad on your side & also occasion me to withdraw from you that which is designed for your Ease & Interest.

A Belt.

Brethren

You justly observe that the Life of Man is uncertain & mine very much so at present and as you desire I would give you a Testimonial of your Fidelity & Attachment to His Majesty. I will readily do it being fully satisfied you merit it & I hope ever will even after my Death, which I must earnestly recommend to you. Here it is signed with my Seal of Office & I hope it will be of Service to you. Gave them a Testimonial in lieu of a Belt

Brethren

You have informed me that the Number

of your Men able to bear Arms from Aughquaga to Chucknut amount to 200 and as you desire much to have a Smith amongst you, who can mend & keep your Arms & working Utensils in order & that you will pay him for his work. I readily comply with yr. Request & will write to a good Man to go along wth. you whom I expect you will take good care of & see him safe back when he has done his Work.

a String of Wampum

Brethren

I have already complied with your Request of employing proper Persons to supply those of your People who may be coming to me on public Business with Provisions Viz Josias Swart & Bartholomew Vrooman of Schohare and I must desire you will not make a bad use of this Indulgence.

a String returned

Brethren

Our taking number of French Ships & Vessells is so notorious that I thought it needless even to mention it to you as I know you must hear it daily from all the Country People, besides our Brethren the Mohawks &c. in their way lately from Philadelphia saw several Brot. in from New York the little time they was there. As for your not seeing any French goods is easily accounted for, the Vessells wch. our Privateers from time to time take are homeward bound & loaded with Rum, Sugar, Molasses Indigo Cotton &c. those which are bound to Canada ge:nerally fall into the hands of Privateers from home & are carried into England. I believe the French Indns. have a convincing proof of our taking many French Vessells by the scarcity & dearness of Goods in Canada & they may feel it more & more every day. I assure you there is scarce a day passes but there are quantity

6 of

of French Goods sold at New york, Boston Rhode Island Philadelphia & all the English Towns along the Sea Shore.

a String of Wampum

Brethren I have now answered to all the Articles of your Speech of the 31 July & I hope to your Satisfaction. I shall now only say a few words more to you wch I desire you will give Attention to.

Brethren We have now lost Fort Wm. Henry a Fort built by me 2 years ago at the desire & earnest Request of the Six Nations who were present at the time, looking upon it to be a good Barrier to secure their Hunting Grounds which the French Indians are daily encroaching upon & was a check to their little Skulking Parties as it really was. Such is the Fortune of War Brethren let it not by any means daunt you in the least but rather rouse up your Spirits & Resentment against the French whom you have plainly see invading your own Country in [illegible]. By this Belt of Wampum I earnestly recommend Unanimity to you in your Councils & Actions which will enable us to stand firm against all the Attempts of the French or any other Enemy let us behave as our Forefathers have done & we will drive the French out of our Country & get rid of such troublesome Neighbours & until we do it we shall have no Peace in our Country.

gave a very fine Belt.

Brethren As you daily hear the French & their Indians have for a long time threatened the Destruction of this River & the German Flatts & now renew their Threats & I am apt to believe they mean to put them

into Execution & that very soon. I expect that all those who are our friends will hold themselves in readi:
:ness to join me at a call without Delay, by which means I hope we shall be able not only to defeat the Enemy but to preserve our Country & also soon to restore a lasting Peace to us wch will tend as much to your happiness as ours   gave a Belt.

Fort Johnson 26 Augt. 1757.

The Reply of the Aughquagas & other Nations to Sir William Johnsons Speech to them of Yesterday.

Prest.

Sir William Johnson
Captains Thos. & John Butler
Lieut Daniel Claus D. Secy
Capt Mountour Interpr.

Adam of Aughquaga Speaker

Brother Warraghyjagey

We have deliberately consulted with one another upon every Article you left us to consider Yesterday, & are now come to let you know the Result, which the Schaniadigroenys, who as well as the rest of our Brethren at Otsiningo understand your own Language, will now deliver to you —

Brother you have told us Yesterday, that tho it gave you a great deal of Concern to see the Fort at Lake George Destroyed by our common Enemies the French, yet notwithstanding you was not cast Down or discouraged thereby, but to the contrary it animated you the more to have Revenge against them & therefore exhorted us likewise to be of good Spirit & act up to the Rules our Forefathers gave us, never to give up to our Enemies whilst we could

The Governor sent to the House the Case of the Neutral French, recommending it to them to make such Alterations in the Act as would afford the Relief prayed for.

The Council recommended it to the Governor to send an Express immediately to the Council of New York to inform them of the passing of the Bill, and to know if the Men would be wanted, and not to go into the raising of any Men till the Return of the Express, as several Accounts were brought to town from New York that the French were gone back and the Militia Discharged by General Webb.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 25th August, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Richard Peters,
John Mifflin,
James Hamilton,
Benjamin Chew,
Thomas Cadwalader,
Esquires.

A Letter from Capt. Orndt, dated the nineteenth of August, or rather a Memorandum taken by him of some things desired of the Government by Teedyuscung at parting, was delivered to the Governor by himself, and read, and the Secretary was ordered to lay it before the Assembly to be taken into their Consideration, with the other Matters already recommended.

"May it please his Honour the Governor:

"Sir:

"According as I have mentioned in my Letter of the 12th Instant to your Honour of my Intention to march with Teedyuscung the same Day from Bethlehem to Fort Allen, we arrived safe there the 13th; the Indians seemed all to be well pleased; they laid no blame at all to the white People about that Indian which was killed near Easton; they all believed that he was murdered by an Indian.

"Teedyuscung desired of me that I should inform his Honour, the Governor, that he had forgot at the Treaty at Easton to appoint the Time when he would settle at Wyomink with the Indians, and that his Honour the Governor might be pleased to send People to Wyomink this Fall, or early in the Spring, and that a little Fort might be built there, that they might put their Wives and Children in Safety if there should come any Danger; and that they would move from Diahoga to Wyomink in the Beginning of May next.

"The Indians began to return from Fort Allen the 15th & 16th

Instant. Teedyuscung went from thence the 17th, very glad and joyful. Several Families staid at the Fort, being sick.

"I am, Honoured Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"JACOB ORNDT.

"Fort Allen, August 19th, 1757."

A Petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Pextang was read, setting forth, that the evacuating Fort Hunter is a great Discouragement to that Township; that Fort Halifax is not necessary to secure the Communication with Fort Augusta, and is not so proper a Station for the Battoe Parties as Fort Hunter, and praying the Governor would please to fix a sufficient Number of Men at Hunter's, under the Command of an active Officer, with strict Orders to range the Frontiers daily.

Commissary Young attended, and informed the Governor and Council that Fort Halifax was built by Col. Clapham, without the Order of Governor Morris; that it is a very bad Situation, being built beyond Two Ranges of Hills, and no body living near it, none could be protected by it; that it is no Station for Battoe Parties, having no Command of the Channel, which runs close on the Western Shore, and is besides covered with a large Island between the Channel and Fort, so that Numbers of the Enemy may, even in the day time, run down the River without being seen by that Garrison. He further said, that tho' the Fort, or Blockhouse, at Hunter's was not tenable, being hastily erected, and not finished, yet the Situation was the best upon the River for every Service, as well as for the Protection of the Frontiers.

A Letter from Charles Thompson to the Governor, was read in these Words:

"May it please your Honour:

"As Teedyuscung desired to have a Copy of those Letters, which you told him you had received from the Proprietors, inserted in his Minutes, And as Mr. Croghan, in the private Minutes he delivered to me out of his Journal to be added to those I had taken for Teedyuscung, says that he told your Honour the good of his Majesty's Service required that Teedyuscung's Request of having a Copy of so much of the Proprietor's Letters as relates to having the Enquiry made by Sir William Johnson should be granted, I think it my Duty to inform you that I have not yet received them.

"And as Teedyuscung has entrusted his Minutes with me, and expects those will be annexed, I hope your Honour will be pleased to grant me a Copy of them, that they may be annexed to his Minutes, agreeable to his Request.

"I am, May it please your Honour, Your humble Servant,

"CHA$^{s.}$ THOMPSON.

"Philad$^{a.}$ August 23d, 1757."

The Governor informing the Council, on their Enquiry, that he had not promised to deliver the Extracts of those Letters to Teedyúscung, or any one for him, but had caused them to be delivered by the Secretary to Mr. Croghan, Mr. Peters was ordered to acquaint Mr. Thompson therewith.

A Petition from Joshua Potter and William Pettyjohn, in Jayl at Lewes, and under Sentence for coining, was read, praying the Remission of the Fines, and it was the unanimous Opinion of yᵉ Council, that they should continue sometime longer in Confinement, and then be discharged, on their entring either as Soldiers or Sailors into his Majesty's Service.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 30th August, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	John Mifflin,	

Teedyuscung, the Delaware King.

Samuel Evans, a Delaware.

Yesterday, the Governor was favoured with a Visit from Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, and being told he had something of Importance to communicate, the Council was summoned; and Teedyuscung being sent for, he delivered himself as follows:

"Brother:

"In my Return to Diahoga, about Twenty Miles above Wyomink, I met Three Indian Men, and a Boy about Sixteen Years of Age, who told me they had a Message for me from Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond, Two of the Principal Men of the Ohio Indians; and having with me the Indians who were at Easton, we stopped to hear the News, which I shall communicate to the Governor, as it was delivered to me by the Messengers. Taking a String of Wampum, they said, 'Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond let Teedyuscung know, that they are sorry for having struck their Brethren, the English; when they look at their Bodies, they see them poor; they can give no other Reason why they struck their Brethren, the English, than that they were deluded by the French, and are very sorry for it. Teedyuscung, you have been a whole Year in Treaty with the English; we have a mind to know what you have done; we will do what you shall speak to us.'"

"Gave a String.

"The Two Chiefs, by a Belt, said further: 'Teedyuscung, we

into Execution & that very soon. I expect that all those who are our friends will hold themselves in readi:
:ness to join me at a call without Delay, by which means I hope we shall be able not only to defeat the Enemy but to preserve our Country & also soon to restore a lasting Peace to us wch will tend as much to your happiness as ours.   gave a Belt.

Fort Johnson 26 Augt. 1757.

The Reply of the Aughquagas & other Nations to Sir William Johnsons Speech to them of Yesterday.

Prest.

Sir William Johnson
Captains Thos. & John Butler
Lieut. Danl. Claus D. Secy.
Capt. Montour Interpr.

Adam of Aughquaga Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have deliberately consulted with one anoth. upon every Article you left us to Consider Yesterday, & are now come to let you know the Result, which the Shawanese Paxinosa, who as well as the rest of our Brethren at Otsiningo understand your own Language, will now deliver to you.—

Brother You have told us Yesterday, that tho it gave you a great deal of Concern to see the Fort at Lake George Destroyed by our common Enemy the French, yet notwithstanding you was not cast down or discouraged thereby, but to the contrary it animated you the more to have Revenge agst. them & therefore exhorted us likewise to be of good Spirit & act up to the Rules our Forefathers gave us, never to give up to our Enemies whilst we could would make any Assistance

Brother We have taken to heart your Advice & are very thankful for it and you may depend upon it that this Affair at Lake George shall not dispirit us in the least or ~~make us~~ weaken the Covenant Chain between us, it hath rather Strengthened it for we shall steadfastly adhere to all the Obligations thereof & follow the Advice of our Wise Forefathers in every respect & this you may be assured of from all our Brethren living at Otsiningo being 6 different Nations.

then showed Sir William a Belt
& said they would send a Belt
in Exchange having none answer-
:able to it with them

Brother You told us likewise that it gave you great Satisfaction to hear of our having 200 Men ready to come to your Assistance whenever call'd upon & that you expected they would not be backward upon your sending for them in case of an Enemys approach. Brother any time you may send for us on such an Occasion it shall give us the greatest Pleasure to shew our readiness in rising up to join you and we assure you that we always shall be prepared for such a Call shewed Sir William a

Belt & promised to return another
as soon as they got home

Brother You tell us in answer to our Desire to have some Body at our Town to trade with us that you was very willing to comply with our Request, but at the same time you tell us to our that at present it was an improper & dangerous time
for

for any of your People to go to a Place not very distant from our Enemy who might try all means to take such a Person & seize his Goods. Your Apprehension in this Respect is very well grounded & such a thing might happen in spight of all the Care we could take. Wherefore we will for the present drop our Request & hope Affairs might turn out so as to enjoy peaceable times before long when we Dont Doubt but you will chearfully comply with our Request. Shewed the Belt.

Fort Johnson 8th Augst 1757.

At a Meeting of the Mohawks of Conajoharie

Present

Sr William Johnson Bart

Lieut John Butler

Lieut John Lottridge of the New York Regt.

Lieut Claus Dep. Secty

Capt Montour Interpr.

Little Abraham of the Mohawk Castle Speaker

Brother Warr. We came here to our place of Consultation in order to condole with you for the Loss you lately sustained by having the Fort at Lake George taken & ruined by our Enemies the French. We are equally afflicted & by these Strings of Wampum we remove all uneasiness & trouble from your Heart & wipe away the Blood of those slain in it who were slain there. Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother When you acquainted us by the Carrier to both Castles of the Enemies approach towards Fort William Henry & desired our joining you in marching to the relief thereof we did not de:liberate long upon your desire but immediately rose up in Resolution not to stop until we arrived at that place, but when we came to Fort Edward

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REFERENCES TO SUPPORT THE CHARGE OF INDIANS COMPLAINT AND DISCONTENT ABOUT LANDS SAID TO BE PURCHASED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Vide Mr. Croghans remarks pag 1.

1742 or before that year. Delawares complained that they were defrauded or not paid for some Lands. Treaty at Philadel. wth. Six Nats.

Vide Treaty at Lancaster 1744 pag 27.

1744. Six Nations mentioned complaint of Connaye Inds. about not being paid for some of their Lands.

Vide Croghans Remarks page 2

1749. The same complaint again renewed by the Six Nations to Gouvernour. Hamilton.

N. B it doth not appear that the Connaye Indians have ever been satisfied on this Point.

Vide Croghans remarks pag 3.

1750. Ohio Indians of the Six Nations, sent deputation to Govr. Hamilton complaining they were not paid for their part of Purchase of Lands on East side Susquahanna &c.

Vide Croghans remarks pages 7 & 8.

The proprietaries Purchases in 1754, gave great uneasiness to Susquahanna & Ohio Indians. what Ohio Inds. said to Mr. Wieser & he to them with regard to said purchase

Mr. Norris, Mr. Peters & Mr. Wiesers Confessions to Mr. Croghan that the Lands west of the

Vide do page 9.

Allegany Mountains were not purchased from the Inds.

Vide their speech to Sir Wm. Johnson 3 July 1754. Records pag 66–fol No. 5.

Inds. of Six Nations complaint of purchasing Lands & desire yt. certain Lands on Susquahanna might not be settled &c.

Vide Records fol. No 5 pag 205 & 206.

Message of the Onondaga Indians to Sir Wm. Johnson about Shawa. & Delewares. & Eng. possessing Lands.

Vide Records pag 347. See also Col. Claphams Papers & Letters from Mr. Peters & Govr. Morris.

Govr. Morriss. Acknowledgmt. to Onondaga Indians yt. Purchase of Lands had occasioned much of the blood spilt &c..

Little Abraham the Mohock Sachems Speech at Lancaster to Govr. Dunny explaining causes of

Vide Records fol 6 pag 136.

Delewares Quarrels & Hostilities—Lands purchased in Pensilvania cause of Indian Hostilities there. see examination of a woman taken Prisoner by Indians taken before Sr. Wm. Johnson also Examinations of John Morris taken before Sir Wm. 27 Augt. 1757.

Teduiscung's various & warm complaints of undue purchases at Easton last Treaty

for any of your People to go to a Place not very distant from our Enemy who might try all means to take such a Persons [illegible] by force. Your Apprehensions in this respect is very well grounded since all things might happen in spight of all the Care we could take. Wherefore we will for the present drop our Request hoping Affairs might turn out so as to enjoy peaceable times before long when we dont doubt but you will cheerfully comply with our Request.
Shewed the Belt.

Fort Johnson [illegible] 1757.

At a Meeting of the [illegible]

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.

Capt. John Butler

[illegible] John [illegible] the Rev. Mr. [illegible]

Lieut. Claus & [illegible]

Capt. Montour Interpr.

Little Abraham, the Mohawk Chief Speaker

Brot. Warr.r We came here to our sorrow, to condole with you for the loss you lately sustained by having the Fort at Lake George taken by your Enemies the French. We are equally afflicted [illegible] we remove the [illegible] & trouble from your Heart & wipe away the Blood [illegible] [illegible] there [illegible] [illegible] in there.

Brother [illegible] you are acquainted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Enemies approach [illegible] Fort William Henry required our joining [illegible] marching to the relief thereof we did not [illegible] [illegible] but immediately [illegible] [illegible] not to stop until we assured [illegible] at that place, but when we came to Fort Edward [illegible]

[illegible] was put in our Councils [illegible] which we
[illegible] was by order. The Great Man [illegible]
[illegible] at that place, so that we were
[illegible] with it. You then desired us to send
[illegible] to Lake George if possible to bring a
Prisoner from the French. We accordingly went out
[illegible] our [illegible] we came within sight of
the Fort they saw that their Attempt was in
vain for they discovered the Fort [illegible] surrounded
in the Enemys hands so they returned. Imme-
diately after this we had the unlucky News
that [illegible] a Head Man of ours was taken in
Attempting to see the Situation at Oswego
and that he was made a Prisoner to the Enemy. This
account was backed by another that an Army was on
their March against the German Flatts which made
us consider the helpless Condition we left our Famil-
ies at home, many of whom had the Small Pox very
bad at the time of our Marching. All these bad Cir-
cumstances will we hope convince you Broth.
that we had suff.t reason to hurry to our Castles
wherefore we hope you will not take it in a bad
Light but be assured that we keep as fast a hold
of the Cov.t Chain as ever & are firmly resolved to
act up to the Promises of our Forefathers, let our
fate be what it will. We are resolved to stand by
you till Death & our Minds are bent no other way
than towards our Brethren the English.

Gave a large Black Belt of
Wampum

Brother
We hope the Affair at Lake George w.ch
happened two Years ago and our Conduct since
will confirm our Attachment to you when so
many of our People were left dead in the
Field.

who sacrificed their Lives for their Brethren the English. We believe you cannot lay to our Charge that we ever refused you any thing you demanded of us, we therefore hope you will not resent this our first Fault in not staying accompanying you home again from Fort Edward, for we assure you Brother the several bad Accounts we received there turned our heads entirely.

a Black Belt

Brother Warraghiyagey

The Warriors having now spoke for themselves to you we the Sachems of both Castles shall speak a few Words to you. It came to our Ears that upon our Peoples leaving you at Fort Edward your Mind was in a manner altered with regard to us, & that you seemed inclined to throw off your Friendship & Love towards us. this alarmed us very much and we hope you will not persevere therein but as the advice of our Wise Forefathers direct you which was not to be uneasy or ~~dissatisfied~~ loose Temper when any unhappy difference should happen between Brethren but immediately have it amicably settled. Therefore with this Belt we settle your Heart & entreat you to drop your Intention of leaving us, for if you persist therein it will certainly be the Ruin & end of us. pray consider it cooly Brother & let this our earnest Request have an Impression upon you

Gave a Belt

Brother

We now come to appologize in the best manner we can for the late Conduct of some of our Young Men & to assure you that we

their

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to [illegible] them, prevent the like [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that their

carrying away their Brethren's Horses was very

wrong [illegible] hope on their delivering them all up

you will forgive them. I have &c.

who might try all means to take such a Person & seize his Goods. Your Apprehension in this respect is very well grounded & such a thing might happen in spight of all the Care we could take. Wherefore we will for the present drop our Request & hope Affairs might turn out so as to enjoy peaceable times before long when we dont doubt but you will chearfully comply with our Request.

Shewed the Belt.

Fort Johnson 28 Aug^{t}. 1757.

At a Meeting of the Mohocks & Connojoharys

Pres^{t}.

Sir William Johnson Bar^{t}.

Cap^{t} John Butler
Cap^{t} John Lotteridge of the New York Reg^{t}.
Lieu^{t} Claus Dep. Sec^{ry}.
Cap^{t}. Montour Interp^{r}.

Little Abraham of the Mohock Castle Speaker

Broth^{r}. Warr^{y}:

We came here to our place of Consultation in order to condole with you for the loss you lately sustained by having the Fort at Lake George taken & destroyed by our Enemies the French. We are equaly affected & by these Strings of Wampum we remove all uneasiness & trouble from your Breast & wipe away the Blood of those brave Men who were slain there.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother

When you accquainted us (the Warriors of both Castles) of the Enemys approach towards Fort William Henry & desired our joining you & marching to the relief thereof, we did not deliberate long upon your Desire, but immediately rose up in Expectation not to stop until we arrived at that place, but when we came to Fort Edward a Stop was put to our Proceeding further which we understood was by orders of the Great Man commanding at that place, so that we would not blame you for it. You then desired us to send out scouts to Lake George & if possible to bring a Prisoner from the French. We accordingly went but when our Young Men came within sight of the Fort they saw that their Attempt was in Vain, for they discovered the Fort to be surrendered & in the Enemys hands & so they returned. Immediately after this we had the unlucky News that Moses a head Man of ours was taken in Attempting to spie the Sittuation at Lake George and that he was made a Sacrifize to the Enemy. This Account was backed by another that an Army was on their March against the German Flatts which made us consider the helpless Condition we left our Families in at home, many of whom had the Small Pox very bad at the time of our Marching. All these bad Acc^{ts}. & Circumstances will we hope convince you Brother that we had suff^{t}. reason to hurry to our Castles & therefore we hope you will not take it in a bad Light but be assured that we keep as fast a hold of the Cov^{t}. Chain as ever & are firmly resolved to act up to the Directions of our Forefathers, let our Fate be what it will. We are resolved to stand by You till Death, as our Minds are bent no other way than towards our Bretheren the English.

Gave a large black Belt of Wampum

Brother

We hope the Affair at Lake George[1] w^{ch}. happened two Years ago and our Conduct since will confirm our Attachment to You when so many of our People were left dead in the Feild who sacrifized their Lives for their Bretheren the English. We beleive you cannot lay to our Charge that we ever refused you anything you demanded of us, we therefore hope you will not resent this our first Fault in not staying & accompanying you home again from Fort Edward, for we assure you Brother the several bad Accounts we received there turned our heads entirely.

a Black Belt

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[1] Battle of Lake George in September, 1755.

Brother Warraghyjagey

The Warriors having now spoke for themselves to You, we the Sachems of both Castles shall speak a few Words to You

It came to our Ears that upon our Peoples leaving you at Fort Edward your Mind was in a manner altered with regard to us, & that you seemed inclined to throw off your Friendship & love towards us. this alarmed us very much & we hope you will not perservere therein but let the Advice of our wise Forefathers direct you which was not to be uneasy & loose Temper when any unhappy difference should happen between Bretheren but immediately have it cordialy settled. Therefore with this Belt we settle your Heart & entreat you to drop your Intention of leaving us, for if you persist therein it will certainly be the Ruin & end of us. Pray consider it cooly Brother & let this our earnest Request have an Impression upon you

Gave a Belt

Brother

We now come to appologize in the best manner we can for the late Conduct of some of our Young Men & to assure you that we their Chiefs will for the future make it our Buisness to admonish them & prevent the like being done again. We acknowledge & so do they that their carrying away their Bretheren's Horses was very wrong & I hope on their delivering them all up you will forgive them.

Gave a Belt.

Lower Mohock Castle 29 Aug^{t}. 1757.

Sir William Johnson's reply to the Speech of the Connojohary & Mohock Indians of Yesterday.

(N. B as the Indians of the upper Mohock or Connojohary Castle left many of their People very ill of the small Pox & they being in a hurry to get home, Sir W^{m}. went over to the lower Mohock Castle where the Connojohary Indians also were, in order not to detain them by returning to Fort Johnson & there made the following Speech)

Bretheren

I thank you for your Condolance on the loss we have sustained at & of Fort W^m^. Henry. I condole with you also upon it as it was a Security to your Hunting Ground w^ch^ before said Fort was built you often complained was encroached upon by the French Indians. I condole with you also for the loss of several of your Nephews (meaning the New England Indians) who were killed & taken at Lake George.

Bretheren Warriors of both Mohock Castles

I acknowledge Your readiness in rising up & joining me in our late March to Fort Edward & the good Disposition you showed to have gone to the relief of our Bretheren at Lake George. As to your leaving me at Fort Edward whatever reasons you might have for it, it dos not justify your doing it without first giving me your Motives for it. I am convinced from the constant Tenor of your Behaviour since this War, that you are sincerely attached to your Bretheren the English — I am upon that Account & the Appology you have made, disposed to beleive that your quitting me at Fort Edward was not from want of Zeal for the Common Cause & therefore I am willing to overlook this Error in your Conduct & hope & expect you will avoid the like for the future.

Gave a Black Belt of Wampum.

Bretheren Sachems of both Castles

Tho the treatment my Family & estate met with from those Indians of sundry nations who were at my House during our Absence at Fort Edward, was such as if continued or repeated must break the Cov^t^. Chain & render my stay amongst you useless to the King my Master: yet as the Chiefs of the other Nations have & you now add your Disapprobation of such Behaviour & promise the like shall not again happen, I am willing to pass this Fault also over & agree to continue to act in my Station as usual

Gave a large Belt

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their [illegible] for the future & take [illegible] to admonish them & prevent the like being done [illegible] Shawanese we are sorry that their carrying away their Brethren's Horses was very wrong & hope on their delivering them all up you will forgive them. Gave a Belt.

Lower Mohawk Castle 29 Aug: 1757

Sir William Johnson's Reply to the Speech of the Conajoharey & Mohawk Indians of Yesterday.

N. B. as the Indians of the upper Nation or Conajoharey Castle left many of their People very ill of the small Pox & they being in a hurry to get home, Sir Wm. went over to the lower Mohawk Castle where the Conajoharey Indians also were, in order not to detain them by returning to Fort Johnson & there made the following Speech

Brethren

I thank you for your Condolance on the loss we have sustained at Fort Wm. Henry Condole with you also upon it as it was a Security to your hunting Ground & before said Fort was built it was often [illegible] was encroached upon by the French Indians. Condole with you for the loss of several of your Brethren meaning the New England Indians who were killed & taken at Lake George.

Brethren of both Mohawk Castles

I acknowledge your readiness in giving us assistance in our late March to Fort Edward & the good disposition you shewn showed to have gone to the Relief of your Brethren at Lake George. Or to have Leaving me at in this manner whatever Reasons you might have for it, it does not justify your doing it without first giving me your Reasons for it. I am convinced from the constant Tenor of your Behaviour since this War, that you are sincerely attached to your Brethren the English — I am upon that Account & the Appology you have made, disposed to believe that your quitting me at Fort Edward was not from want of Zeal for the Common Cause & therefore I am willing to overlook this Error in your Conduct & hope & expect you will avoid the like for the future. Gave a Black Belt of Wampum.

Brethren Sachems of both Castles

Tho the treatment my Family & estate met with from those Indians of sundry Nations who were at my House during our absence at Fort Edward, was such as if continued or repeated must break the Covt Chain & render my stay amongst you useless to the King my Master: yet as the Chiefs of the other Nations have & you now add your Disap:probation of such Behaviour & promise the like shall not again happen, I am willing to pass this Event over & agree to continue to act in my Station as usual. Gave a large Belt

Fort Johnson 12 Sepr 1755.

At a Meeting of three Mohock Chiefs two Oneida Sachems & three Cherokee Indians

Pt

Sr William Johnson Bart.   George

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday the 30th: August 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker	Esquires
Richard Peters	John Mifflin	

Teedyuscung, the Delaware King
Samuel Evans, a Delaware.

Yesterday the Governor was favour'd with a Visit from Teedyuscung the Delaware King, and being told he had something of Importance to communicate, the Council was summoned, and Teedyuscung being sent for, he deliver'd himself as follows.

Brother,

In my Return to Diahoga, about Twenty Miles above Wyomink, I met Three Indian Men and a Boy about Sixteen Years of Age, who told me they had a Message for me from Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond, Two of the principal Men of the Ohio Indians; and having with me the Indians who were at Easton, we stopped to hear the News, which I shall communicate to the Governor, as it was delivered to me by the Messengers. Taking a String of Wampum, they said, Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond let Teedyuscung know, that they are sorry for having struck their Brethren the English, when they look at their Bodies, they see them poor; they can give no other Reason why they struck their Brethren the English, than that they were deluded by the French, and are very sorry for it. Teedyuscung, you have been a whole Year in Treaty with the English, we have a mind to know what you have done: we will do what you shall speak to us.

Gave a String.

The Two Chiefs, by a Belt, said further. Teedyuscung, we have heard of the good Work of Peace you have made with our Brethren the English, and that you intend to hold it fast. We will not lift up our Hatchet to break that good Work you have been transacting.

Gave a Belt.

To these Messages, which were delivered to me in Council with the Shawonese, Mohiccons, Unamies and Munsies, I made Answer.

Brothers, Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond,

I am glad to hear the Words you have spoke by your Messengers, I receive them into my Heart, and so do the Mohiccons, Shawonese and Unamies. They are glad to hear your Message.

I take you my Grand Children by the Hand; I take your young Men by the Hand; I take the Hatchet out of all your Hands and lay it upon the Ground, and do you observe to do so.

You live near the French; they are to know nothing of what is doing; I blindfold your Eyes, I stop your Ears, that you may not let the French know any thing of what passes between us.

Being asked if the Munsies or Minesink Indians did not join in the Answer, he said they did not. Being likewise asked who the Unamies were, he said they were a distinct Tribe of Delaware Indians, and that Alomipus was formerly the King of that Tribe.

Teedyuscung then proceeded to acquaint the Governor, that he sent his Son Amos and another Delaware Indian back with the Three Meſsengers. With them he sent the Peace Belt given him by the Governor at Easton, and a Meſsage to Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond. You see here this Belt. It tells you that Peace is concluded. With one hand I take hold of the Governor, the Five Nations take hold of the Governor likewise. With my other Hand I will take hold of you, and bring you together. I would have you come down to me, and then you shall hear more Words from me. But I must now tell you, that I shall take the Hatchet that lies on the Ground from off the Ground, and put it into your Hands, with the Edge turn'd to the French. You must come to me, and I will bring you to your Brethren the English. We will go down together to Philadelphia, and there we will hold a Treaty with the Governor.

After a Pause, Teedyuscung told the Governor, that Pachsinosa, the Shawonese King, Abraham, the Mohiccon Chief and James Davies, one of the Unamies, when it was agreed that I should go to Philadelphia to let the Governor know the good News I had received, spoke these Words to me, Teedyuscung, You must go soon to Wyomink; you must go and live there; and we three Nations will soon come to you. Be sure let the Governor know this, and desire him to build a little Fort at Wyomink, for the Safety of our Wives and Children.

Teedyuscung, on rising to go away, said he had lost Two Horses, One at Fort Allen and the other at Bethlehem; and that one of them cost Twelve Pounds.

The Secretary was ordered to make a fair Copy of the Minutes, and to deliver them to the House.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday the 1st. September 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	James Hamilton
Richard Peters	Thomas Cadwalader

A verbal Meſsage was delivered yesterday to the Governor from the Aſsembly by Two Members, to know if he had Power to consent to an Act of Aſsembly, to vest the Lands requested by Teedyuscung in the Delaware Indians, in these Words; "Under the Third Head in your Honour's Speech of the Sixteenth Instant, you recommended to us "to make the best Improvement of the Alliance entered "into with the Indians at the late Treaty at Easton, by enabling you to comply "with the several Requests the Indians made of you at the said Treaty, the Par"ticulars whereof we should see from the Minutes".

By those Minutes it appears, that Teedyuscung, among other Things, informd your Honour, that the Indians intended to settle at Wyomink; and requested to have certain Boundaries fixed between them and the People of this Province, and a certain Tract of Land fixed, which it should not be lawful for them or their Children ever to sell, or for the Proprietaries, or any of their Children, ever to buy: To which you were pleased to answer, that you had considered Teedyuscung's Request, in Behalf of the Indians, about a Settlement for themselves and their Posterity at Wyomink; that you were pleased they had made Choice of that Place; that it was perfectly agreeable to you; and you aſsured them you would heartily concur with him, in using all the Means in your Power to have those Lands settled on them and their Posterity, agreeable to Teedyuscung's Request.

This Request appears to us so reasonable and neceſsary for securing the Frontiers of this Province from the Inroads of the Enemy, by settling the Indians at Wyomink, that if your Honour has Power, as you have declared your Inclination, to have those Lands settled upon them and their Posterity, in the Manner they have proposed, we shall immediately prepare and offer you a Bill to be enacted into a Law for that Purpose."

The Minutes of the last Treaty were called for, and that Part of them read relating to the Indians Desire to be settled at Wyomink. A rough Sketch of a Draught of the Lands requested having been inclosed in Mr. Croghan's Letter to the Governor at Easton, the same was examined; but no Names being given to the Mountains to which they are made to extend on the Northward, and no Lines being drawn to the Westward, it could not be understood, and it was thought unneceſsary for the present to call for an Explanation, as none of that Country was purchased from the Six Nations, and to go to settle Boundaries with these Indians, without first consulting them, might involve the Province in a War with the Six Nations, and set them and the Delawares at Variance. On this and several other Mischiefs being mentioned that would attend any precise Grant, or Mention of Lands on this Occasion, the following Meſsage was settled and sent to the House by the Secretary.

"In answer to your verbal Meſsage, by Two of your Members, That if I had Power to have the Lands, requested by the Indians at the late Treaty, settled upon them and their Posterity, in the Manner they then proposed, you would immediately prepare and offer me a Bill to be enacted into a Law for that Purpose. I am obliged to acquaint you, that I have no such Power, of which you must be perfectly satisfied by the Perusal of the Commiſsions of Government and Property, Copies of which are entered upon your Minutes.

Being very sensible of the Expediency and many Advantages that will result to this Province by settling the Indians at Wyomink, and appropriating to them a sufficient Quantity of Land for Planting and Hunting, I aſsured the Indians at the late Treaty, that the Proprietaries had not purchased those Lands from the Indians, and in their Names disclaimed all Indian Right to the same. I shall write them by the first Opportunities, and desire, in the most preſsing Manner, that they would not only send me Powers to confirm those Lands to the Indians, but that they would also sollicit the Six Nations, who have the Indian Right, to join with me in such Confirmation, and in ascertaining such Boundaries as shall be agreeable to them, to which I have not the least Doubt they will readily consent."

A Petition from Doctor Hill and Doctor Moore was read in these Words.

To the Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania &c &c &c

The Petition of Richard Hill and Samuel Preston Moore (the Father and Brother in Law and) Executors of Richard Hill Jun.r late of the City of Philadelphia deceased.

Humbly sheweth,

That Richard Hill Junior abovementioned sold and leased sundry Parcels of Land and Lots in the Province of Pennsylvania and City aforesaid to divers Persons, and empowered Samuel Preston Moore, one of your Petitioners, to sell and lett on Ground Rents several others, and to execute Conveyances and Leases for the said Parcels of Land and Lots to the respective Purchasers and Leſsees thereof, who by Agreements with several of them, were not to have Conveyances or Leases till some of them should build Houses on the Premises, and others who purchased in Fee, should by annual Payments discharge certain Parts of the Consideration Money. That before those Conditions were complied with the said Richard Hill Junior died, and by Will left his whole real Estate, after his Father's Decease, to be equally divided between his Brother Henry and his younger Sisters, some of whom not being of Age to convey Land, and your Petitioners not having Power as Executors to make Titles to the said Lots and Lands, pray for Leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to do the Justice due to the Purchasers and Leſsees of such Lands, by giving them Deeds and Leases agreeable to the Contracts made by them either with Richard Hill Junior or Samuel Preston Moore whose Power ceased upon the Death of his Constituent.

The Matter requested appearing to all the Members to be reasonable, the Secretary was ordered to let Doctor Moore know the Governor would consent to a Bill for the Purposes set forth in the Petition.

A Bill for forming and regulating the Militia of this Province was presented to the Governor by Two Members for his Concurrence; his Honour was pleased to name Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Chew and Mr. Peters a Committee to examine in what it differed from the last Bill, and to consider of proper Amendments.

Instant. Teedyuscung went from thence the 17th, very glad and joyful. Several Families staid at the Fort, being sick.

"I am, Honoured Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"JACOB ORNDT.

"Fort Allen, August 19th, 1757."

A Petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Pextang was read, setting forth, that the evacuating Fort Hunter is a great Discouragement to that Township; that Fort Halifax is not necessary to secure the Communication with Fort Augusta, and is not so proper a Station for the Battoe Parties as Fort Hunter, and praying the Governor would please to fix a sufficient Number of Men at Hunter's, under the Command of an active Officer, with strict Orders to range the Frontiers daily.

Commissary Young attended, and informed the Governor and Council that Fort Halifax was built by Col. Clapham, without the Order of Governor Morris; that it is a very bad Situation, being built beyond Two Ranges of Hills, and no body living near it, none could be protected by it; that it is no Station for Battoe Parties, having no Command of the Channel, which runs close on the Western Shore, and is besides covered with a large Island between the Channel and Fort, so that Numbers of the Enemy may, even in the day time, run down the River without being seen by that Garrison. He further said, that tho' the Fort, or Blockhouse, at Hunter's was not tenable, being hastily erected, and not finished, yet the Situation was the best upon the River for every Service, as well as for the Protection of the Frontiers.

A Letter from Charles Thompson to the Governor, was read in these Words:

"May it please your Honour:

"As Teedyuscung desired to have a Copy of those Letters, which you told him you had received from the Proprietors, inserted in his Minutes, And as Mr. Croghan, in the private Minutes he delivered to me out of his Journal to be added to those I had taken for Teedyuscung, says that he told your Honour the good of his Majesty's Service required that Teedyuscung's Request of having a Copy of so much of the Proprietor's Letters as relates to having the Enquiry made by Sir William Johnson should be granted, I think it my Duty to inform you that I have not yet received them.

"And as Teedyuscung has entrusted his Minutes with me, and expects those will be annexed, I hope your Honour will be pleased to grant me a Copy of them, that they may be annexed to his Minutes, agreeable to his Request.

"I am, May it please your Honour, Your humble Servant,

"CHA^{s} THOMPSON.

"Philad^{a} August 23d, 1757."

The Governor informing the Council, on their Enquiry, that he had not promised to deliver the Extracts of those Letters to Teedyuscung, or any one for him, but had caused them to be delivered by the Secretary to Mr. Croghan, Mr. Peters was ordered to acquaint Mr. Thompson therewith.

A Petition from Joshua Potter and William Pettyjohn, in Jayl at Lewes, and under Sentence for coining, was read, praying the Remission of the Fines, and it was the unanimous Opinion of y^e Council, that they should continue sometime longer in Confinement, and then be discharged, on their entring either as Soldiers or Sailors into his Majesty's Service.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 30th August, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
Richard Peters, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

Teedyuscung, the Delaware King.

Samuel Evans, a Delaware.

Yesterday, the Governor was favoured with a Visit from Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, and being told he had something of Importance to communicate, the Council was summoned; and Teedyuscung being sent for, he delivered himself as follows:

"Brother:

"In my Return to Diahoga, about Twenty Miles above Wyomink, I met Three Indian Men, and a Boy about Sixteen Years of Age, who told me they had a Message for me from Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond, Two of the Principal Men of the Ohio Indians; and having with me the Indians who were at Easton, we stopped to hear the News, which I shall communicate to the Governor, as it was delivered to me by the Messengers. Taking a String of Wampum, they said, 'Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond let Teedyuscung know, that they are sorry for having struck their Brethren, the English; when they look at their Bodies, they see them poor; they can give no other Reason why they struck their Brethren, the English, than that they were deluded by the French, and are very sorry for it. Teedyuscung, you have been a whole Year in Treaty with the English; we have a mind to know what you have done; we will do what you shall speak to us.'"

"Gave a String.

"The Two Chiefs, by a Belt, said further: 'Teedyuscung, we have heard of the good Work of Peace you have made with our Brethren, the English, and that you intend to hold it fast. We will not lift up our Hatchet to break that good Work you have been transacting.'"

"Gave a Belt.

"To these Messages, which were delivered to me in Council with the Shawonese, Mohiccons, Unamics, and Munsies, I made Answer:

"'Brothers, Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond:

"'I am glad to hear the Words you have spoke by your Messengers; I receive them into my Heart, and so do the Mohiccons, Shawonese, and Unamies. They are glad to hear your Message.

"'I take you, my Grand Children, by the Hand; I take your young Men by the Hand; I take the Hatchet out of all your Hands, and lay it upon the Ground, and do you observe to do so.

"'You live near the French; they are to know nothing of what is doing; I blindfold your Eyes, I stop your Ears, that you may not let the French know any thing of what passes between us.'"

Being asked if the Munsies or Minesink Indians did not join in the Answer, he said they did not. Being likewise asked who the Unamies were, he said they were a distinct Tribe of Delaware Indians, and that Alomipus was formerly the King of that Tribe.

Teedyuscung then proceeded to acquaint the Governor that he sent his Son Amos and another Delaware Indian back with the Three Messengers. With them he sent the Peace Belt given him by the Governor, at Easton, and a Message to Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond. "You see here this Belt; It tells you that Peace is concluded. With one hand I take hold of the Governor; the Five Nations take hold of the Governor likewise, With my other hand I will take hold of you, and bring you together. I would have you come down to me, and then you shall hear more Words from me. But I must now tell you, that I shall take the Hatchet that lies on the Ground from off the Ground, and put into your Hands, with the edge turned to the French. You must come to me, and I will bring you to your Brethren, the English. We will go down together to Philadelphia, and there we will hold a Treaty with the Governor."

After a Pause, Teedyuscung told the Governor that "Packsinosa, the Shawonese King, Abraham, the Mohiccon Chief, and James Davies, one of the Unamies, when it was agreed that I should go to Philadelphia to let the Governor know the good News I had received, spoke these Words, 'Teedyuscung, you must go soon to Wyomink; you must go and live there, and we three Nations will soon come to you. Be sure let the Governor know this, and desire him to build a little Fort at Wyomink for the safety of ou rWives and Children.'"

Teedyuscung, on rising to go away, said he had lost Two Horses, one at Fort Allen, and the other at Bethlehem; and that one of them cost twelve Pounds.

The Secretary was ordered to make a fair Copy of the Minutes and to deliver them to the House.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday, the 1st September, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	James Hamilton,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

A Verbal Message was delivered yesterday to the Governor from the Assembly by Two Members, to know if he had Power to consent to an Act of Assembly, to vest the Lands requested by Teedyuscung in the Delaware Indians, in these Words: "Under the Third Head in your Honour's Speech of the Sixteenth Instant, you recommended to us 'to make the best improvement of the Alliance enter'd into with the Indians at the late Treaty at Easton, by enabling you to comply with the several Requests the Indians made of you at the said Treaty, the particulars whereof we should see from the Minutes.'

"By those Minutes it appears that Teedyuscung, among other Things, inform'd your Honour that the Indians intended to settle at Wyomink; and requested to have certain Boundaries fixed between them and the People of this Province, and a certain Tract of Land fixed, which it should not be lawful for them or their Children ever to sell, or for the Proprietaries, or any of their Children, ever to buy; To which you were pleased to answer, that you had considered Teedyuscung's Request, in behalf of the Indians, about the Settlement for themselves and their Posterity at Wyomink, that you were pleased they had made Choice of that Place, that it was perfectly agreeable to you, and you assured them you would heartily concur with him, in using all the Means in your Power, to have those Lands settled on them and their Posterity, agreeable to Teedyuscung's Request.

"This Request appears to us so reasonable, and necessary for securing the Frontiers of this Province from the Inroads of the Enemy, by settling the Indians at Wyomink, that if your Honour has Power, as you have declared your Inclination, to have those Lands settled upon them and their Posterity, in the Manner they have proposed, we shall immediately prepare and offer you a Bill to be enacted into a Law for that Purpose."

"Tell our Brother further, that since we took the Hatchet out of the hands of the Delawares and "Shawaneese, they have told us there is an Army of the English, coming against them (they mean "the Provincial Troops of Pennsyl^{a}. under Colonel Clapham,) and that they think it unreasonable, and "unnatural for us to hold them in our Arms, and Prevent their defending themselves, when People are "just on their Backs, to destroy them.

"We are informed the English are building a Fort at Shamokin. We can't comprehend the method "of making Warr, which is made use of, by our Bretheren the English; When we goe to War, our "manner is, to destroy a Nation. theres an end of it. But the English Chiefly regard building Forts, "which looks, as if their only Scheme was *to take Possession of the Lands.*

Here is an evident proof of the Jealousy which the Pennsylvania Levies, and Fort building occasioned, and a Strong hint of the ends intended by them, as it stood in the minds of the Indians.

Sir William Johnson, well knowing how extreamly tender, the Indians in General are with regard to Forts, near to their Country, or hunting Grounds, and naturally judging a Body of armed Men to support as it were the Building of those, at a time, & in Places, where he had many reasons to believe the Neighbouring Indians (as it hath since fully appeared) were dissatisfied with the Government on the score of Lands, and encroaching by their Purchases, on their hunting Grounds, and crouding too near upon them by their Extended Settlements. he judged this conduct in the Government of Pennsylvania was Impolitick, and he must beg leave to be still of the same Oppinion, and as he looked upon those Proceedings to be contrary to the true Interest of the Community, he did suspect they were pushed forward upon other motives. and to conclude, unless the Province of Pennsylvania, is both able, and willing to maintain their Land pretentions by force of arms against the Indians, Sir William Johnson, hath not altered his Oppinion, but doth, with a yet Stronger degree of Conviction than, formerly, humbly offer his Conception of the matter in the the same words as before, namely "that "the most effectual method of Producing Tranquility to that Province, would be a Voluntary, & open "Surrender of that Deed of Sale, to fix with the Indians, in the best manner they can, the bounds for "their settlements, and make them Guaranties to it."

MR. CROGHAN'S REMARKS ON THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF PENNSYLVANIA ON SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S LETTER TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

Albany, September.

"The Proprietors say, they can Challenge S^{r} William Johnson, and all the World, to shew any one "Instance of their conduct that has given Dissatisfaction, to the Six Nations—

Before the year 1742, the Delaways complained that they were defrauded out of some Lands, or not Paid for them, which will appear by the Treaty, which Governor Thomas held, with the Six Nations, at Philadelphia in June & July 1742; Where Governor Thomas in his Speech to the Six Nations (in Page 17) tells them, that a Branch of the Delaways Indians gave that Province some disturbances, on account of Lands, which the Proprietors had purchased, 55 years before, and paid their ancestors, for which appeared by a Deed, then on the Table, and Requested that the Six Nations should remove the Delaways, out of the Forks of Delaware, which the Six Nations did, at the Request of Governor Thomas, and Plac'd them at Weoman & Juniata. the one on the East side Susquehannah, and the other, on the West side of said River, and gave them, and the Shannas, with their own People, that were Settled at Shomoken, all the Lands, west of the blue Hills for their hunting Ground, on both Sides Susquehannah River—

Complaints further made by Six Nations in Treaty at Lancaster pages 27, 28, 29.

In the year 1749, Governor Hamilton made a Purchase, for the Proprietors, on the East side Susquehannah, then the Six Nations complained, that the People of Pennsylvania, was Incroaching on their Lands on the West side Susquehannah, and desired the Governor might turn them off, as those lands, were the hunting Ground of the Susquehannah Indians—

At the same time They desired, by a string of Wompum that their Bretherans might Pay the Connays for that Land, which their Town stood on, in Dunigan, as they had left it, and Settled on Susquehannah. and they asserted that them Lands, was Reserved (when they sold the adjoining Lands to the Proprietors) for the use of the Connays—

In the year 1750, a Six Nation Sacheme from Ohio, with several Principal Men, with him; Both, Shannas and Dellaways, came to my House, where they met the Governor's Secretary of the Province, just Returned from Dispossessing the People, who had made Settlements, on Junitia: The Lands Complained of, by the Six Nations the year before—

Connageriwa, the principal Man of this Deputation, of Indians from Ohio, told Mr Peters, that he was sent down from Ohio, to inquire about a Purchase, they had heard, the Governor had made, on the East side of Susquehannah, the year before, from the Onandago Counsel and said they were Intitled to part of the Goods Paid for those Lands, as well as the Onandago Counsel, but that they had Received no Part; That they were come Down to desire the Governor to Purchase no More Lands, without giving them Notice, and desired the Governor might send that Belt of Wompum to the Onandago Counsel, and let them Know what the Ohio Indians had said, on that Head—gave a large Belt—

They returned the Governor thanks, for turning off the Incroaching Settlers, as they said, if they would not Remove, that perhaps some of their Young Men might Kill their Cattle—

I think the foregoing Complaints, must Convince the World, that the Six Nations was Dissatisfied with, the Government of Pennsylvania, on Account of their Lands as well as the Delaways, Shannas & Connays, all which are facts, and can be made Appear in the Records of the Transactions, of Indian Affairs in Pennsylvania, between the Indians, and the Proprietors, Lieutenant Governor's, and Agents—

And I can't help thinking, but that Application of the Six Nations in 1749, to have the Incroaching Settlers turned off the Juniata lands; and that Complaint of the Ohio Indians, in 1750, so Strongly Desiring no Purchase might be made, without their knowledge from the Onandago Counsel, should have been Construed in its true meaning by the Proprietors Agents, which was that they were displeased, at the Governments Purchasing their Hunting Grounds. Notwithstanding all those Cautions, the Proprietors in the year 1754, by their Agents Purchased that Extensive Purchase, at Albany, by which I can't help thinking lost the Six Nations, their Influence over the Delaways, and Shannas, and in some Measure Occasioned a difference between themselves, tho' it was not Foreseen at that time—

The Proprietors say the Building of Forts, would never have been Attempted, had not the Chiefs of the Indians of Susquehannah, and Delaware desired them to be built at Shamochen and Weomen, for their own Security as well as the Settlers in Pennsylvania, and at the same time Urged the Government of Pennsylvania to declare Warr Against the Ohio Indians...In which the Proprietors must Certainly be Misinformed, for none of the Indians on Susquehannah or Delaware, ever Requested any Forts to be built there; Indeed after the Defeat of General Braddock, Scaroyade, Coyseuntenego, and Two, or three more Ohio Indians, who' had left their Country, on the first Approach of the French, in the Year 1753, Did desire the Government of Pennsylvania, to build a Fort at Shamokin, in order to protect their Interest with the Susquehannah Indians; (but the request of those four or five Dispossessed Indians, can never be fairly Construed, as an Authority of Aplication, from the Six Nations, or any other Body, of Indians, but at that time those Indians did not desire Warr might be Declared Against the Ohio Indians) but that request was not Complyed with, at that time, and I suppose for the same

Reason, that the then Ruling Part of the Government Rejected the building of one at Ohio, in the year 1755, which was that their Religious Principles would not suffer them to build Forts, or take up Arms against Any Enemy—All that year after the Defeat of General Braddock, the French, and Indians were Murdering, and destroying his Majestys Subjects, in Virginia and Maryland, and burning the Settlements, all which time the Government of Pennsylvania did nothing to assist their Neighbours, till at length the Indians fell on the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, then the Frontier Settlements was Obliged to Fly from their Habitations—The Governor called the Assembly. They Passed a bill for £55000—And raised Troops, and set about building Forts on the Frontiers, to Protect themselves, tho' their Principles would not Suffer them to take up Arms to Assist their Neighbours, which had they done in Time when the Ohio Indians Repeatedly Requested it, and was hearty in the British Interest, they in Conjunction with the Virginians, might have saved the Lives of Thousands of his Majestys Subjects, and Protected their Trade, with the Indians, by which means they might Preserved his Majestys Interest with all the Ohio Indians to Lake Eary; The Spring following the Government sent Colonel Clapham to build Fort Augusta, at Shamochen, who sent a Six Nation Indian who he had with him, to Diahogo with Message's from the Government of Pennsylvania to desire leave to build a Fort at Weomen, and another at Diahogo, and for liberty to Plant Corn about them. If those Indians had desired the Government to build those Forts, out of their Frontiers, why did the Government apply at this time by Colonel Clapham, for leave to build them. The Proprietors cannot with justice Vindicate the Conduct of the Province of Pennsylvania, towards the Indians, as the Government has not taken one Step to Preserve his Majestys Interest, with those Indians, since the French first attempted to settle on the Ohio', as will Appear by the Abstracts from my Journals, and more at large on their own Records.

With respect to the Purchasses in 1754 at Albany, it is well known, that it gave great uneasiness, both to the Susquehannah Indians, and Ohio Indians of the diffirent Nations, and from the time the County Surveyer, began to Survey on Junata, and up Susquehannah, the Deleways, Shannas, Nanteohes, and all the Indians then settled on the River, began to Remove further back, some to Diohogo, others to Ohio. The Six Nations drew themselves off, to their own Country foreseeing some bad Consequence—The Ohio Indians at a meeting with M^r^ Wiser, the Interpretar of the Province at Augwhich after the Defeat of Col^l^ Washington asked M^r^ Wiser, how them Lands came to be sold; he said in answer that the Six Nations, had only made Over their Right of Sale, and taken a Earnest Piece, and that when the Lands Came to be Settled, that they should Receive a Consideration for them; at the same time Johney Shecelemy Burnt some Houses that was built on Penns Creek, and said their should be no Plantations made on Their Hunting Grounds, and all the Indians at Shomockin Seemed very uneasie, and indeed Obliged the Surveyers to come away, and quit Surveying.

All the foregoing is facts, and can be Proved which I think is Sufficient to shew the World that the Purchases gave a general Discontent, to the Indians and I believe the Governments Conduct in immediately Surveying, and Opening an Office for those Lands at a time when the French was in Actual Possession, of the Ohio, will be thought by every, impartial judge, a very Imprudent Step, and sufficient to destroy, all his Majestys Indian Interest,——

" The Proprietaries say, as the Indians on the Contrary are not well satisfied, with the sale of those
" Lands on the Ohio the Proprietaries are willing to wave that part of the Treaty.

I cannot help remarking here, that I think the Proprietaries with great Justice should disclaim any Right to those Lands they ever had, except their Grant from the Crown.

I never understood from any of the Six Nations that they deem'd the lands West of Susquahanna as a purchase, but rather as a Deed of Trust and received 1000 Dollars, as an Earnest piece and Loocked on it that when the Lands came to be settled, they should receive the Consideration, and the Commissioners who were sent from Pennsylvania to make that purchase at Albany in 1754. viz^t M^r Norris and M^r Peters with the Interpreter M^r Wiser has repeatedly acknowledged to me, that tho' the Land West of Allegenia Mountains cross Ohio to Lake Erie, was included in the Deed of 1754. that it was neither purchased nor paid for, and which will appear by a private Conference in M^r Peters hands, at the time of signing.

GEO. CROGHAN

Brother Teedyuscung,

It gives me great pleasure that we have brought the important Bussiness we met about to so happy an Issue. You have very agreably prevented my mentioning to you the necessity of Your returning home, in order to publish to the Indians what has been transacted here, I thank you for the change of Your purpose it is a further sign of Your Zeal of Peace and I make no Doubt but you will use your utmost Dispatch.

In answer to what you requested this Morning I assure you that Your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any service they shall do against the Enemy.

I cannot at present give you a more particular answer, but shall lay before Your proposals before the Assembly who meet to morrow, and consult with them thereupon.

Tedyuscung replied

Brother the Governour,

You have not so much as given us a Rusty Iron to defend ourselves, if we meet an Enemy on the Road what are we to do? We cannot defend ourselves against them, we have nothing to do it with. Our Young Warriors think as much of themselves and their lives are as dear to them as white Peoples but you have not given them any Encouragement to go against the Enemy. Can this be right? You know you have not. Consider this well, Brother.

Further, Brother, I think it proper to tell you, if Indians and English shall go to war together, my young Men will not be Subject to an English Captain and if any of Your people will go to war with me I expect they will be Subject to my Directions: we understand our own way of fighting better than you.

The Governour then said he had given Directions to Col° Weiser, to agree with him on proper signals for the Indians when they were coming towards the inhabited parts of this Province as this was a Matter that ought not to be spoken of in public.

They then took a kind leave of Each other, and the Governour set out for Philadelphia.

And then the Meeting broke up.

A true Copy from the original Minutes taken in the presence of and examined by me

Geo. Croghan
Dep^{ty} Agent.

Note. — The words within brackets, in the preceding Document, are added from the copy of the Treaty published in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, VII. — Ed.

Captain George Croghan to Sir William Johnson.

To Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Sir.

I think it is my Duty to report to you the conduct of some of the People of Pennsylvania at the late Treaty, which I held at Easton in Conjunction with the Governour of that Province by Your orders, with Teedyuscung the Delaware King or chief, and the Deputies of the ten Nations he represented there, as some things happened during the course of that Treaty that seemed to me very extraordinary and like attempting to wrest the Management of Indian affairs out of the hands of those whom the King had been pleased to appoint to that service at this critical juncture.

July 18. 1757. I arrived at Easton where I found the Indians were all gathered waiting the arrival of Governor Denny and myself, I immediately called a Meeting of their several chiefs and after the usual Ceremonies were over I acquainted them that I was ordered by you to attend that Treaty and hear what complaints they had to make against the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, or any other of His Majesty's Subjects, that I had brought a Clerk with me to take down the Minutes of the Treaty and that they might depend on the strictest justice being done them, that if their Complaints should appear to be justly grounded they might depend on your taking the most speedy and effectual Measures to have their grievances amply redressed.

Teedyuscung took some time to consult his Counsellors then made me the following answer.

Brother,

We return Sir William Johnson our thanks for sending you here on this occasion, we all know he is appointed by the great King to take care of all the Indians in this Country, and it is from him we expect justice, when we have made our complaints we will send them by you to him, that he may know how we have been used, that he may write to the great King, and whatever he and Sir William Johnson will please to order us for our lands we will receive as a full satisfaction, and as soon as our complaints are put on this footing we will be ready to confirm a peace with you and all our Bretheren the English, and we are very glad you have brought a Clerk with you as there was at the last Treaty we held here some confusion by too many writing at onest.

On the 20. The Governour, his Council, the Speaker of the Assembly and the Provincial Commissioners arrived in Town and a great number of Quakers.

The 21 Tedyuscung desired a private Conference with the Governor at his Lodging where they had two more on the 22^{d} and 23, what past at those Conferences I refer Your Honour to the Treaty where they are at large.

The 22 in the Evening after the Conferences was over I met some of the Provincial Commissioners in the Street who asked me if the Governor had allowed the Indians a Clerk, I told them that Teedyuscung was well satisfied that none but the Clerk I had brought with me should take down the Minutes: On which M^{r} Galloway and M^{r} Masters two of the Provincial Commissioners said, if the Governor did not allow the Indians a Clerk, they would set off home, and take the Provincial present with them and not give a single shirt to the Indians. Now as I found Tedyuscung and his Council was well Satisfied without one, both before those people come to town and in the Conferences this day, I can't help thinking that those people have insinuated to him that Justice would not be done him, and put him on asking one to carry something that might favour themselves in some of their Views, and indeed I was the more confirmed in this Opinion when I found he had chosen a quaker schoolmaster for his Clerk. As to his having a Clerk or not having one I think it a matter of little consequence, but the having a Clerk was not the thing.

Those People, by his having a Clerk, they had a Counsellor for themselves, to put Tedyuscung in Mind what they wanted him to say, and it appeared very clearly one day when he had got his Speech drawn up in writing, and desired his Clerk to read it off as a lawyer would put in a plea at the bar, which I beleive your honour will think very extraordinary and the most unprecedented procedure ever known at an Indian treaty before this made. I was oblidged to object to and oblidged Teedyuscung to deliver his Speech himself and I can't help thinking had not those People interfered, that ever Tedyuscung would have thought of chusing M^r^ Norris for their Agent to send home their Complaints but the whole conduct of the Quakers seemed to me as if they wanted to make themselves popular with the Indians, and carry the management of Indian Affairs out of the channel His Majesty had ordered them to go in, indeed they took every step in their power to distinguish themselves, as a seperate Body of people from all His Majesty's Subjects, notwithstanding the Governour before he left Philadelphia let them know by letter that their former conduct had given great Offence to His Majesty's Ministers, and that my Lord Halifax had wrote to the Proprietaries letting them know that the conduct of the Quakers in Pennsylvania was very extraordinary in holding Conferences with the Indians and taking upon them the making peace with foreign Princes, or distinguishing themselves as a particular body of people who was only on the same footing with the rest of His Majesty's Subjects, that it was the highest Invasion of His Majesty's Prerogative Royal (his letter to them I referr you to the copy of in the letter Book). This they paid no Regards to but called the Indians together on the 6th of August and delivered them a considerable present from themselves separate from the Governors which conduct appeared to me no less than their endeavouring to alienate the Affections of the Indians from all the rest of His Majesty's Subjects, how far such conduct might tend to the good of His Majesty's Indian interest I leave you to judge, and during the time the Governor and I was confirming the Peace or Treaty with Tedyuscung in behalf of the King and all his Subjects Israel Pemberton told the Governor's Sec^ry^ that I should not handle the peace Belt which appeared to me as if they had in view to make a separate Peace for themselves only.

I beleive the whole of the Proceedings at that Treaty will appear to Your honour very extraordinary, all parties in that Government seeming only to endeavour to carry their own private views and Interest, and neglect the general Interest. This conduct of theirs has in a great measure destroyed His Majesty's Indian Interest to the Westward, it is very well known that during the late War all the Western Nations of Indians was stedy in the British Interest, and carried on a considerable trade with his Majesty's Subjects, no less advantageous to them than to us, but in the beginning of the troubles in America before the present war was declared when those Indians called on the Government of Pennsylvania particularly to protect their trade and prevent the French from settling and building Forts on Ohio, they were deaf to all their entreaties, their chief Views then seemed only to be making extensive purchases of land and settling the Indian Country which conduct drove the Indians into the Arms of the Enemy. After the defeat of Col^o^ Washington that Government rejected the services of the Western Indians when they had offered their services. What could those Indians do who had no trade with us that time, and the Enemy seated in their Country? They were oblidged to go into the Service of the enemy, in my opinion contrary to their Inclinations.

Your honour will see there is a peace or rather a truce made with the Delawares, how long it may continue I ca'nt tell or what Regard the Indians may pay to them Engagements as they see how divided his Majesty's Subjects was in that Government, but I shall not wonder if I hear of their comitting fresh hostilities on his Majesty's Subjects whenever they want a present of goods.

I assure you I have done everything in my Power without any partiality or private attachments to promote the good of His Majesty's Indian Interest during my stay in that Government, and I hope my Conduct will deserve Your Honours approbation. I am with great Esteem and Regard

Your Honours most obedient humble Servant

[circ. September.] GEO. CROGHAN

Teedyuscung, on rising to go away, said he had lost Two Horses, one at Fort Allen, and the other at Bethlehem; and that one of them cost twelve Pounds.

The Secretary was ordered to make a fair Copy of the Minutes and to deliver them to the House.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday, the 1st September, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters,	James Hamilton, Thomas Cadwalader,	Esquires.

A Verbal Message was delivered yesterday to the Governor from the Assembly by Two Members, to know if he had Power to consent to an Act of Assembly, to vest the Lands requested by Teedyuscung in the Delaware Indians, in these Words: "Under the Third Head in your Honour's Speech of the Sixteenth Instant, you recommended to us 'to make the best improvement of the Alliance enter'd into with the Indians at the late Treaty at Easton, by enabling you to comply with the several Requests the Indians made of you at the said Treaty, the particulars whereof we should see from the Minutes.'

"By those Minutes it appears that Teedyuscung, among other Things, inform'd your Honour that the Indians intended to settle at Wyomink; and requested to have certain Boundaries fixed between them and the People of this Province, and a certain Tract of Land fixed, which it should not be lawful for them or their Children ever to sell, or for the Proprietaries, or any of their Children, ever to buy; To which you were pleased to answer, that you had considered Teedyuscung's Request, in behalf of the Indians, about the Settlement for themselves and their Posterity at Wyomink, that you were pleased they had made Choice of that Place, that it was perfectly agreeable to you, and you assured them you would heartily concur with him, in using all the Means in your Power, to have those Lands settled on them and their Posterity, agreeable to Teedyuscung's Request.

"This Request appears to us so reasonable, and necessary for securing the Frontiers of this Province from the Inroads of the Enemy, by settling the Indians at Wyomink, that if your Honour has Power, as you have declared your Inclination, to have those Lands settled upon them and their Posterity, in the Manner they have proposed, we shall immediately prepare and offer you a Bill to be enacted into a Law for that Purpose."

The Minutes of the last Treaty were called for, and that Part of them read relating to the Indians' Desire to be settled at Wyomink.

A rough Sketch of a Draught of the Lands requested, having been enclosed in Mr. Croghan's Letter to the Governor, at Easton, the same was examined; but no Names being given to the Mountains to which they are made to extend on the Northward, and no Lines being drawn to the Westward, it could not be understood, and it was thought unnecessary, for the present, to call for an Explanation, as none of that Country was purchased from the Six Nations, and to go to settle Boundaries with these Indians, without first consulting them, might involve the Province in a War with the Six Nations, and set them and the Delawares at variance. On this and several other Mischiefs being mentioned that would attend any precise Grant or Mention of Lands on this Occasion, the following Message was settled, and read to the House by the Secretary:

"In answer to your verbal Message by Two of your Members, That if I had Power to have the Lands requested by the Indians at the late Treaty settled upon them and their Posterity, in the Manner they then proposed, you would immediately prepare and offer me a Bill to be enacted into a Law for that purpose, I am obliged to acquaint you that I have no such Power, of which you must be perfectly satisfied by the Perusal of the Commissions of Government and Property—Copies of which are entered upon your Minutes.

"Being very sensible of the Expediency and many Advantages that will result to this Province by settling the Indians at Wyomink, and appropriating to them a sufficient Quantity of Land for Planting and Hunting, I assured the Indians, at the late Treaty, that the Proprietaries had not purchased those Lands from the Indians, and in their Names disclaimed all Indian Right to the same. I shall write them by the first Opportunities, and desire in the most pressing Manner that they would not only send me Powers to confirm those Lands to the Indians, but that they would also sollicit the Six Nations, who have the Indian Right, to join with me in such Confirmation, and in ascertaining such Boundaries as shall be agreeable to them, to which I have not the least Doubt they will readily consent."

A Petition from Doctor Hill and Doctor Moore was read in these Words:

"*To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., &c.,*

"*The Petition of Richard Hill and Samuel Preston Moore (the Father and Brother-in-Law and) Executors of Richard Hill, Jun'r late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, Humbly sheweth:*

"That Richard Hill, Junior, above mentioned, sold and leased sundry Parcels of Land and Lots in the Province of Pennsylvania and City aforesaid, to divers Persons, and empowered Samuel Preston Moore, one of your Petitioners, to sell and lett on Ground Rents several others, and to execute Conveyances and Leases for the said Parcels of Land and Lots to the respective Purchasers and Lessees thereof, who, by Agreements with several of them, were not to have Conveyances or Leases till some of them should build Houses on the Premises, and others who purchased in Fee should, by annual Payments, discharge certain Parts of the Consideration Money; That before those Conditions were complied with, the said Richard Hill, Junior, died, and by Will left his whole real Estate, after his Father's Decease, to be equally divided between his Brother Henry and his younger Sisters, some of whom not being of Age to convey Land, and your Petitioners not having Power as Executors to make Titles to the said Lots and Lands, pray for Leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to do the Justice due to the Purchasers and Lessees of such Lands, by giving them Deeds and Leases agreable to the Contracts made by them, either with Richard Hill, Junior, or Samuel Preston Moore, whose Power ceased upon the Death of his Constituent."

The Matter requested appearing to all the Members to be reasonable, the Secretary was ordered to let Doctor Moore know the Governor would consent to a Bill for the Purposes set forth in the Petition.

A Bill for forming and regulating the Militia of this Province, was presented to the Governor by two Members for his Concurrence; his Honour was pleased to name Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Chew and Mr. Peters, a Committee to examine in what it differed from the last Bill, and to consider of proper Amendments.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 5th September, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	John Mifflin,	

Teedyuscung, the Delaware King.

On Saturday last the Governor received the following verbal Message, in answer to a part of his Speech relating to Indian Affairs, by two Members, who informed the Governor that the House inclined to adjourn to Monday the twelfth Instant, on account of the Sickness of some of the Members. The Two Members privately acquainted the Governor that Mr. Hughes, the Commissioner, Fort Johnson 20 June 1757

A. M.

At a Meeting of the Senecas, Cayouges & Onondagas

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart. &c.

Lieut. Claus
Mr. Robt. Adams

Capt. Peter Wraxall Secry.
Mr. Arent Stevens Interpr.

Several Oneida Indians

Sir William spoke as follows

Brethren of the Seneca, Cayouge & Onondaga Nations.

This Meeting is now upon the point of breaking up & you in consequence thereof of returning to your respective Habitations. before you go away I think it necessary to say a few Words more to you, which I desire you will listen to, remember & faithfully report to all your People on your arrival at your Castles.

You have declared to me that the Resolutions of your three Nations are, to act a Neutral part in the present Hostilities between the English & French. I have told you & I now again repeat it, that this Declaration is contrary to the many Promises and Engagements you have bound your selves by, at the several public Meetings & Treaties you have held with me since the King your Father was pleased to appoint me to the Mannagment of his Indian Service in this part of America. How he will receive this breach of Faith, notwithstanding the great Expence he hath been at in cloathing, arming & feeding you & your Families and Building Forts in your Towns at your Request & for your Defence; Time will show.

As you have now declared your selves Neuterals, I think it proper to tell you what is expected from you under that Character.

First That none of your People do either by themselves or in conjunction with any of His Majestys Enemies, commit any Hostilities upon the Persons or Properties of any of His Majestys Subjects.

econdly. That you do not permit either the French or their Indians to pass thro your Settlements in order to come & make War upon the English.

Thirdly That you do not directly or indirectly give our Enemies or their Indians any Intelligence to our Prejudice or which may enable them to do us Mischief.

And Lastly As you have now aſsured me you are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, we shall expect that you give us without Delay all such Intelligence as may be in your Power which any ways relates to our Welfare.

Brethren I give you this Belt of Wamp:um as a Testimony that if you do not keep up to these Rules of Behaviour, we shall look on the Covenant Chain as abso:lutely broke between us, and you among the Number of those Enemies His Majesty is now at War with.

Gave a large Belt with the Seal of Office on a piece of Parchment tied to it.

They made Answer that they would be

careful to comply with the Conditions Sir William had now insisted on.

A true Extract from the Original Records Examined by me Peter Wraxall Secry

Extract from Indian Records.
with Sir Will Johnsons letter of Sept 3d 1757

In Sept 3d 1757

A Copy of Mr. Croghan's Journal from the Close of the Treaty at Lancaster in May 1757.

May 24th: 1757. I sat off from Lancaster to meet the Cherokees at Fort Loudoun.

26th: I got to John Harris's where I overtook the Six Nations, that were going Home by Fort Augusta under the Care of Capt. Thomas McKee. The Indians sat off from thence in Company with Capt. McKee in good Temper.

28th I got to Carlisle, where I met Col. Armstrong who was just come home after visiting the Cherokees at Fort Frederick; he informd me that the Cherokees desired him, as they were going to Winchester in Virginia to receive a Present, to send an Expreſs to them when I came up with the Present from this Government, and promised they woud meet me at Fort Loudoun.

June 2d: Col. Stanwix came to Carlisle, when Col. Armstrong let him know that the Present sent up for the Cherokees was not sufficient, nor any ways in Quantity to their Expectations, on which Col. Stanwix gave me Orders to purchase, as much more as woud compleat it to £300 and draw on the Government for the Money, which I accordingly did.

3d: I sent off an Expreſs to Winchester to let the Cherokees know that I woud meet them the 10th: at Fort Loudoun, where I woud deliver the Present from this Government.

9th: I got to Shippensburgh in Company with Col. Armstrong and several Officers with a Detachment of the Provincial Troops.

10th: We received an Account of Lieutenant Holliday with 24 Men being surprized in the Big Cave, himself and six Men killd or taken. The same Day, I received an Expreſs from Mr. Atkin the Superintendent for the Southern District, by which I found he was displeased with the Proceedings of this Government & Maryland, taking upon them to treat or make Presents to any Indians belonging to his District; and let me know that the Indians had set off to meet me without his Knowledge; and desired that I might not transact any Buſineſs with them, till I see him and desired I woud come to Winchester to him.

11th: I set off from Fort Loudoun with Col. Armstrong to Winchester to meet Mr. Atkin; the Cherokees returned from Fort Frederick that Day to Winchester when they heard I was gone up.

12th:

June 12th: We got to Winchester where we met Mr. Atkin and about Sixty Cherokees; all of them were determined to set off immediately home, as they had met with such a Disappointment.

14th: Mr. Atkin and we had a Meeting with the Indians, when he agreed to deliver them about £100, worth of Wampum, Silver Truck, Callicoe and Vermillion, in the Name of this Government; as a Reward for their past Services here, on my promising to reimburse him in Goods to the same Value which I did.

The Indians received it kindly seemed well satisfied, and said, as soon as they had rested themselves at home they woud return with more Warriors and come and visit their Brethren here; On parting I made Wahatche a Present of Five Pounds in Dollars, which pleas'd him extremely well, as he said he wanted a Horse to carry home his Presents.

15th: At 11 o'Clock at night came to Town an Expreſs from Fort Cumberland with an Account that Six Cherokees were arrived there from Fort Du Quesne, who saw a large Body of the Enemy, French and Indians, with Waggons, and Artillery set off, and by their Rout suppose they intend to attack Fort Cumberland.

16th: I sent an Expreſs to Col. Stanwix with the above Intelligence.

17th: Came an Expreſs from Fort Cumberland giving an Account that another Party of Cherokees was arrived who had fallen in with a Party of Ten French, about 30 Miles this Side of Fort Du Quesne; had killed two Officers and three Men and brought in a French Ensign Prisoner. The Swallow their Head Warrior was killed.

18th: Another Party arrived at Fort Cumberland, who had killed and scalped One Indian Man and two Women, so near Fort Du Quesne, that they fired the Cannon at them; they say that there were not leſs than 500 French and Indians set off from Fort Du Quesne with about 100 Baggage Horses; that they took the Pennsylvania Road, but that they had no Waggons or Artillery with them.

19th: About 60 Cherokees came to Winchester with the French Ensign Prisoner.

Winchester June the 20th: 1757.

The Examination of Monsieur Bilestre a French Ensign, taken before the Honourable Edmund Atkin Esqr. his Majesty's Agent for and Superintendant of Indian Affairs, in the Southern Department, in Presence of Col. Washington and George Croghan Esqr. Deputy to Sir William Johnson.

He says that he is a Native of Canada and served under Mons: Vandrueil: that he came last from Fort Du Quesne with a Party of 48 Indians and 12 white Men, 3 of which were Officers: that he left that Place the 17th of May with Orders to reconnoitre Fort Cumberland and entice out small Parties in order to make them Prisoners; that they did not then take or kill any, but drove off a good Number of Horses: that then the Indians separated themselves from them, and dispersed themselves on the Frontiers of the neighbouring Colonies to get Scalps and Prisoners.

That they then set off Homeward being 10 in Number all French, when they were attacked about half way between Fort Cumberland and Fort Duquesne on the 30th Day of last Month; and that two Officers and three Soldiers were killed and himself taken Prisoner.

That when he left Fort Du Quesne there was a Garrison of 300 Men, one half of which were Regulars and the other half Militia: that they daily expected a Reinforcement of 300 more from Montreal, which were to be stationed there till next Spring to enable that Garrison to resist any Attempts the English might make against it this Summer.

That a great Body of Indians, to the Number of 1500, composed of the Ilionois, Upper Cherokees and Creeks was also expected, which he supposed was arrived by this time; who were to be employed in Scouting Parties to annoy the Frontiers of three neighbouring Colonies.

That the Indians who now harraſs the Frontiers are not the same who have hitherto done it; for that they are now neutral; but that they are more distant Nations who are now employed in that Service.

That when he left Fort Du Quesne he heard nothing of an Expedition intended on any of the Frontier Settlements or the Out Forts, they having no Artillery to enable them to conduct such an Expedition, the whole they have being 8 Six Pounders and Six 4 Pounders which were mounted at Fort Du Quesne.

That only 100 of the Garrison at Fort Du Quesne are quartered within the Fort, the rest lodging in Barracks without.

That the Train of Artillery taken from General Braddock was sent down, after his Defeat, to Niagara; and that it was the same Train that the French had used at the taking of Oswego.

That at the Battle of Monongohela, there were 200 French and 600 Indians, and that the total killed and wounded on the Side of the French amounted to 30 only; that they then made only Eight Prisoners, 3 Soldiers and five Women.

That 3000 Soldiers arrived last Winter at Montreal from France; but that he did not know of the arrival of any Troops at New Orleans by the Way of Miſsiſsippi, that Country being so distant, that they had no News from thence: but at the same Time he said that they were supported at Fort Du Quesne with Provisions from the Ilionois Country, as well as from Fort De Troit.

That they keep 100 Men in Garrison at Fort Prisquisle, being apprehensive that the English and their Indians might attack them there.

That they have no Forts or Settlements on the Ohio below Fort Du Quesne, but several above.

That the French give nothing for Scalps but a little Spirits.

N.B. The Commanding Officer's Name at Fort Du Quesne is Deliguery.

21st: June. Mr. Atkin called a Meeting when he delivered the Indians a Present, very trifling, it consisted of Half Thicks, about One Shirt and One pair of Stockings a Man, some Callico, Callimancoes and small Truck; the Indians seemed much displeased when they saw the Present and were determined to set off being in a very ill Humour. I thought if they went away diſsatisfied, it might be of ill Consequence to his Majesty's Indian Interest; and then took the Opportunity of those Alarms from Fort Cumberland to apply to him for those Indians to come with me to meet Col. Stanwix, who was providing Carriages to march to the Frontiers; and I promised Mr. Atkin that I woud give them the Present from this Government; to which he agreed. Then it was proposed to the Indians, who readily agreed to come with me, in Expectation that they shoud get something worth while to take home with them. Mr. Smith the Interpreter told me that he was very glad that I had engaged the Indians to come down where they woud get some Presents for their Services, as, he said, he was of Opinion had they gone away displeased it woud be of fatal Consequence to the English Interest, as he knew they had great Offers made them by the French, and indeed they told that to Mr. Atkin themselves, and that they came this Way to make a Trial and see how their Brethren the English in these

Parts

June. Parts woud serve them, before they woud listen to the French with whom they had but a slender Acquaintance.

24th: I sat off from Winchester with the Indians, and arrived at Fort Loudown the 27th.

28th: I delivered them the Present put into my Hands by this Government for them, with the Governor's Compliments to them, and then condoled with them for the Death of the Swallow their chief Warrior, who was killed in taking the French Ensign — They received the Present with Satisfaction and returned Thanks: but at the same Time told me, by Mr. Smith the Interpreter, that they did not think themselves sufficiently rewarded for their Services: tho they said they coud not blame this Government, as they had done no Services here for what they had already received.

29th: The Mohawk Sachem who went up with me to meet these Cherokees, delivered them the Meſsage sent by him to them from the Chiefs of the Six Nations, the Purport whereof was as follows.

"The Six Nations first brightened the Chain of Friendship with them, then desired in the strongest Manner they coud expreſs that their Brethren the Cherokees woud hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between them, the English and the Six Nations, and join their united Forces in order to defeat the dark Schemes their common Enemy the French and their Indians had formed against them; and aſsured them by a large Belt of Wampum that they might depend on their Brethren the Six Nations, for that they the Six Nations had taken up the Hatchet in Defence of their Brethren the English, and were determined never to lay it down while there was a Frenchman on this Side the Great Lakes and hoped that their Brethren the Cherokees woud act on the same Principles. Then he gave a large War Belt to the young Warriors, desiring them to be strong and prosecute the War against the French on the Ohio, while the Six Nations woud do the same towards the Northward; and said perhaps next Spring we may both join together and strike a Stroke which may make the French repent their past Conduct."

"The Cherokees, after considering what had been said to them by this Mohawk Chief, returned Answers to the Speeches made them; in which Answers they expreſsed great Satisfaction in hearing from the Mouth of the Six Nations that they were so hearty in Favour of the English, and promised to join them and prosecute the War against the French as long as they had a man able to fight and said they woud send three Men home with him to the Six Nations to confirm their Words; and that early in the Spring they woud bring a large Body of their Warriors to these Parts, if their Brethren the English woud desire them; and that this Fall they woud constantly furnish Parties on these Frontiers to annoy the Enemy. But said they woud expect to be supplied with Cloaths from their Brethren the English, an Presents to carry home to their Women and Children, as they coud not subsist without: for while they were employed in War they shoud lose their hunting, which was their Employment at home and by which Industry they supported their Families and cloathed them. And they desired that this Mohawk woud recommend it strongly to their Brethren the English here, with whom they had no Acquaintance as yet, to be generous to them, and they shoud soon find that they woud deserve every thing their Brethren woud give them."

June 29th: About 12 o'Clock at night Mr. Smith the Interpreter received Orders from Col. Stanwix to take those Indians out to scour the Woods about Rays Town, and from thence to Fort Cumberland.

30th: Mr. Smith spoke to them and let them know that the Commanding Officer of the King's Troops in these Parts had desired them to do such Services: To which they agreed, but told Mr. Smith that they expected that I woud engage to give them some Presents to take home to their Families, as by their staying here now they woud lose their Fall Hunt; and said you have seen how our Brethren of Virginia have served us; after promising us a great deal of Goods they have not given us Cloaths for Ourselves, tho we have been five Months in their Country and have killed some of the Enemy, and lost some of own Men in their Quarrel: but we expect better Usage from you.

As I found the Good of his Majesty's Service required their Stay on these Frontiers agreeable to Col. Stanwix's Orders, and a great Body of the Enemy being on our Borders, I promised to recommend it to the Governments of Pennsylvania & Maryland to reward their Services generously, and told them I made no doubt but they woud; on which they agreed to go out to morrow.

After which they insisted that I shoud let four of their Chief Men go with me to see Col. Stanwix whilst the rest were on Service in the Woods, which I agreed to: Then they applied to me and said that they wanted some Horses to help them home, and asked me if they found any Horses whether they might have them or not: I told them I had several Horses of my own running about Rays Town, and if they coud find any of them they shoud have them, or any Others that had no Owners.

July. 2d: I arrived at Carlisle with some of the Chiefs of the Cherokees.

3d: Coll Stanwix received them in his Camp with the whole Battallion under Arms, and after drinking a Glass of Wine with them at the Head of the Battallion he made them the following Speech.

Brothers and Warriors of the Cherokees,

"With this String of Wampum I take you by the Hand and
"bid you welcome to my Camp in Pennsylvania, and I do assure
"you that I shall strongly recommend it to the Provinces that you
"may be generously rewarded for any Services that you do, and
"have no doubt but the Presents promised shall be delivered to
"you within the limited Time.

"Brothers

"I shall be glad to see any of your People or any other of our Friends
"on these Frontiers, to join us in the War against our common Enemy the
"French and their Indians, and I shall think it my Duty to recom=
="mend it to the Provinces that you may be supplied with every thing
"necessary for the War, and well rewarded for your Services."

4th: I set off from Carlisle in Company with the Mohawk and three Cherokees who were going to the Six nation Country.

7th: I arrived at Philadelphia, when the Governor acquainted me that Teedyuscung with about 200 Delawares and Shawonese were arrived at Fort Allen and that 100 Senecas were hourly expected.

17th: I set off from Philadelphia for Easton where I arrived the 18th & and met Teedyuscung with about 200 Delawares, Men Women and Children, who had been there some Days. Just after I arrived the Senecas came in, Number 109, Men Women and Children.

The Chiefs of the several Tribes met together and bad me welcome to their Council Fire; after which I spoke to them agreeable to the ancient Custom of our Forefathers; and after wiping the Tears from their Eyes, and the Sweat from their Bodies, and pulling the Thorns out of their Feet, I let them know that I was heartily glad to see them met together, and acquainted them that their Brother Onas was on the Way coming to meet them at this Council Fire, which he and his Brother

Teedyuscung had kindled last Year when they both undertook the good Work of Peace; which I hoped at this Meeting woud be settled to the mutual Satisfaction of both Parties.

July 19th. This Day I spent in getting what Intelligence I coud of the Condition of the French and the Disposition of the Indians.

I was informed by several Indians of Reputation that the Grand Council of the Six Nations which sat two Months was broke up and had unanimously agreed to oppose the French Measures and to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English and them; and that most of the Members of that Council were gone down to Sir William Johnson to acquaint him of their Determinations.

I was informed that the French at Niagara were very scarce of Provisions; that some Munsi Indians with the King of that Tribe, who went there this Spring had differed with the French Commandant and told him that "they woud no longer be amused with his false "Speeches, for we now see your Designs, you look on us only as your "Dogs, for every old Man who is scarce able to walk or a young Boy who "comes among you, you immediately give him a Hatchet, and say here "Child take this and go and kill the English: while you stay at home "yourselves and laugh at us, but I tell you we will be Fools no more; "You put the Hatchet into our Hands, and I woud have you take "care how you behave, or perhaps you may feel it soon."

I likewise hear from Ohio that the Delawares and Shawonese are differing much with the French; they have declared that as soon as Teedyuscung and the Sasquehannah Indians make Peace with the English that they woud come and join the English and strike the French. I understand it is the Lake Indians that are annoying the Frontiers at present with perhaps one or two Delawares with each Party as Pilots. The News I had from Ohio & during the Conferences at Lancaster [that the French and Cunnywagoes had differed and that a Number of each were killed] is now confirmed by these Indians, who say it happened at Crown Point; that 40 Indians were certainly killed, but they cannot tell how many French; they were not all Conewagoes, but of several Tribes; Of this the Conewagoes complaind to the Six Nations at the Great Council; and further informed the Six Nations, that the French had formed a Scheme to reduce the Six Nations to Slavery.

French Margaret's Husband, a Six Nation Indian and a Man of

of good Character, says that a principal Man of the Senecas with a Party of Warriors went this Spring to Niagara, and demanded of the comanding Officer where he got the Hatchet he was giving the Indians to go to War against the English with. The Officer made Answer he coud not tell where it was got, it was sent him from the Governor: To which the Seneca Chief said, in old Times and when we made Peace with the French and took them for our Fathers, we agreed to sink the bloody Hatchet in the bottomleſs Pit, and it was agreed that whoever took out the Hatchet and made use of it, all Nations shoud rise up and strike him that took up the Hatchet for a Disturber of the publick Peace and Tranquility of his Neighbours. As soon as this Chief returned to his own Country, their Council sent a Deputation to the Governor of Canada to know where he got the Hatchet. This Man adds that all the Six Nations seem impatient for the Return of their Meſsengers, as they are to take their Measures from the Answer they receive.

An Indian that I sent to Ohio for Intelligence is returned, and informs me that the French are determined to attempt the Reduction of Fort Augusta, as they think that will cut off the Communication between the English and their Brethren the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawonese. As they have no other Indians to depend on but the Lake Indians, they have formed a Plan that if they cannot reduce the Fort, they will send a small Party to scalp, and then expect the Garrison will make a Sally and so draw them into an Ambuscade and at least cut off the Party.

They have gone so far as to bribe a Party of the Ottawas to watch the Road Teedyuscung came down and to attempt the killing some Indians to prevent the Succeſs of this Meeting.

He says that the Chief of the Delawares, that he saw, was sincerely disposed for Peace, as far as he coud find, and much displeased with the French.

That Delaware George who is settled on One of the Branches of Beaver Creek was rejoiced when he heard that the English enclined to make Peace, and told him, that tho' he was nothing yet if I woud send for him he woud rise up, both he and his People, and come down to his Brethren the English, and live and dye with them; He said he had between forty and fifty Men, besides Women and Children, who never struck the English.

He says the French use all kind of Artifice to give the Indians an ill Opinion of the English; They brought a Packet of Letters this Spring from Canada thro' all the Indian Towns on Ohio, which they said they took from an English Soldier whom they made a Prisoner about Fort William Henry, which Letters they told the Indians containd a Scheme for destroying all the Indians and that all the English Governors had agreed to it and signed the Papers; and that Sir William Johnson and myself only pretended to take care of the Indians, in order to draw them down to a Treaty and then kill them all. Some of the Indians were much alarmed at this News at first, but Delaware George and some of the most thinking Indians suspected that the French had forged those Letters to deceive them; and told their Minds in Council, which was generally believed to be the Truth by all the Indians before he left that Country, except the Ottawas who will believe nothing but what the French tell them.

He intended to have gone to Fort Du Quesne, but was persuaded against it by his Friends who told him if he went there he woud certainly be put to Death; on which he came by the Way of Venango where he says the French are going to build a strong Fort; and that he saw there a great Quantity of Timber cut ready for haling.

He says during his Stay upon the Ohio, there were but ten Canoes came down the River to Fort Du Quesne, which were loaded with Provisions.

During his Stay on Beaver Creek about 50 Miles from Fort Du Quesne, some of the Delawares and the French Commander differed; they broke open his Store and his own Lodging Room, and took out his wearing Cloaths and tore them to Pieces; and took what they pleasd from him. By this we may see that Garrison was not very strong this Spring; nor does it appear by this Conduct the French are in much Esteem with the Indians.

July 21: The Indians waited on the Governor at his Lodgings and had some private Conferences relating to this Meeting.

22: The Governor called his Council and sent for me and shewed me the Speeches made him by Teedyuscung the Evening before, which were no more than some few Ceremonies, and ended with letting the Governor know that he might open this Treaty when ever he saw proper; and consulted me upon the Answers he shoud return Teedyuscung. In the Evening the Governor returned his Answer to Teedyuscung and the other Chiefs, when he introduced me to the Indians, letting them know that I was Deputy Agent to Sir William Johnson, who was appointed by the King of Great Britain to take Care of all the Indians in this District of America; and with whom they were to transact the publick Business at this Meeting.

The Indians seemed extremely satisfied with what had been said to them by the Governor, and agreed to the Mode proposed for holding this Meeting, and expressed their Satisfaction at the Appointment of Sir William Johnson to the Care of the Indians, and returned the King their Father Thanks for that Appointment. And said they were well satisfied that no Person shoud take down the Minutes of the Treaty but the one appointed by me.

23d

July
23: The Governor sent for me where I found four of the Provincial Commiſsioners with Teedyuscung and five or six more Indians; The Commiſsioners desired in behalf of Teedyuscung to have a Conference with the Governor, who desired the Secretary to tell them, that he was ready to receive them; On their entring the Room and the Indians being seated, Mr. Galloway one of the Commiſsioners read a Remonstrance and then delivered it to him. Mr. Pumpshire Teedyuscung's Interpreter acquainted the Governor that what was contained in that Remonstrance was Teedyuscung's Sentiments, and to confirm it he delivered the Governor a Belt of Wampum.

In the Evening the Governor wrote me a Letter, enclosing me a Copy of the Remonstrance delivered him by the Commiſsioners in behalf of Teedyuscung, demanding a Clerk, and desiring I might give him my Opinion in Writing about it. As soon as I received the Letter I sent for Teedyuscung and his Interpreter John Pumpshire; upon their coming I spoke to Teedyuscung, and let him know that I wanted to converse with him; I then acquainted him that I heard he had made Application to the Governor to have a Clerk, and acquainted him that I thought that Matter had been settled the Night before and he well satisfied, and that he woud be ready to enter to day upon Busineſs.

Upon this he pulled out a String of black and white Wampum and told me that the Governor had but two Choices to make, which was either to allow him a Clerk or not, and that one of his own chusing, else he would immediately set off home and hold no Treaty: but if he was allowed one of his own chusing, he was ready to enter upon Busineſs, and would do every thing in his Power to settle Matters in an amicable manner, and then woud offer his Services to go and bring in all the Western Nations of Indians who had their Eyes fixed upon him and were waiting the Result of this Treaty.

I then told him I did not imagine that Request came from himself, but was put in his Head by some ill disposed People, for I did not think he had any Reason to suspect either the Governor or myself.

He laughing replied; that there are many Things that come in a Man's Mind during the Course of Busineſs; but when the Busineſs is all over, I will then let you know the Reason why I insisted upon a Clerk, which confirmed me in my Opinion, that he was set on by some ill disposed People belonging to this Government.

24th: I waited on Mr. Norris the Speaker of the House of Aſsembly and Mr. Joseph Galloway one of the Provincial Commiſsioners, and told them I was under a good deal of Concern on Account of the Differences subsisting between the Governor and Council and the People of the Province at this Time when there seemed to be a good Disposition in the Indians and a Prospect of making a Peace on a lasting Foundation, and that I had good Reason to fear the Consequences that woud attend their bringing their own private Differences into Council with the Indians.

I shewed them my Commission and Instructions from Sir William Johnson; and let them know the manner I proposed to carry on the Treaty which is as follows.

First, That I proposed to hear all the Complaints the Indians had to make with respect to the Land or Grievances of any kind.

Secondly, That I woud call on the Governor and Proprietor's Agent to know what Defence they coud make against the Complaints alledgd, not that I intended to have any Altercations on the Occasion; but with a View that they shoud furnish me with their Defence, which I woud write at large in the Minutes of the Treaty, which Sir William Johnson will send home, and submit it to the King and his Council; as I was of Opinion nobody here coud dispose of another's Property without his Consent.

Thirdly, That I woud do every thing in my Power to have these Indians satisfied; and enquire of the Proprietors Agent whether he had any Powers to settle those Differences: If he had, I woud then have a Conference with those Indians and do my utmost to agree the Matter between them to the Satisfaction of the Indians, and as soon as it shoud be agreed it shall be declared in open Council and confirmed by both Parties for the Good of his Majesty's Interest and the Satisfaction of his Subjects.

Fourthly, Whatever else woud be necessary to transact belonging to the Crown only, and not concerning the Property of the People, I woud consult the Governor and Council whether it shoud be done in publick or private as the Nature of the Services woud admit.

These Gentlemen agreed that this was the properest and best Method to carry on the Treaty, and exprest the Satisfaction it gave them to hear the Manner I proposed to conduct this Conference, as they said they did not doubt, but it woud end in the Restoration of Peace to his Majesty's Subjects on the Frontiers, if the Agent of the Proprietors had Power to make the Indians easy on Account of any Claims they had to Lands.

A true Copy

Richard Peters

3d Oct 1757

Pennsylvania. 1757.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 5th September 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker	Esquires
Richard Peters	John Mifflin	

Teedyuscung, the Delaware King.

On Saturday last the Governor received the following verbal Meſsage, in answer to a Part of his Speech relating to Indian Affairs, by Two Members, who informed the Governor that the House inclined to adjourn to Monday the twelfth Instant, on account of the Sickneſs of some of the Members. The Two Members privately acquainted the Governor, that Mr. Hughes the Commiſsioner had offered his Service to go to Wyomink, to aſsist in building the Fort and Indian Houses.

A verbal Meſsage to the Governor from the Aſsembly.

Upon considering the late Treaty at Easton, and the Minutes of Council of the 30th of August last, laid before us by your Honour, it gives us great Pleasure to find that the Ohio Indians are willing to join in the Peace concluded at Easton, and the Shawonese, Mohiccons and Unamies, are desirous of settling on Sasquehannah, and have requested your Honour, by their several Chiefs, to build a little Fort at Wyoming, for the Safety of their Wives and Children.

The securing an Indian Barrier to the Frontiers of this Province is of so much Importance to the Safety and Welfare of the People, that we are of Opinion, a Compliance with this Request should not be postponed a Moment longer than neceſsary; therefore we earnestly entreat your Honour, with all Expedition, to proceed to build such a Place of Security as shall be agreable to the Indians, and as many Houses as they shall stand in need of, at the Place nominated by Teedyuscung, for their comfortable Living and Safety.

To enable your Honour to do this, we have recommended it to the Commiſsioners to defray the Expence thereof out of the One Hundred Thousand Pounds lately granted to his Majesty's Use.

The other Matters mentioned in your Honour's Speech relative to Indian Affairs, we have now under our Consideration, and shall proceed to do every thing in our Power to enable your Honour to comply with the reasonable Demands of the Natives, and to secure their Affections to his Majesty's Interest.

And that they further acquaint the Governor, that as the House are sincerely desirous to have the Matters mentioned in the said Meſsage carried effectually, and without Loſs of Time, into Execution, it will be very agreable to them, in case Publick Affairs should not admit the Governor's superintending such a Work in Person, that one of the Provincial Commiſsioners, who, at the Request of the House, has generously offered his Service, might be vested with proper Powers for that Purpose.

The Governor sent for Teedyuscung, and having prepared an Answer to his of the Thirtieth of August, before his Honour had delivered it, Teedyuscung in Conversation demanded a Copy of the Indian Deed of Release in 1718, and in a very sower Manner asked why the Treaty was not printed. He was told that Decency required it should not be published before it had been delivered to Sir William Johnson, and that it was Sir William's Busineſs to direct the Publication thereof, and that Mr. Croghan had desired this in a Letter the Governor had received from him. Teedyuscung was not satisfied, he said Croghan was a Rogue, and that he would have nothing to do with him or Johnson, and insisted on the Deed and on the Treaty's being published immediately; in short, he was very rude.

The Governor made him the following Speech.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I am always glad to see you, and particularly so at this time. I return you thanks for the Trouble you have taken in bringing to us the good News you received in your Return home.

Brother,

The Meſsages sent by Menatochyand and Netowalquelemond give me much Satisfaction. I am pleased with your Answers to them and Conduct upon the Occasion.

As they so frankly acknowledge that they were deluded by the French, and desire to be forgiven for what is past, and you have sollicited me on their behalf, I desire you to tell them, that I am well disposed to receive your Sollicitations in their Favour, and to forgive them and their Friends. Encourage them and all others on the Ohio to desist from warring against the English; invite them to come to you to Diahoga, and join with you in the good work you have so succeſsfully accomplished. Aſsure them that under your Guidance the Road is open for them to this Government, and if they come with good Dispositions, they shall have Protection and a good Reception.

This String and Belt which I join to those you have brought confirm my Words.

Brother,

I have communicated all you have said to me to my Aſsembly who were fortunately sitting, and as they have promised to enable me to send and employ proper Persons forthwith to build a Fort for your Protection, and some Houses to live in, I now tell you, that this shall be done with all the dispatch poſsible.

I give you now the Deed you have asked me for, tho I have already given one to Mr. Croghan for your Use; and the Treaty shall be published with all convenient Speed.

and City aforesaid, to divers Persons, and empowered Samuel Preston Moore, one of your Petitioners, to sell and lett on Ground Rents several others, and to execute Conveyances and Leases for the said Parcels of Land and Lots to the respective Purchasers and Lessees thereof, who, by Agreements with several of them, were not to have Conveyances or Leases till some of them should build Houses on the Premises, and others who purchased in Fee should, by annual Payments, discharge certain Parts of the Consideration Money; That before those Conditions were complied with, the said Richard Hill, Junior, died, and by Will left his whole real Estate, after his Father's Decease, to be equally divided between his Brother Henry and his younger Sisters, some of whom not being of Age to convey Land, and your Petitioners not having Power as Executors to make Titles to the said Lots and Lands, pray for Leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to do the Justice due to the Purchasers and Lessees of such Lands, by giving them Deeds and Leases agreable to the Contracts made by them, either with Richard Hill, Junior, or Samuel Preston Moore, whose Power ceased upon the Death of his Constituent."

The Matter requested appearing to all the Members to be reasonable, the Secretary was ordered to let Doctor Moore know the Governor would consent to a Bill for the Purposes set forth in the Petition.

A Bill for forming and regulating the Militia of this Province, was presented to the Governor by two Members for his Concurrence; his Honour was pleased to name Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Chew and Mr. Peters, a Committee to examine in what it differed from the last Bill, and to consider of proper Amendments.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 5th September, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, John Mifflin,

Teedyuscung, the Delaware King.

On Saturday last the Governor received the following verbal Message, in answer to a part of his Speech relating to Indian Affairs, by two Members, who informed the Governor that the House inclined to adjourn to Monday the twelfth Instant, on account of the Sickness of some of the Members. The Two Members privately acquainted the Governor that Mr. Hughes, the Commissioner, had offered his Service to go to Wyomink, to assist in building the Fort and Indian Houses.

A verbal Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"Upon considering the late Treaty at Easton, and the Minutes of Council of the 30th of August last, laid before us by your Honour, it gives us great pleasure to find that the Ohio Indians are willing to join in the Peace concluded at Easton, and the Shawonese, Mohiccons and Unamies, are desirous of settling on Sasquehannah, and have requested your Honour by their several Chiefs, to build a little Fort at Wyoming, for the safety of their Wives and Children.

The securing an Indian Barrier to the Frontiers of this Province is of so much Importance to the Safety and Welfare of the People, that we are of Opinion, a Compliance with this Request should not be postponed a Moment longer than necessary; therefore, we earnestly entreat your Honour, with all Expedition, to proceed to build such a place of Security as shall be agreeable to the Indians; and as many Houses as they shall stand in need of at the Place nominated by Teedyuscung, for their comfortable Living and Safety.

"To enable your Honour to do this, we have recommended it to the Commissioners to defray the Expence thereof out on the One Hundred Thousand Pounds lately granted to his Majesty's Use.

"The other Matters mentioned in your Honour's Speech relative to Indian Affairs, we have now under our Consideration, and shall proceed to do everything in our Power to enable your Honour to comply with the reasonable Demands of the Natives, and to secure their Affections to his Majesty's Interest.

"And that they further acquaint the Governor, that as the House are sincerely desirous to have the Matters mentioned in the said Message carried effectually, and without Loss of Time into Execution, it will be very agreeable to them, in case Publick Affairs should not admit the Governor's superintending such a Work in Person, that one of the Provincial Commissioners, who, at the Request of the House, has generously offered his Service, might be vested with proper Powers for that Purpose."

The Governor sent for Teedyuscung, and having prepared an Answer to his of the Thirtieth of August; before his Honour had delivered it, Teedyuscung, in Conversation, demanded a Copy of the Indian Deed of Release in 1718; and in a very sower Manner asked why the Treaty was not printed. He was told that Decency required it should not be published before it had been delivered to Sir William Johnson, and that it was Sir William's Buisness to direct the publication thereof; and that Mr. Croghan had desired this in a Letter the Governer had received from him. Teedyuscung was not satisfied; he said Croghan was a Rogue, and that he would have nothing to do with him or Johnson, and insisted on the Deed and on the Treatys being published immediately; in short, he was very rude.

The Governor made him the following Speech:

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"I am always glad to see you, and particularly so at this time; I return you thanks for the Trouble you have taken in bringing to us the good News you have received in your Return Home.

"Brother:

"The Messages sent by Menatochyand and Netawatquelemond, give me much Satisfaction; I am pleased with your Answers to them and Conduct upon the Occasion.

"As they so frankly acknowledge that they were deluded by the French, and desire to be forgiven for what is past, and you have sollicited me on their behalf, I desire you to tell them that I am well disposed to receive your Sollicitations in their Favour, and to forgive them and their Friends; Encourage them and all others on the Ohio to desist from warring against the English; invite them to come to you to Diahogo, and join with you in the good work you have so successfully accomplished; Assure them that under your Guidance the Road is open for them to this Government, and if they come with good Dispositions they shall have Protection and a good Reception.

"This String and Belt, which I join to those you have brought, confirm my Words.

"Brother:

"I have communicated all you have said to me to my Assembly, who were fortunately sitting, and as they have promised to enable me to send and employ proper persons forthwith to build a Fort for your Protection, and some Houses to live in, I now tell you that this shall be done with all the dispatch possible.

"I give you now the Deed you have asked me for, tho' I have already given one to Mr. Croghan for your Use, and the Treaty shall be published with all convenient Speed."

Dear Sir,

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

My Lord How delivered me Your Favour at Fort Edward.—

I have been, and still am, however unsuccessful, so constantly engaged by my Relation to the Publick, that it denies me the Priviledge of obeying the Calls of Private Friendship, or the Disposal of any Time, which I may properly call my Own, such has been my Case during Your Stay in England, and such has it been since I had the Favour of Your Letter before Me.

Last July, at a Meeting at my House, the Senecas, Cayugaes, and Onondagaes declared their Intentions of observing a Neutrality between us and the French, & since that Time I have seen few of them, & transacted no Business with them. Whether they will resist the Application of the French, if they make any to them to break this Neutrality, is, I think, a doubtful Question; however, as yet they have not to my Knowledge broke it.— The Tuscaroras and Oneidas have made no positive Declarations. The former, I suspect, are by no Means warm in our Interest; The latter are divided amongst themselves, and the Majority, I fear, in Favour of the French. The Mohawks remain staunch, but very expensive and troublesome. The Oghquagoe Indians, and some others settled on the Susquahanna, and its Branches, may,

To His Excellency, Governor Pownall.—

I

I think, be depended on. The Stockbridge and New Engl Indians I call our own. I believe, upon three Weeks or a Month's Notice, and our Affairs not changing for the worse, I could muster for Service near 400. in all. –

The French Priest and Indians settled at Swegat debauch many of the upper Nations from us, and by inspiring them with Popish Superstition & Religiou Venom against us, will, I fear, put it beyond our Power to retrieve our Interest amongst them.

The German Flatts are constantly harassed by Scalping Parties. 'Tis reported, & I fear may turn out so, that a considerable Party will soon come down, overrun that Settlement. Many of the Inhabitant are already fled; those who remain say they dare n stay much longer. There are some of the New York Provincials posted at Harkemer's House there. They are no Protection to the Inhabitants; as they are under no Order to scout, they keep in & about the House. – Under the present Situation of our Publick Affairs, I can think of no Measures to encrease our Indian Interest. To keep the little we have steady, is all I can expect to do. I can think o no Method so likely to protect our Frontiers from the Depredations of Enemy Indians and Canadians, & counterballance the Enemy's Advantage over us that Way, as a sufficient, well-chosen, and well-directed Body of Rangers; these might not only protect us, but annoy the Enemy, dishearten their Indians, and animate our Own.

If a Treaty of Limitation of Country with the Indians, upon Condition they shou'd insist upon the French quitting their Forts along the Lakes & Rivers, or declare against them if they refused it, was thought adviseable, and wou'd be submitted to on our Side, provided the Indians shou'd insist upon our giving up a Part of what is called our Frontiers; I say, if such a Treaty was thought adviseable, was directed to be put on Foot from proper Authority, and the Indians wou'd come into it, which I think they might; I believe 'tis the only Measure left us to overset the French Indian Interest, and confound the Plan of Dominion they are pursuing; unleſs we can weaken them by such considerable Conquests, as will force the Indians to side with us, as Conquerors upon this Continent.— This Plan will be so mortifying to the great Patentees, and to the Pestilential Thirst of Land, so Epidemic thro' all the Provinces, that I imagine it wou'd occasion too general an Opposition to be brought about.

I have not yet had Time to take under mature Consideration the Papers transmitted to me from the board of Trade, and sundry others relative to the same Subject, which Mr. Croghan has brought me from Pensylvania, where he attended.

as my Deputy, at Indian Conferences, with the — Delaware, and other Indians. — I find the Evil Spirit of Party Politicks, or rather of Faction, doth — already, and will pervert Indian Management there, from the solid System of one general Interest where the Welfare of the Whole should be the — animating Motive, and the End invariably aimed at

The Affair is important; I propose to enter — upon it soon, when I shall transmit to the Lords of Trade my Observations upon the Proprietors — Representation to them, in which they have been — either Misinformed themselves, or imposed upon that Board.

I am, with cordial Sincerity,
Dear Sir,
Your Excellency's
most obedient
and most humble Servant

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

Albany, 8th 7ber 1757. —

Wm. Johnson.

Copy

Sir William Johnson's Remarks respecting Purchases of Lands from the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Mm., No. 23.]

Remarks upon the Observations of the Proprietors of Pensilvania on a Paragraph of Sir William Johnson's letter to the Right Honourable The Lords of Trade and Plantations bearing date the 10th September 1757.

The whole Paragraph of the above letter which gave birth to the Observations is as follows. "I think I have before now hinted to Your Lordships my opinion that the Hostilities which "Pensilvania in particular had suffered from some of the Indians living on the Susquehanna "did in some measure arise from the large purchase made by that Government two years ago "at Albany: I have more reason every day from talking with the Indians to be confirmed in "this suspicion. I am inclined to beleive that this purchase was publicly consented to at "Albany, *some* of the six Nations are disgusted at it, and others repent their consenting to it, "and that part of them do underhand connive at the Disturbances between the Susquehannah "Indians and the Province of Pensilvania whose raising forces and building Forts on the "Susquehana, tho it hath very plausible pretences is at the bottom bad. policy and really "intended to secure Lands, which it would be more for the true Interest of the Community to "give up at least for the present. I conceive the most effectual method of produceing tranquility "to that Province would be a voluntary and open surrender of that deed of sale, fix with the "Indians in the best manner they can the Bounds for their settlements, and make them "Guarantees to it.

"The Proprietors are pleased to introduce their Observations with a challenge to Sir William "Johnson and all the world to shew any one Instance of their conduct that has given "dissatisfaction to the Six Nations and which they those Nations will readily acknowledge in "any free Conference."

Thô the real Intent of the above paragraph from Sir William Johnson's letter was, and its obvious meaning is, to assign a cause to which he suspected the Indians' Hostilities in Pensilvania were in a great measure owing. Yet upon Sir William Johnson saying he was inclined to beleive &ca. The Proprietors are pleased to sound this unprovoked challenge, which thô to answer as well as to have given is departing from the main Argument Yet Sir William Johnson begs leave to say some what in answer to it.

First, He will now presume to assert that from any Private Conversations he hath hadd with severall of the chiefs of the Six Nations, they are not satisfied with the conduct of the Government of Pensilvania in general, nor with the aforesaid purchase in particular.

Secondly, He will adduce some facts publick and upon Record in support of the above assertion.

At the Treaty of Lancaster in the year 1744 the six Nations complained to Governour Thomas that the Connoye[1] Indians had not been satisfied for their Lands. The Governour promised redress. In the year 1749, the six Nations renewed the aforesaid Complaint to Governor Hamilton.

(N B. It doth not appear upon Record that the Connoye Indians are to this day satisfied)

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[1] See note *supra*, p. 268. — Ed.

In the year 1750 Connageriwa a Sachim of the Six Nations living on the Ohio came at the head of a Deputation from thence to M^r Croghan's house, and told M^r Peters he was sent down from Ohio to inquire about the purchase they had heard the Governour had made on the East side of Susquehannah the year before, from the Onondaga Council and said they were entitled to part of the Goods paid for those Lands as well as the Onondaga Councill but they had received no part.

That they were come down to desire the Governor to purchase no more Lands without giving them notice and desired the Governour might send that Belt of Wampum to the Onondaga Council and let them know what the Ohio Indians had said on this head. Gave a large Belt.

The Indians of the Six Nations who were settled on the Ohio were so dissatisfied with the Albany purchase made by the Proprietary Agents and saw such bad Consequences arising from it that they left the Ohio and returned to their own Countrey.

In a Speech of the Six Nations at a publick Meeting with Sir William Johnson on the 3^d July 1755 They said

Brother, You desire us to unite and live together and draw all our allies near us, but we shall have no land left either for ourselves or them, for your people when they buy a small piece of land of us by stealing they make it large. We desire such things may not be done and that Your people may not be suffered to buy any more of our lands. Sometimes its bought of two men, who are not the proper owners of it. The land which reaches down from Osweigo to Schahandowana (Wyoming) we beg may not be settled by Christians. The Governour of Pensilvania bought a whole track and only paid for half, and desire you will let him know that we will not part with the other half but keep it. These things makes us constantly uneasie in our minds and we desire you will take care that we may keep our land for ourselves.

At a Meeting between Governour Denny, George Croghan Esq^r Sir William Johnson's Deputy, and sundry Six Nations and other Indians held at Lancaster in May 1757, a coppy of the proceedings of which lays before the Board of Trade. There is a Speech of the Six Nations bearing date Thursday 19th May from the whole letter and Speech of which it appears that the Six Nations have been, and are, very far from that satisfaction of mind, with the conduct of the Province of Pensilvania, which the Proprietors boast of and sound their challenge upon.

The Proprietors are further pleased to add to their challenge this assertion, that the Six Nations will readily acknowledge the truth of it in any free conference.

As the truth of this Assertion can depend only upon a Contingent event, Sir William Johnson begs leave to be of a very different opinion, and from a variety of Circumstances is well perswaded the Six Nations never will be reconciled to the conduct of the Proprietors, their Deputys and Agents unless the deed of the Albany purchase be surrendered and the claims founded thereupon in a great measure given up.

The Proprietors say the cannot conceive that the last purchase made of Land to the Westward of Susquehana could possibly be the cause of the hostilities committed by the Indians living on that River &ca.

Sir William Johnson gave it as his opinion that the hostilities which Pensilvania had suffered from some of the Indians living on the Susquehana did in some measure arise from the large purchase made by the Governour two years ago.

This is the Point to be be proved and more than this it is apprehended will be proved by the following Quotations from authentick Records and Papers.

"Before the year 1742 the Delaware Indians complained that they were defrauded out of "some lands or not paid for them.

"It is well known that the purchase made at Albany 1754 gave a great uneasiness to the "Susquehanna Indians and from the time the County Surveyor began to survey on Juniatta, "and at the Susquehana: The Delawars, Shawanese, and Nanticokes then settled on the "River began to remove farther back, some to Tiyahoga some to Ohio.

"The Ohio Indians at a Meeting with Mr Wiser (the Pensilvania Interpreter) at Aughwick, "after the defeat of Colo Washington asked Mr Wiser how those Lands came to be sold. He "said in answer that the Six Nations had only made over their right of sale, and taken an "earnest price, and that when the lands came to be settled, that they should receive a "Consideration for them. At the same time John Schecelany, a Delaware Indian, burned "some Houses that were built on Penns Creek (below Shamokin on the West side) and said "there should be no plantations made on their hunting grounds, and all the Indians at "Shamokin seemed very uneasie, and indeed oblidged the Surveyor to come away, and "quit Surveying."

In the Spring 1756 Governour Morris sent several Messages with Belts and strings of Wampum by an Onondaga Indian to the Five Nations, amongst which is the following just and remarkable Confession

"That he found by woful experience that making purchases of Lands was the cause of much "blood having been shed, he was determined therefore to buy no more."

As a Confirmation of Sir William Johnson's said opinion he refers himself to the following extract from Margaret Williams' deposition who was a prisoner amongst the Delaware Indians, sworn before him the 8th day of September 1756.

"The said Margaret says she often heard the Indians say and declare most solemnly they "never would leave off killing the English as long as there was an Englishman living on their "Lands that they were determined to drive them all off their lands, naming Minisinck almost "to the North River East (in the provinces of New-York and Jersey) also Bethlehem and the "lands on a parallel line to it West which the English have cheated them out of."

In further support to his opinion Sir William Johnson refers himself to the Treaty Governour Denny held with Tediuscung the Delaware chief at Easton last Autumn, and which is before the Board of Trade.

Sir William Johnson also refers himself to the Extract from a Speech of the Six Nations to Govr Denny and Mr Croghan (before mentioned in these remarks) in answer to their earnest call upon the Six Nations to assign if they knew the cause of the hostilities and Discontents of the Susquehana Indians.

The Indian proceedings this summer which past at Easton between Governour Denny, Mr Croghan and the sundry Indians therein mentioned, and which Sir William Johnson transmits herewith to the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade puts beyond dispute and demonstrates the Truth of what Sir William Johnson gave as his opinion in the aforesaid letter to the Lords of Trade and he apprehends it doth very fully evidence the conclusions of belief which he then drew from that opinion.

Lastly Sir William Johnson refers himself to the following Extract from the examination of John Morris of Lancaster County, who was taken by, and made his escape from, the Delaware Indians sworn before him the 27th August 1757.

The Examinant says he often heard the Delawares say that the reason of their quarrelling with and killing the English in that part of the Country was on account of their lands which the people of Pensilvania Government cheated them out of, and drove them from their settlement at Shamokin by crowding upon them, and by that means spoiled their hunting and that the people of Minisinck used to make the Indians always drunk whenever they traded with them and then cheated them out of their furs and skins, also wronged them with regard to their lands. This he has heard from many of the Chief and Oldest Men amongst them both in the English and the Delaware Language which he sufficiently understands.

The Proprietors say that as the Six Nations are not well satisfied with the sale of those lands on the Ohio, they are willing to wave that part of the Treaty provided &ca.

As Sir William Johnson has never seen the deed of sale for the Albany purchase, he cannot to his knowledge tell how far the purchase extends, but he hath in his possession a Report of several Indian Transactions, relative to the Government of Pensilvania signed by George Croghan Esqr who was for several Years employed as an Indian Agent by that Government, in which report Mr Croghan says as follows.

"I never understood from any of the Six Nations that they deemed the Lands West of the "Susquehana as a purchase, but rather as a Deed of Trust, and received 1000 Dollars as an "Earnest peice, and looked on it that when the lands came to be settled they should receive "the Consideration and the Commissioners who were sent from Pensilvania to make that "purchase at Albany in 1754, vizt Mr Norris & Mr Peters, with the Interpreter Mr Wiser have "repeatedly acknowledged to me, *that tho the land West of Allegany Mountains cross to Lake* "*Erie was included in the deed of* 1754, *that it was neither purchased nor paid for, and which will* "*appear by a private conference in Mr Peters's hands at the time of signing.*"

Certainly the Proprietors are not apprized of the fact here asserted, or they would not have made an Offer to relinquish Land they have never purchased, nor allowed it to have been put in a Deed of sale.

In answer to Sir William Johnson's opinion about the Government of Pensilvania raising Forces and building Forts on the Susquehana River.

"The Proprietors say this Insinuation is without any sort of Foundation, as it never would "have been attempted had not the Chiefs of the Indians living on Susquehannah and Delaware "River on their own motion entirely desired they should be built at Shamokin and near "Wyoming for their own Security.

"In this the Proprietors must certainly be misinformed for none of the Indians on "Susquehanna or Delaware ever requested any Forts to be built there. Indeed after the "defeat of General Braddock, Scahrayade, Cayseuntenego, and two or three more Ohio "Indians, who had left their Country on the first approach of the French in the year 1753 did "desire the Government of Pensilva to build a Fort at Shamokin, in order to protect their "interest with the Susquehanna Indians, but the request of those four or five dispossessed "Indians, can never be fairly construed as an authority of application from the Six Nations, or "any other Body of Indians. Neither did these Indians at that time desire War might be "declared against the Ohio Indians. However this request for a Fort was not complied with "at that time."

In a Message Sir William Johnson received the 23^d May 1756 from the Onondaga Indians they say as follows.

"Tell our Brother further that since we took the hatchet out of the hands of the Delaware "and Shawanese they have told us there is an army of the English coming against them, "(they mean the Provincial Troops of Pensilvania under Colonel Clapham) and that they "think it unreasonable and unnatural for us to hold them in Our arms, and prevent them "defending themselves when People are just on their backs to destroy them."

"We are informed the English are building a Fort at Shamokin. We ca'nt comprehend the "method of making war which is made use of by our Bretheren the English. When we go "to war our manner is to destroy a Nation and their's an End of it. But the English chiefly "regard building Forts, which looks as if their only scheme was *to take Possession of the Lands.*"

Here is an evident proof of the jealousy which the Pensilvania levies and Fort building occasioned, and a strong hint of the Ends intended by them, as it stood in the minds of the Indians.

Sir William Johnson well knowing how extreamly tender the Indians in general are with regard to Forts, near to their Country or hunting grounds and naturally judging a body of armed men, to support as it were the building of those, at a time, and in places, where he had many reasons to beleive the neighbouring Indians (as it hath since fully appeared) were dissatisfied with the Government on the score of lands, and encroaching, by their purchases, on their hunting grounds, and crowding too near upon them by their extended settlements he judged this conduct in the Government of Pensilvania was impolitick, and he must beg leave to be still of the same Opinion, and as he looked upon those proceedings to be contrary to the true interest of the Community, he did suspect they were pushed forward upon other motives.

And to conclude, Unless the Province of Pensilvania is both able and willing to maintain their land pretentions by force of arms against the Indians. Sir William Johnson hath not altered his opinion but doth with a yet stronger degree of conviction than formerly, humbly offer his conception of the matter in the same words as before. Namely "that the most "effectual method of producing tranquility to that province would be a Voluntary and open "surrender of that Deed of sale, to fix with the Indians in the best manner they can the "bounds for their settlements, and make them Guaranties to it."

Lieutenant-Governor De Lancey to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Mm., No. 27.]

New York, 15 October 1757.

My Lords,

His Excellency Governor Pownall having taken out of the Records of this Province a Copy of a Dutch Commission to Governor Anthony Colve, a copy of which I enclose in which the bounds of his Government are described, as is therein said, according to the provincial treaty of Hartford for settling the limits, in the year 1650; and as Gov^r Pownall and I were of different sentiments on the construction of the Bounds in that Commission I shall take leave to lay mine before Your Lordships, submitting them to Your Lordships' judgments. The only the French Settlements in Canada beat up their Quarters & obtain Intelligence of their Numbers & Motions.

I have taken a great deal of Pains to bring about a Peace between the Delaware & Shawanese Indians settled on the Susquahanna & the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland & Virginia & I hope it is in a fair way of being accomplished in wch. Govr. Denny's candid Behaviour & fair Proposals if continued & carried into effect will greatly contribute.

Herewith I send your Lordships a Copy of my Proceedings last April with a Number of Shawaneese, Naticohes & Mohickander Indians who came hither & are settled on one of the West Branches of the Susquahanna. Also the original minutes of Mr. Croghan my Deputy & Govr. Dennys Proceedings at a Meeting lately held at Lancaster in Pensilvania. I think it also proper to transmit your Lordships herewith some Original Papers put into My hands by the said Mr. Croghan relative to some former Indian Management of his for the Southern Government, as I apprehend they may tend to open to your Lordships some Original Causes of Recent Events relative to the present War in America.

Enclosures:—1. Conference in Nov. 2. Indian Meeting in June. 3. Meetingwith Del. & Shawan. 4. Croghan's Lancaster meeting. 5. Croghan's private papers.

REMARKS

Upon the OBSERVATIONS of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, on a Paragraph of Sir William Johnson's Letter, To the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade and Plantations, bearing date the 10th September, 1757—

The whole paragraph of the above Letter which gave Birth to the Observations, is as follows—

"I think I have befofe now, hinted to your Lordships, my Opinion that the Hostilities which Pennsyl- " vania, in particular had suffered from some of the Indians, living on the Susquahanna, did in some " measure arise from the large Purchase, made by that Government two Years ago at Albany....... I have more reason every day, from talking with the Indians to be confirmed in this Suspicion.

"I am inclined to believe, tho' this Purchase was Publickly consented to, at Albany *some* of the " Six Nations, are disgusted at it, and others repent their consenting to it, and that Part of them do " underhand connive at the disturbance between the Sasquahannah Indians and the Province of " Pennsylvania; whose raising Forces, and building forts on the Suquahannah River tho' it hath very " Plausible pretences, is at the bottom Policy, and realy intended to secure Lands, which it would be " more for the true Interest of the Community to give up, at least for the Present......I conceive " the most effectual method of producing Tranquility, to that Province would be a Voluntary, & " open surrender of that deed of Sale, fix with the *Indians* in the best manner they can, the Bounds " for their Settlements, and make *them* Guaranties to it.

"The Proprietors are Pleased to Introduce their Observations with a Challenge, to Sir William " Johnson, and all the World to shew any *one Instance* of their Conduct, that has given dissatisfaction " to the Six Nations, and which they say those Nations will readily acknowledge, in any free " Conference"—

Tho' the real intent of the above Paragraph, from Sir William Johnson's Letter, was and its obvious meaning is, to Assign a Cause to which he suspected the Indian Hostilities in Pennsylvania, were in a great measure owing......Yet upon Sir William Johnson saying, he was inclined to believe &ca. The Proprietors are pleased to sound this unprovoked Challenge, which tho' to answer as well as to have given, is departing from the main argument; yet Sir William Johnson begs leave to say somewhat in answer to it—

FIRST—He will now presume to Assert, that from many Private Conversations he hath had, with severall of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, they are not satisfied with the Conduct of the Government, of Pennsylvania, in General, nor with the afforesaid Purchase, in Particular.

Proofs from Facts that 6 Nats. have not been satisfied with conduct of Pensilvania

SECONDLY—He will adduce some Facts publick, and upon record, in Support of the above Assertion.

At the Treaty of Lancaster, in the year 1744, the Six Nations complained to Governor Thomas that the Connoye Indians had not been sattisfied for their Lands. The Governor promised redress. In the year 1749. the Six Nations renewed the aforesaid Complaint, to Governor Hamilton.

(N B...It doth not appear, upon Record, "That the Connoye Indians, are to this day Sattisfied....)

In the year 1750. Connageriwa, a Sachem of the Six Nations, living on the Ohio, came at the head of a Deputation. from thence to Mr. Croghan's House, and told Mr. Peters. he was sent down from Ohio' to enquire about the Purchase, they had heard the Governor had made, on the East side of Susquahannah, the year before from the Onandago Council, and said, they were entitled to part of the Goods, paid for those Lands, as well as the Onandago Council, but they had received no Part—That they were come down, to desire the Governor, to Purchase no more Lands without giving them notice, and desired the Governor might send that Belt of Wampum to the Onandago Council, and let them know what the Ohio Indians had said on the Head. Gave a large Belt.

The Indians, of the Six Nations, who were settled on the Ohio, were so Dissatisfied, with the Albany Purchase, made by the Proprietary Agents, and saw such bad Consequences arising from it, that they left the Ohio, and returned to their own Country.

In a Speech of the Six Nations, at a Publick Meeting, with Sir William Johnson on the 3d. July 1755.... They said....

"BROTHER—You desire us to unite, and live togeher, and draw all our Allies near us, but we shall "have no Land left, either, for ourselves, or them, for your People, when they buy, a small Piece of "Land of us, by Stealing they make it large. We desire such things may not be done, and that your "People may not be suffered to buy any more of our Land. Some time it's bought of Two Men, "who' are not the proper owners of it.

"The Land which reaches down from Oswego to Schahandowana (Wyoming) we beg may not be settled "by Christians.

"The Governer of Pennsylvania bought a whole Track and only Paid for half, and desire you will "let him know, that we will not Part with the other half, but keep it. These things makes us Constantly "uneasie in our Minds, and we desire you will take care that we may keep, our lands for our selves.

At a meeting between Governor Denny George Croghan Esqr. Sir William Johnson's Deputy, and sundry Six Nation, & other Indians held at Lancaster, in May 1757, A Copy of the Proceedings of which, lays before the Board of Trade. There is a Speech of the Six Nations bearing date Thursday 19th. May, from the whole Letter, and Spirit of which, it appears that the Six Nations have been, and are very farr from, that Satisfaction of mind, with the Conduct of the Province, of Pennsylvania, which the Proprietors boast of, and sound their Challenge upon.

The Proprietors are further pleased to add to their Challenge this Assertion. That the Six Nations will readily Acknowledge the truth of it, in any free Conferrence.

As the truth of this Assertion can Depend only upon a Contingent event. Sir Wm. Johnson begs leave to be of a very diffirent opinion, & from a Variety of Circumstances, is well Perswaded the Six Nation's never will be reconciled, to the Conduct of the Proprietors, their Deputys and, Agents, unless the Deed, of the Albany Purchase be Surrendered, & the claims founded thereupon in a great measure, given up.

The Proprietors say. They cannot Conceive that the last Purchase made of Land, to the Westward of Susquehannah, could possibly be the Cause of the Hostilities committed by the Indians living on that River &c^{a}.

Sir William Johnson gave it as his opinion, that the Hostilities which Pennsylv^{a} had suffered, from some of the Indians, living on the Susquahanah, did in some measure arise, from the large Purchase made by the Governor Two years ago.

This is the point to be proved, and more than this, it is apprehended will be proved by the following Quotations from Authantick Records, & papers.

Prooſs that Indian Hostilities in Pensilvania did in some measure ariſe ſrom Albany Purch'se

"Before the year 1742 the Delaware Indians complained that they were defrauded out "of some Lands, or not Paid for them.

"It is well known, that the Purchase made at Albany in 1754, gave great uneasiness "to the Susquahannah Indians, & from the time the County Surveyor, began to Survey "on Juniatta, and up the Susquahannah. The Delawares, Shawanese & Nanticokes, then settled on the "River, began to remove father back, some to Tiabogo, some to Ohio."

"The Obio Indians, at a meeting with M^{r}. Wiser (the Pennsylvania Interpretor) at Aughwick, "after the defeat of Col^{l}. Washington asked M^{r}. Wiser how those lands came to be sold he said in "answer, that the Six Nations had only made over their right of Sale, and taken an earnest Piece, "and that when the Lands came to be settled, that they should receive a Consideration for them. At "the same time John Shecelaney, a Delaware Indian, burned some Houses, that were built on "Penn's Creek (below Shamokin on the West side) and said there should be no Plantations made on "their Hunting Grounds, and all the Indians at Shamokin seemed very uneasie, and indeed obliged "the Surveyors to come away & quit Surveying.

In the Spring 1756, Governor Morris sent severall Messages, with Belts, and Strings of Wompum, by an Onandaga Indian, to the Five Nations, amongst which is the following just and remarkable Confession.

"That he found by woful Experience, that making Purchases of Lands, was the Cause of much "Blood having been shed. he was determined therefore, to buy no more,".... As a Confirmation of Sir William Johnson's said Opinion he reffers himself, to the following extract from Margaret Williams's Deposition, who was a Prisoner amongst the Delaware Indians, sworn before him the 8th. day of December 1756—

"The said Margarett says, she often heard the Indians say & declare most solemnly they never "would leave off killing the English as long as there was an Englishman living on their Lands— "that they were detirmined to drive them all off their Lands, naming Minisink almost to the North "River East (in the Provinces of New York & Jersey) also Bethelem & the Lands on a paralel Line to "it West, which the English have cheated them out of."

In further suport to his Opinion, Sir William Johnson refers himself, to the Treaty Governor Denny, held with Tediuscung the Delaware Chief, at Easton last Autumn, and which is before the Board of Trade.

Sir William Johnson also refers himself to the Extract from a Speech of the Six Nations to Governor Denny & M^{r}. Croghan (before mentioned in these Remarks page 5—). in answer to their earnest call upon the Six Nations to assign if they knew, the Cause of the Hostilities & Discontents of the Susquahanah Indians.

The Indian proceedings this Summer which past at Easton, between Governor Denny M^{r}. Croghan and the Sundry Indians therein mentioned, and which Sir William Johnson Transmitts herewith. To the Right Honour^{ble}. the Lords of Trade, puts beyond dispute, and Demonstrates the truth of what Sir William only gave as his Opinion, in his Afforesaid Letter to the Lords of Trade. and he apprehends it doth very fully, Evidence, the Conclusions of belief, which he then drew from that opinion.

Lastly Sir William Johnson refers himself to the following Extract, from the Examination of John Morris of Lancaster County, who was taken by, & made his escape from the Delaware Indians, sworn before him the 27th August, 1757—

" The Examinant says he often heard the Delawares say, that the reason of their Quarreling with
" & killing the English in that part of the Country, was on account of their Lands which the People
" of Pensilvania Government cheated them out of, and drove them from their Settlement at Shamokin
" by crouding upon them, and by that means spoiled their Hunting, and that the People of Minisink
" used to make the Indians always Drunk whenever they traded with them, and then cheated them out
" of their Furrs & Skins, also wronged them with regard to their Lands. this he has heard from many
" of the chief & oldest men among them both in the English & the Delaware Language wh. he sufficiently
" understands."

The Proprietors say, that as the Six Nations are not well Sattisfied, with the Sale of those Lands, on the Ohio, they are willing to wave that part of the Treaty Provided &ca.

As Sir William Johnson has never seen the Deed of Sale for the Albany Purchase, he cannot to his own knowledge tell how far the Purchase Extends. but he hath, in his Possession, a Report of severall Indian Transactions, relative to the Government of Pennsylvania, signed by George Croghan Esq. who was for severall years employed as an Indian Agent by that Government, in which Report Mr. Croghan says as follows—

" I never understood from any of the Six Nations, that they deemed the Lands West of Susquahannah,
" as a Purchase, but rather as a Deed of trust, and received 1000 Dollars, as an Earnest Price, and
" looked on it, that when the Lands came to be settled, they should receive the Consideration, and the
" Commissioners, who were sent from Pennsylvania to make that Purchase at Albany in 1754, Vizt Mr.
" Morris, & Mr. Peters, with the Interpreter Mr. Wiser, having repeatedly Acknowledged to me, *that*
" *tho the Land west of Allegany Mountains, cross to Lake Erie, was included in the Deed of* 1754,
" *that it was neither Purchased nor Paid for, and which will appear by a Private Conference in Mr.*
" *Peters's hands at the time of signing.*

Certainly the Proprietors are not apprized of the Fact here asserted, or they woud not have made an offer, to relinquish Land, they have never purchased nor allowed it to have been put in a Deed of Sale.

In answer to Sir William Johnsons Opinion about the Government of Pennsylva. raising Forces, and building Forts on the Susquahannah River.

" The proprietors say. this Insinuation is without any sort of Foundation, as it never would have
" been attempted, had not the Chiefs of the Indians living on Susquahannah & Delaware River, on their
" own motion entirely, Desired they should be built at Shamokin and near Wyoming, for their own
" Security.

" In this the Proprietors must Certainly be misinformed, for none of the Indians on Susquahannah,
" or Delaware, ever requested any Forts to be built there. Indeed after the Defeat of General Braddock,
" Scarvyade, Coyseuntenego, and two, or three more Ohio Indians, who had left their Country on the
" first approach of the French, in the year 1753, did desire the Government of Pennsylvania, to build
" a Fort at Shamokin, in order to Protect their Interest with the Susquahannah Indians but the request
" of those four, or five, dispossessed Indians, can never be fairly Construed as an Authority of application
" from the Six Nations, or any other body of Indians. Neither did those Indians at that time desire
" War might be declared against the Ohio Indians. However this request for a Fort, was not Complied
" with, at that time.

In a Message Sir William Johnson received the 23d May 1756, from the Onandaga Indians, they say as follows—

"Tell our Brother further, that since we took the Hatchet out of the hands of the Delawares and "Shawaneese, they have told us there is an Army of the English, coming against them (they mean "the Provincial Troops of Pennsyl^{a}. under Colonel Clapham,) and that they think it unreasonable, and "unnatural for us to hold them in our Arms, and Prevent their defending themselves, when People are "just on their Backs, to destroy them.

"We are informed the English are building a Fort at Shamokin. We can't comprehend the method "of making Warr, which is made use of, by our Bretheren the English; When we goe to War, our "manner is, to destroy a Nation. theres an end of it. But the English Chiefly regard building Forts, "which looks, as if their only Scheme was *to take Possession of the Lands.*

Here is an evident proof of the Jealousy which the Pennsylvania Levies, and Fort building occasioned, and a Strong hint of the ends intended by them, as it stood in the minds of the Indians.

Sir William Johnson, well knowing how extreamly tender, the Indians in General are with regard to Forts, near to their Country, or hunting Grounds, and naturally judging a Body of armed Men to support as it were the Building of those, at a time, & in Places, where he had many reasons to believe the Neighbouring Indians (as it hath since fully appeared) were dissatisfied with the Government on the score of Lands, and encroaching by their Purchases, on their hunting Grounds, and crouding too near upon them by their Extended Settlements. he judged this conduct in the Government of Pennsylvania was Impolitick, and he must beg leave to be still of the same Oppinion, and as he looked upon those Proceedings to be contrary to the true Interest of the Community, he did suspect they were pushed forward upon other motives. and to conclude, unless the Province of Pennsylvania, is both able, and willing to maintain their Land pretentions by force of arms against the Indians, Sir William Johnson, hath not altered his Oppinion, but doth, with a yet Stronger degree of Conviction than, formerly, humbly offer his Conception of the matter in the the same words as before, namely "that "the most effectual method of Producing Tranquility to that Province, would be a Voluntary, & open "Surrender of that Deed of Sale, to fix with the Indians, in the best manner they can, the bounds for "their settlements, and make them Guaranties to it."

MR. CROGHAN'S REMARKS ON THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF PENNSYLVANIA ON SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S LETTER TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

Albany, September.

"The Proprietors say, they can Challenge S^{r} William Johnson, and all the World, to shew any one "Instance of their conduct that has given Dissatisfaction, to the Six Nations—

Before the year 1742, the Delaways complained that they were defrauded out of some Lands, or not Paid for them, which will appear by the Treaty, which Governor Thomas held, with the Six Nations, at Philadelphia in June & July 1742; Where Governor Thomas in his Speech to the Six Nations (in Page 17) tells them, that a Branch of the Delaways Indians gave that Province some disturbances, on account of Lands, which the Proprietors had purchased, 55 years before, and paid their ancestors, for which appeared by a Deed, then on the Table, and Requested that the Six Nations should remove the Delaways, out of the Forks of Delaware, which the Six Nations did, at the Request of Governor Thomas, and Plac'd them at Weoman & Juniata, the one on the East side Susquehannah, and the other, on the West side of said River, and gave them, and the Shannas, with their own People, that were Settled at Shomoken, all the Lands, west of the blue Hills for their hunting Ground, on both Sides Susquehannah River—

Pennsylvania. 1757.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 12th: September 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell
Richard Peters
John Mifflin
Joseph Turner
Benjamin Chew } Esquires

A Letter from Lord Loudoun of the Seventh Instant was read, acquainting the Governor, that he had ordered Col. Dusseau with the Second Battallion of the Royal Americans to march directly to Carlisle, to join Col. Stanwix, in order to cover the back Settlements, and desiring to borrow Two of our light braſs Cannon; that Part of the Letter relating to the Two Braſs Cannon was extracted for the Use of the Commiſsioners, and delivered to Mr. Mifflin.

A Letter from Mr. Horsfield of the Eighth Instant, with one enclosed from Capt. Orndt of the Day before were read, giving an Account of a Party of French and Indians being met with above Diahoga, coming to Minesink, with intent to go all along the Frontiers, to spy the Strength of the Forts, and to take some of the Inhabitants Prisoners, from whom they might receive an Account of the State of the Forts and Force employed on the Frontiers; that this Advice being imparted to Teedyuscung, he advised Mr. Horsfield to write to the Governor, to ascertain the Rewards to be given for Scalps and Prisoners, and to urge the Governor to give a positive Answer, and that tho he did not insist on this at the Treaty, he now saw the Neceſsity of such a positive Answer.

The Governor informed the Council, that he received this Letter of Mr. Horsfield's on Friday last after it was dark, and the next morning at his Desire the Commiſsioners met; to whom he sent the Letters by Mr. Peters, his Honour being indisposed, and Mr. Peters was ordered to acquaint the Commiſsioners, that the Governor could take no Measures till he knew what Resolutions they should come to as to Rewards for Scalps and Prisoners. The Governor then wrote an Answer to Mr. Horsfield.

Then were read the Governor's Letter to the Commiſsioners of the Seventh of August, and their Answer of that day, to which Reference was made in their Letter of Saturday. On considering that the late Proclamation ceased on the Acceſsion of the present Governor; that the Governor and Commiſsioners had laid out or contracted for the greatest Part of the One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and that the giving a Reward for Scalps and Prisoners was a proper Act of Government, it was the Opinion of all present, that the Matter should be laid before the Aſsembly, with a proper Meſsage on the Occasion, which was draughted at the Table and agreed to as follows.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly.

Gentlemen,

On Friday last, in the Evening, an Expreſs brought me a Letter from Justice Horsfield, dated the Eighth Instant, in which was inclosed one wrote the Day before from the Commanding Officer at Fort Allen, informing him, that

Two Indians were arrived there in Six Days from Diahogo, with Advice of their having met with five French Men, and Five French Indians, who told them they expected to be joined by Twenty more French Indians, and would go to Minisink, and from thence to all the Forts on the Frontier, to spy them, and try to get Prisoners, that they might see and enquire which would be the most convenient Way to fall, with the French, on this Province.

Mr. Horsfield acquaints me, that on this Letter being communicated to Teedyuscung, he gave it as his Advice, that this Government should immediately fix what Rewards they would allow for Scalps and Prisoners, and send him a Belt of Black Wampum, with an Account of it. He added, that tho he did not at the Treaty urge for a positive Answer to this Point, which he remembers to have been then mentioned by him, yet now he saw a Neceſsity for it, and hoped I would dispatch the Meſsenger with it.

The Provincial Commiſsioners, at my Instance, met early on Saturday morning, and on laying the Letters before them, referred me to one of theirs, wrote upon the Subject at Easton, and though I then concurred with them in Opinion, that it was not expedient at that Time to promise any Rewards for Scalps, yet as the French Indians are now renewing their Ravages on the Frontiers, and our friendly Indians do not incline to act even defensively for us, without fixing the Rewards for Scalps, I think the Cruelty of our Enemies, and the preſsing Neceſsity of the present Occasion, loudly demand a Compliance with their Request. I need not observe to you of what Importance it is to this Province to secure the Friendship of the Indians, and engage them heartily to join us in opposing the Designs of the Enemy; and as it is not reasonable to expect that this can be done without making them ample Satisfaction for their Services, I most earnestly recommend it to you to take this Matter into your serious Consideration, and enable me immediately to return a satisfactory Answer to the Indian Chief, at Bethlehem, by the Expreſs, who is detained by me for that Purpose.

William Denny

September 12. 1757.

The Militia Bill was then read, with a Draught of Amendments prepared by the Committee, and after some Alterations, they were settled and agreed to, and the Secretary was ordered to make a fair Copy, and deliver them with the Bill to the House at their Meeting, and likewise the above Meſsage, with the Letters that occasioned it.

The Governor and Council held a long Conversation on the Aſsembly's last Meſsage about building a Fort and Houses for the Delawares at Wyomink. It was urged, that, as Mr. Hughes had offered his Service and was recommended by the House, in case of refusing his Tender, the Busineſs would be clogg'd, if put under the Care of any other Person; and on the other hand, as he was known to be a violent Partizan, to have uncommon Bitterneſs against the Proprietaries and the present Administration, it was not doubted but he would give unfavourable Impreſsions of both to the Indians, and set them against them. It was therefore recommended to the Governor to engage Col. Weiser to go and take the Management of this Affair.

The Secretary informed the Board, that he had waited till past Seven o'Clock at the House, but a Quorum of Members did not appear.

Memorandum. On the Thirteenth, a Quorum of the Members of the Assembly not appearing, at Eight a Clock at night Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him of it, and that they were inclined to adjourn till Monday next. The Governor said, he did not think they had Power to adjourn, and that he would send Mr. Norris, as a private Person, the Message and Papers ready to be sent to the House, which he did the next Morning by the Secretary. The House adjournd on the Fourteenth.

chosed to have gone to the Assist of your Brethren
at Lake George. tho' your leaving me at
this Place whatever Reason you might have
for it, it does not justify your doing it without
first giving me your Motives for it. I am
convinced from the constant Tenor of your
Behaviour since this War, that you are
sincerely attached to your Brethren the English
— I am upon that Account & the Apology
you have made, disposed to believe that your
quitting me at Fort Edward was not from
want of Zeal for the Common Cause & therefore
I am willing to overlook this Error in your
Conduct & hope & expect you will avoid the
like for the future.   Gave a Black Belt &
Wampum.

Brethren Sachems of both
Castles
Tho the treatment my Family &
Estate met with from those Indians of your Nations
who were at my House during our Absence at
Fort Edward, was such as I neither deserved or expected, nor
think the Sd Chiefs consider my stay amongst you
entitle to the being my Master yet as the Chiefs of
the other Nations have & you now add your Disap:
:probation of such Behaviour & promise the like
shall not again happen, I am willing to pass
this Event over & hope to continue to act in my
Station as usual   Gave a large Belt

[illegible] at [illegible] 12 Sepr 1755. [illegible]

The Mo king & three Mohock Chiefs two
Anondagas & two Seneca Indians
Pt
Sr William Johnson Bart   George

George Croghan Esqr.
Capt. Peter Wraxall Secry.
Lt. Andrew Montour Interpr.

Sir William spoke to the Cherokee Indians as follows

Brethren I am glad to see you here at the Council Fire of the 6 Nations whom they call their Allies & friends to the great King of England His Majesty are always Welcome.

Brethren, I have summoned our Brethren the Mohawks here present that they might in conjunction with me hear whatever Business you may be charged with from our Brethren of the Cherokee Nation we are now ready to hear it.

Gave a String Wampum.

One of the Cherokee Sachems named the Belt spoke in behalf of the Cherokee Indians & returned Sir Wm. their thanks for the Welcome he had given them. And then the other Cherokee Sachem called George [illegible] spoke for them as follows

Brother Warraghyiyagey
and Brethren of the Mohawks

We are not charged with any particular affairs of consequence but we heard a noise of fighting this way our Chiefs sent us hither to see how matters ~~were~~ were. We are Warriors our Nation have lifted the axe against the French and are determined not to lay it down whilst there is a man amongst us left alive

~~besides~~ Last Spring we going to Du Quesne killed Eighteen of the Enemy there we have lost two of our People two of our People One of them was a Chief Warrior and we the Cherokees are determined upon Revenge We will make War upon the Ohio & spare neither the French or their Indians if they fall in our way. The Hatchet we began with was but a small One but we hope to get One of a larger size* which will enable us to do more execution than we have hitherto been able to do   Gave 3 Strings Wampum

* by this they meant to receive from the English Arms Ammunition &c. requisite for War

Sir William replied

Brethren I as well as our Brethren the Mohocks are greatly pleased to hear your stedfast Resolutions against our common Enemies and hope your Bravery will meet with its deserved Success & Encouragement As several of the Chiefs of the Mohocks are at present absent from their Castles, both they & I shall defer saying any thing more to you at present till what you have now said be reported to them when we shall desire another Conference with you before your Departure   [illegible]

Fort Johnson 15 Sepr. 1757 — P. M.

Four of the chief Sachems & three Warriors of the Oneida Nation who arrived here yesterday, having desired a Meeting this afternoon with Sir William Johnson, met & Conoghquiesa spoke as follows

Prest.
Sir William Johnson
Capt. Wraxall Secry.
Mr. [illegible] & Mr. Arent Stevens Interpr.

Brother Warraghiyagey

As it is now too late in the day to enter upon the chief business which brought us down hither we shall defer that till to morrow & at present only let you know what News & Reports our Castle affords.

Brot. Ganichkie & Taghtawawagh are lately arrived in our Castle from Canada with all their Families.

Brot.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 12th September, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,		

A Letter from Lord Loudoun of the Seventh Instant was read, acquainting the Governor that he had ordered Col. Dusseau with the Second Battalion of the Royal Americans, to march directly to Carlisle, to join Col. Stanwix, in order to cover the back Settlements, and desiring to borrow Two of our light brass Cannon; that Part of the Letter relating to the Two Brass Cannon was extracted for the Use of the Commissioners and delivered to Mr. Mifflin.

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Then were read the Governor's Letter to the Commissioners of the Seventh of August, and their Answer of that day, to which Reference was made in their Letter of Saturday. On considering that the late Proclamation ceased on the Accession of the present Governor; that the Governor and Commissioners had laid out, or contracted for the greatest Part of the One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and that the giving a Reward for Scalps and Prisoners, was a proper Act of Government; it was the Opinion of all present, that the Matter should be laid before the Assembly, with a proper

Message on the Occasion, which was Draughted at the Table, and agreed to as follows:

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"The Provincial Commissioners, at my Instance, met early on Saturday morning, and on laying the Letters before them, referred me to one of theirs, wrote upon the Subject at Easton, and though I then concurred with them in Opinion, that it was not expedient at that Time to promise any Rewards for Scalps, yet as the French Indians are now renewing their Ravages on the Frontiers, and our Friendly Indians do not incline to act, even defensively, for us, without fixing the Rewards for Scalps, I think the Cruelty of our Enemies, and the pressing Necessity of the present Occasion, loudly Demand a Compliance with their Request. I need not observe to you of what Importance it is to this Province to secure the Friendship of the Indians, and engage them heartily to join us in opposing the Designs of the Enemy; and as it is not reasonable to expect that this can be done without making them ample Satisfaction for their Services, I most earnestly recommend it to you to take this Matter into your serious Consideration, and enable me immediately to return a satisfactory Answer to the Indian Chief, at Bethlehem, by the Express who is detained by me for that Purpose.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"September 12, 1757."

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MEMORANDUM.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 19th September, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew, }
Thomas Cadwalader.	

The Minutes of the preceding Councils were read and approved.

A Letter from Major Burd, of the Eighth of September, informing that Thirty Delaware Indians were come with Skins, expecting to Trade, and finding no Goods, went away dissatisfied, complaining of a Breach of Faith in the Government; Another Letter to the two of our People. One of them was a Chief Warrior and we the Cherokees are determined of Revenge. We will make War upon the Ohio & spare neither the French or their Indians if they fall in our way. The Hatchet we began with was but a small One but we hope to get One of a larger size which will enable us to do more execution than we have hitherto been able to do.

by this they meant to receive from the English Arms Ammunition &c. requisite for War.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Sir William replied

Brethren

I as well as our Brethren the Mohawks are greatly pleased to hear your steadfast Resolutions against our common Enemies and hope your Bravery will meet with its deserved Success & Encouragement. As several of the Chiefs of the Mohawks are at present absent from their Castle, both they & I shall defer saying any thing more to you at present till what you have now said is reported to them when we shall desire another Conference with you before your Departure. [illegible]

Fort Johnson 15 Sepr. 1757 — P.M.

Four of the chief Sachems & three Warriors of the Oneida Nation who arrived here yesterday having desired a Meeting this afternoon with Sir William Johnson, met & Conoghquieson spoke as follows

Present
Sir William Johnson
Capt. Wraxall Secry.
Mr. Croghan & Mr. Arent Stevens Interprs.

Brother Warraghiyagey

As it is now too late in the day to enter upon the chief Business which brought us down hither we shall defer that till to morrow & at present only let you know what News is come to our Castle of late.

Brothr. Kanichkie & Seghanawagh are lately arrived at our Castle from Canada with all their Families.

Brot.

Bro.

We have sent four Belts of Wampum at four different times to Canada, to desire the Gov.r would restrain his Indians from committing Hostilities any where upon this River, particularly upon the German Flatts, as it will be in effect destroying of us, for we get a great deal of Provisions from the Settlements there, & reap many Advantages from our Neighbourhood with the Settlers there — besides when the 5 Nations come our way & are hungry it is from the German Flatts they are fed but notwithstanding these repeated Messages we send our Belts have not been regarded by the Gov.r of Canada. Two large Belts tied together were very lately sent by the Onondaga & Tuscarora Indians to the Swegachie Indians upon the same Subject but these Belts were stopped at Cadaraqui & not suffered to go to Swegachie, upon which Kinderunte a chief Sachem of our Nation is gone in person to Swegachie upon this Business.

They then gave Sir William a Relation of what they had heard from the French Indians since the taking of Fort William Henry in which they mentioned that the Gov.r of Canada told his Indians, it was no wonder the English Army was always beaten by the French, for that they minded nothing but eating Drinking & Women & paid no Worship or regard to Him that rules above & did not seem to know where he lived whereas the French never proceeded upon any Enterprize or fought any Battle but they all first put up their Prayers to God for Success & therefore he gave them the Victory. That the French Gov.r further said that if he found the English wanted any more fighting, he would pass by Fort Edward & come down & destroy Albany

That the great Tonge (a great Seneca Warrior in the French Interest) before his Death, told the Speaker, that a particular Friend of his in Canada told him as a Secret, that the present War between the English & French was but a pretended one & that by & by they would make Peace & unite to destroy the Six Nations — That the Onondagas had of late given several warnings to the Oneidas to take care of themselves for that a French Army would soon come & destroy the German Flatts &c upon which the Speaker said to Sir William we know not where to go out of the Way, but among our Brethren the English with whom we are united to live & die & to hold fast by the Cov^t Chain we have made with them.

They then desired Sir William would to morrow let them know what News he had, and what was become of our great Fleet & Army which they had heard so much talk of, and that to morrow Morning early they would let him know what was the chief Errand w^ch had brought them down hither

Sir William answered that he had attended to the News they had acquainted him with and that to morrow he would let them know when he was prepared to meet & hear them.

When this Meeting with the Oneidas was ended Sir William sent for the heads of the River Indians a number of whom residing about Schohare & Katskill had been for some days encamped near the River & acquainted them that (he was informed) three of their People had yesterday attacked, wounded & robbed an Express which (Capt Lottridge) had sent from Fort Hunter to the Commanding Officer at Albany about 2 Miles beyond Schenectady & taken his Dispatchs from him. & threatened to have Sir Williams Scalp in three Days. Sir William told them that before he would do any Business with them he expected they would inquire into this villanious Affair & give him some Satisfaction thereon. whereupon he gave them 3 Strings Wampum.

[This is to give] Nottice to all his Majestys [subjects that any person who shall a]pprehend and bring them to Alban[y shall receive Ten] *pounds New York Currency rewar*[*d*]
Ten pounds New York Currency

[All civil officers] and Military are Desired and required [to do their utmost in as]sisting in apprehending and Securei[ng the aforesaid Lecoigne] and Le fforge
[by comm]and of the General

G. Christie A. D. Q. M. G.

INDORSED:

Reward for
takeing 2 French [men]

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

[*Sept. 15–20, 1757*]

Fort Johnson 15 Sepr. 1757.— p. m.

Four of the chief Sachems & three Warriors of the Onieda Nation who arrived here Yesterday, having desired a Meeting this afternoon with Sir William Johnson, met & Conochquiesa spoke as follows

Prest.

Sir William Johnson
Capt. Peter Wraxall secry.
Mr. Montour & Mr. Arent Stevens Inters.—

Brother Warraghy.

As it is now too late in the day to enter upon the chief Buisness which brought us down hither we shall defer that till tomorrow & at present only let you know what News & reports our Castle Affords.

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

Bro^r^.

Gawickie & Taghawawagh are lately arrived at our Castle from Canada with all their Families.

Bro^r^.

We have sent Four Belts of Wampum at four different times to Canada, to desire the Gov^r^. would restrain his Indians from committing Hostilities any where upon this River, particularly upon the German Flatts, as it will be in effect destroying of us, for we get a great deal of Provisions from the Settlements there, & reap many Advantages from our Neighbourhood with the Settlers there — besides when the 5 Nations come our way & are hungry it is from the German Flatts they are fed. but notwithstanding these repeated Messages we find our Belts have not been regarded by the Gov^r^. of Canada. Two large Belts tied together were very lately sent by the Onondaga & Tuscarore Indians to the Sweegachie Indians upon the same Subject, but these Belts were stopped at Cadaraqui & not suffered to go to Sweegechie, upon which Kinderunte a chief Sachem of our Nation is gone in person to Sweegachie upon this Buisness.

They then gave Sir William a relation of what they had heard from the French Indians since the taking of Fort William Henry in which they mentioned that the Gov^r^. of Canada told his Indians it was no wonder the English Army was always beaten by the French, for that they minded nothing but eating, Drinking & Women & paid no Worship or regard to Him that rules above & did not seem to know where he lived — whereas the French never proceeded upon any Enterprize or fought any Battle but they all first put up their Prayers to God for Success & therefore he gave them the Victory. That the French Gov^r^. further said, that if he found the English wanted any more fighting, he would pass by Fort Edward & come down & destroy Albany That the groote Jonge[1] (a great Seneca Warrior in the French Interest) before his Death, told the 5 Nations that a particular Friend of his in Canada told him as a Secret, that the present War between the English & French was but a pretended one & that by & by they would make Peace & unite to destroy the Six Nations —

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[1] Groote Junge. See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:233, 262.

that the Onondagas had of late given several warnings to the Oniedas to take care of themselves for that a French Army would soon come & destroy the German Flatts &^{c}. upon w^{ch}. the Speaker said to Sir William we know not where to go out of the Way, but among our Bretheren the English with whom we are resolved to live & die & to hold fast by the Cov^{t}. Chain we have made with them.

They then desired Sir William would tomorrow let them know what News he had, and what was become of our great Fleet & Army which they had heard so much talk of, and that tomorrow Morning early they would let him know what was the chief Errand w^{ch}. had brought them down hither

Sir William answered that he had attended to the News they had accquainted him with and that tomorrow he would let them know when he was prepared to meet & hear them.

When this Meeting with the Oniedas was ended Sir William sent for the heads of the River Indians (a number of whom residing about Schohere & Kats Kiln had been for some days encampt over the River) & accquainted them that he was informed three of their People had yesterday attacked, Wounded & Robbed an Express which Cap^{t} Lotteridge[1] had sent from Fort Hunter to the Commanding officer at Albany about 4 Miles beyond Schenectady & taken his Dispatches from him & then threatened to have Sir Williams Scalp in three Days — Sir William told them that before he could do any Buisness with them he expected they should enquire into this Villanious Affair & give him some Satisfaction thereon.

& hereupon he gave them 3 Strings Wampum.

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[1] Captain John Lottridge of the New York regiment.

Fort Johnson 16 Sep^r. 1757. A. M.

The Information of Schanaradya a cheif Cayouge Sachem who has always been a firm Friend to the English

Present
Sir William Johnson
Cap^t Peter Wraxall sec^ry.
M^r. Arent Stevens Interp^r.

That he left Cayouge 5 days ago & that 5 days before that, Two Delaware Indians arrived at that place & told the Informant they had been sent by the French two Years ago amongst some very distant Nations of Indians to the Westward to invite them to come to the Ohio & make War upon the Neighbouring English Settlements, that they had fulfilled their Commission — that a great Number of these distant Indians were arrived at the Ohio & the Road full of others coming along — that when they were gathered together they would make a Vast Army. Being asked how the French would be able to supply such a great Body of Indians with Provisions on the Ohio where they had not plenty for themselves he answered, that he understood these Indians were immediately to march over the Mountains towards Virginia, fall upon the Settlements & maintain themselves with the Provisions they would find there.

Being asked whether the Ottawawa Indians who were lately at Lake George were returned back to their own Country, Answered they were not for if they had, they must have known it at Cayouge.

He further says that on his way here he met 8 Tuscarores who were going to join some Onondagas who live at Ganughsharaga[1] from thence they were to set off in two days for Fort Cumberland[2] or wherever they could find the Catabaws whom they heard were assembled in that Neighbourhood & that he understood they intended to Attack them.

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[1] Ganaghsaroga, an Indian village in the town of Sullivan, Madison county, N. Y. *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 8:229.

[2] Fort Cumberland, Md., on Wells creek, the north branch of the Potomac river, built in 1754 by Colonel James Innes.

Fort Johnson 16 Sep^r^. 1757.

At a Meeting with the Onieda Indian Chiefs as mentioned Yesterday

Pres^t^.
Sir William Johnson
Geo. Croghan Esq^r^. Deputy Agent
Cap^t^. Fonda[1]
Cap^t^. Peter Wraxall sec^ry^.
M^r^. Montour[2] & M^r^. Arent Stevens Interp^rs^
The Head Sachems of the Mohock Castle
Two Seneca Sachems, One Cayouge Sachem who came today & the Chief of the Four Cherokee Indians

Conochquiesa one of the head Onieda Sachems spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghyjagey

We yesterday told you that we proposed this day to accquaint you with the Buisness which brought us down hither. We are glad to see present at this Meeting chief Men of several other Nations, that they may hear what we of the Onieda Nation have to say to you

The Speaker then showed the Belt which Sir William sent to the Nations at the German Flatts upon the late Murder of the Two Onieda Ind^s^. by Tom Smith & repeated what Message Sir W^m^. then sent to them. after w^ch^ he proceeded & said

Brother

We are thankful to you for the right & prudent Steps you took on this unfortunate Affair. It is only our Concern & belongs to no other Nation to make it up, as the Deceased were our People. You must not be angry at the hasty Message we sent you upon this Accident. We were greatly touched to see our Friends they lying dead before us, but the matter is now ended & composed.

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[1] Captain Jelles Fonda.

[2] Andrew Montour.

then gave a Belt of Wampum
in return for the one Sir William
sent them.

Brother

When you first entered upon the Administration of our Affairs you removed the Embers from Albany & lighted up a Fire here of good & pleasant Wood, You also planted a Tree of comfortable Shelter for us, & swept this Council Room free from all Defilement. but Brother as we have lately lost Blood on both sides, we by this Belt wipe it all clean away & put every thing upon a friendly footing between us. Our Ancestors formerly did, when anything disagreable had fallen out, pull up a large Pine Tree by the roots & bury deep in the Earth every thing w^ch^. might obstruct a good Understanding between Bretheren, they advised us when occasion required to do the same, w^ch^ Advice we now follow & desire that a chearful Confidence may take place between us.

Gave a Belt.

Brother

Some flying Reports have reached our Ears that you have lately been displeased with the 6 Nations, and that you intimated as if we held the Cov^t^. Chain but loosly in our hands, and that you have hinted as if you designed to leave us & give up the Mannagment of our Affairs.

Brother

The Governors who formerly were at the head of Indian Affairs, when things went cross to their Wishes & Inclinations, used to have Patience & not give up the Cause — indeed the Commissioners at Albany were apt to listen to idle Stories, by which they were discouraged & lost all hopes, for which reason the Great King swept them away & appointed you to the sole Mannagment of our Affairs. Brother it is true there are some of our Nation in the French Interest, but we that are present & many more of our People, are detirmined to keep fast hold of the Antient Cov^{t}. chain with our Bretheren the English & will not quit it, do not therefore Brother harbour an ill Opinion of us all & let not your Discontents turn your Heart from us, but go on, act for the best & persevere.

Gave a Belt.

They then desired the Heads of the River Indians might be sent for, which was done & when they came & were seated, the same Speaker said to them,

Nephews

We were very much concerned Yesterday when we heard the Affair of some of your People attacking an Express upon the Road between Albany & Schenectady. Nephews we speak now to you in the name of the 5 Nations & we do insist upon it that you take care & not behave after this manner, but live peacably & carry your selves in a Brotherly manner towards our Bretheren the English as we the 5 Nations do

and hereupon gave them a Belt of Wampum

The Speaker then said

They had ended what they had to say when Sir William told them, that as their Belts lay before him he should take into Consideration what they had said upon them & give them an Answer when he was ready.

Fort Johnson 17. Sep^{r}. 1757. A. M.

At a Meeting with the Onieda Indians

Sir William Johnson &^{c}. present as Yesterday & the Indians as then mentioned except the Cherokee Indians.

Sir William's Speech

Bretheren of Onieada

(holding up the Belt w^{ch} they returned Yesterday in the room of that Sir William sent them upon the Murder of their two People by Tho^{s}. Smith)

I am well pleased the Steps I took on this Unfortunate Accident, were agreable to & approved by you & that your Minds are composed thereon. Notwithstanding the Measures I took to apprehend him, Thos. Smith made his Escape, but I am not without hopes I may yet get him & bring him to Justice for his Behaviour, which I greatly resented.

Bretheren

As you have on your side cleaned away the Blood from this Council room wch we have on both sides lost, so I on my part do the same, and I shall take care as far as is in my power to keep this Floor clean & undefiled. I expect you will contribute your best Endeavours to the same purpose.

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

When the three upper Nations were down here this Summer with the result of the Council at Onondaga & at which time I expected to have seen Deputies from your Nation & Tuscarore, I did tell them that it seemed to me as if the old Covt. Chain was very much rust-eaten & held so loosely by the 5 Nations that I thought it in Danger without better care taken on their sides, of slipping out of their hands, and as I think it to be the true Interest of the Six united Nations to preserve this Chain bright & keep a firm hold of it, I was very much concerned to see it in so dangerous a Sittuation, especially at a time when the French our common Enemy, are by Act & Force endeavouring to break this Chain in peices which must end in the Destruction & Slavery of the 5 Nations.

Bretheren,

Several things have happened since that time which tended to confirm me in the above opinion, particularly the Liberty allowed to the French Indians to pass thro the Country of the Six Nations & murder our People at the German Flatts & many other Things too notorious to require Instances — all which makes it appear to me, as if your Nation as well as the others, were laying either asleep or Drunk whilst the French were creeping along with a Knife in their hands to cut your Throats & that you seemed to forget your Antient Brotherhood with the English & were indifferent to whatever happened to them. Such a Behaviour from the 5 Nations after all my Endeavours & their fair Promises, together with the great Expence which the King Your Father has been at since I had the Mannagment of your Affairs, made me sick & tired of my Office, and I did threaten to leave this Country & give up my care of the 6 Nations, as they seemed to take to Heart so little what I said to them or the Promises they made to me. As I think some amongst the Six Nations are still in their Hearts true & faithful Bretheren & have right Notions of their real Interest, and as you now have by a Belt of Wampum given me such Strong assurances that you and a part of your Nation are detirmined not to forsake their bretheren the English but stand by them to the end, I will have patience & not Dispair, but hope all the Six Nations will awake & rub their Eyes, that they may see before it is too late, that if they continue to be deluded by the French, those faithless People will watch their Opportunity & make an end of them.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

The Senecas, Cayouges & Onondagas sent their Deputies down to me after the Council at Onondaga was broke up to let me know the Intentions of their People with regard to the present War between the English & French. but niether your Nation nor the Tuscarores have yet given me an Answer to what I spoke last Fall to the Six Nations, and which they all promised to give a positive Answer to, when the Council at Onondaga broke up

Bretheren by this Belt I desire to know what part your Nation do intend to Act.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

Your Bretheren the Cherokees have sent Deputies here,. I would recommend it to the Six Nations to strengthen their Alliance with those Brave People & good Friends to the English & send such a Message by them as will be both for your Interest & ours.

Gave 3 Strings

Sir William added That as they knew he had constantly & warmly recommmended it to them to strengthen themselves by fixing firm & extending their Alliances, by which Means they might recover their former Consequence amongst all the Nations of Indians, they had now a good Opportunity of pursuing this Advice by sending proper Messages by these Cherokee Indians.

When this Meeting ended

Fort Johnson 18 Sep^{r}. 1757. p. m.

At a Meeting of Indians as before mentioned.

Present as Yesterday. also the heads of the River Indians

The Speech of the Six Nations to Sir W^{m}. Johnson

An old Onieda Sachem spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghyjagey

After holding up the 3 Strings of Wampum which Sir William gave them yesterday to consider of a proper Message to be sent by the Cherokee Indians & repeating what he had said on that Subject, the Speaker proceeded.

We have indeed taken a great deal of time to consult upon this affair, for ever since you spoke to us we have been debating upon it, We are no more than Infants in comparison of our Forefathers, & not having their Abilities & Experience, we are obliged to take more time informing our Resolutions in matters of Moment.

Brother

When you have heard & taken down in writing what we propose to say to the Cherokees (w^ch^ you are to understand as the voice of the whole Six Nations for we who are here present are a suff^t^. Body to represent & act for them) then if there is any Alteration you think proper to make or add anything farther to it, We shall be glad to know it from you, for we would have this Message go in your name as well as ours which will give it the greater Weight & render it the more acceptable & prevailing with our Bretheren the Cherokees.

Then Conochquiesa stood up & said

Brother

Now listen to the Message we propose to send.

First of all We would invite them to send a Deputation of their chief Sachems & Warriors to come hither to the Council fire of the Six Nations and to no other place, as this at present will be the safest for them, it being in the Neighbourhood of the Mohocks & Oniedas who are the heads of the Confederacy, and here the Chiefs of the Six Nations will meet them.

Secondly We would admonish them not to let our Message meet with the Fate which many of ours formerly did to the Ottowawas, namely not to make it known to the French who took Measures to obstruct our Meeting together — that as we send this Invitation with sincerity of Heart & from Motives of a Brotherly regard for our common Welfare, so we hope our Bretheren the Cherokees by whom we send it, will take care to deliver it to their Nation with Fidelity & Truth & that it will be received with a reciprocal Heartiness & good Will & produce the Meeting we have proposed.

Thirdly We would accquaint them that we have had experience of the French & have found them a perfidious People who deceive with enticing Words & at the same time mean no such thing in their Hearts, and therefore we would warn them against being imposed upon by the Arts & Schemes of the French who will if they hear of our proposed Meeting, use every Cunning & wicked Method in their power to prevent it, for they are Enemies to the Union & Harmony of Bretheren & Jealous of their having friendly Interviews with each other.

Fourthly We shall desire them to communicate our present Message to all their Friends & Allies in those parts & use their best Endeavours to gather all their Hearts together as one Heart & to have but one Ear & one Mouth

Lastly our Brother of the Cayouge now here will on his return accquaint the upper Nations with the Message we now send & the Meeting proposed that all their Young Men may be kept from going to War towards the Country of these our Bretheren lest any Mistakes should happen which might Obstruct or prevent the proposed Meeting.

They said this was the Message they proposed to send & that now he might diminish or add to it as he judged proper.

Sir William withdrew with M^{r} Croghan & the Sec^{ry}. & upon his return said

Bretheren

I have heard & well considered the Message you propose to send by the Cherokees now here & I approve of it, I have only one addition & which I think very necessary to make to it, & at the same time I recommend it to you as what I will heartily join in

You know our Bretheren the Cherokees have taken the Ax in their hands & made use of it in Conjunction with our People with good Success against our Enemies the French & their Indians & as they have lost some of their People by it & have sent you & me word they were detirmined not to leave off while thay had a Man left alive, I think it would be very proper to encourage them by a joint Belt of Wampum w^{ch} I have ready, to persevere in their Resolutions, go on & get Satisfaction, in which I doubt not they will be assisted by their Bretheren the English.

Such a Belt to encourage them, I think very necessary for another reason, the French will doubtless set every art at work to prevail on them to lay down the Hatchet & very probably endeavour to work them about to their Interest & Views.

This Addition was approved of by the 6 Nations.

Then Conochquiesa spoke to the River Indians who were present & told them if they had any thing to say w^ch^. they desired the 6 Nations should hear they had now an Opportunity to do it.

The River Indians said, they had waited these Two days with Impatience, to speak upon the Chief Buisness they came about to Sir William Johnson but it was now night, & as theirs was not Warriors News, they thought tomorrow Morning would be a more suitable time for it, when they would be ready to speak & desired their Uncles the Six Nations now present would Attend & hear them.

The Meeting then broke up.

Fort Johnson 19 Sep^r^. 1757.—A. M.

At a Meeting of the Sundry Indians as above mentioned

Pres^t^:

Sir William Johnson
Geo. Croghan Esq^r^. Deputy Agent
Cap^t^. Peter Wraxall sec^ry^.
M^r^. Montour Interp^r^.

Conochquiesa the Onieda Sachem stood up & put the River Indians in Mind of what they said last night & told them the Meeting was now full & all parties were ready to hear what they had to say.

The River Indian speaker then addressing himself to Sir William & their Uncles the 6 Nations said, that they were very glad they happened to come here at a time when so many of the 6 Nations were assembled at this Council fire — that they hoped what past at Yesterdays Meeting relative to the Message proposed to be sent by the Cherokee Deputies now here, would be Attended with the desired Success and that God might bless these & all other Endeavours of their Brother Sir William Johnson & their Uncles the 6 Nations for the common good & Interest.

That they were very sorry to hear of the ill Behaviour of some of their thoughtless young Men w^{ch}. their Brother Sir Will. Johnson had complained of — that for anything they knew it might happen in the manner the Express had related it, as there are several of their People who live a wandering unsettled Life & will pay no regard to the Advice or Directions of their Wise & elderly People — & that some such sort of Persons the English had amongst them — that for their parts they were wholly Ignorant who the Persons were that committed this Outrage & are themselves equally innocent of it, they hope therefore it may be thrown on one side & not destroy the harmony & Friendship which all the Chief & wise People of their Nation, are truly desirous to cultivate & preserve with their Bretheren the English — that the Devil is very buisy to work evil between us, but that it should be our Endeavour to defeat his wicked Purposes — that they considered themselves as Children to the English, & therefore when they did amiss or wanted good Advice, they hoped to be treated with the forgivness & regard of a Present

Gave Sir W^{m}. two Strings of Wampum

Then addressing themselves to the Six Nations they told them they took kindly the good Advice & Admonitions they gave them two days ago with their Belt of Wampum, and which they should communicate to the rest of their People who were at home & should always receive whatever Advice the Six Nations would give them with due respect & pay a suitable regard to it.

Upon which they gave the
Six Nations 4 Strings of Wampum

then speaking to Sir William Johnson they said

Brother

As we knew the Council fire of the Six Nations burnt at this place, & that here all Matters for the general good of

Indians are debated & agreed upon, we came to have our Recourse to it.

We have heard what has past between you & our Uncles the Six Nations since their arrival here & we are well pleased with it & shall report it to our People at home who we are assured will rejoice to hear it from us.

gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brother

We are sprung from those Indians who antiently lived near the Sea shoar — from our Fathers we have heard of the Covenant Chain of Peace & Friendship agreed upon between your Ancestors & ours — We are on our parts detirmined to keep fast hold of this Chain, and we hope our Bretheren the English will do the same on their side.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother

We are very much obliged to you for introducing us to this Meeting between you & our Uncles the Six Nations, by which means we have had an Opportunity to hear & see the Method of carrying on public Buisness & more fully to know the nature and meaning of the old Agreement of Peace; friendship & Brotherhood between the English & the Indians, w^ch^ we who are but like Children in these Affairs wanted to be particularly informed about — We shall lay up in our Hearts all we have seen & heard & teach it to our Children, that so the Antient Ties between us may last from Generation to Generation

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brother

By our being present at this Meeting & from what some of us have heard at others you have held here, We find the Great King our Father has appointed you to transact all his Buisness with the Indians in these parts & to take care of them. This we are exceedingly glad of as also to have heard that the King is ready & willing to show his Love & regard for all his Children the Indians. Now Brother we are a dispersed & unsettled People

& have no Land to plant or fixt Habitations to dwell in, by which means we are not capable of being of any Consequence as a People or Nation, niether with regard to ourselves or to you our Bretheren the English — We therefore desire you would make use of the Power given you by the King to help forward the collecting ourselves into one Body & fixing on some detirmined place where we may live together with our Families, plant Corn for our Maintenance & render ourselves useful to our Bretheren the English — If you will do this we will be ready at all times & in all things gratefull & Brotherlike & teach the same good Principles to our Childrens Children.

Gave a large Belt.—

Brother

We earnestly request you will pay a regard to this our Application — everything we have said comes from the Bottom of our Hearts & he who is above & can see within us & who is not far from us, knows that we have spoke to you with truth & Sincerity. We are a poor scattered people without any Inheritance & we hope you will use your Endeavours that we may be settled some where, it will be both Advantageous to You & us.

We have said all this in the presence of our Uncles the Six Nations & we call upon them to bear Testimony to the professions we have made

Gave 3 Strings.—

We have now finished what we had to say from ourselves, we shall next proceed to accquaint you with what our Uncles the Six Nations have lately said to us, we are resolved Brother to conceal nothing from you & thereby convince you of our intentions to act like true Brothers & not keep anything hid from you. They then showed

1. a Belt given to one of the Chief of the Mohikanders (who destitute of Land or Habitation went to live at Wyoming on Susquahannah) by the 6 Nations who desired him to carry it or send it amongst all the Mohikander Indians to advise them as the present times were dangerous & troublesome to collect themselves

together at Otsiningo or some fixt place & not wander about in a scattered way as their continuing in that dispersed Manner might be fatal to them.

2. Four Strings, by which the Six Nations opened the Road for them to & from Otsiningo to their Bretheren the English & the 6 Nations & cleared their Hearts from all dirt or foulness and opened their Eyes that they might see clearly to travel two roads & not wander out of those Paths they had made for them.

3. A Belt sent to them from the Aughquages desiring them to gather all their People & come & live near them at Aughquaga where they should be protected & that they would live & die with them.

4. A Belt sent to them from the Oniedas telling them they might settle upon Land anywhere between Aughquaga & Onieda from every part of which they opened for them a good Road to this House & to the 6 Nations, and that they should fix somewhere within these Limits & not make a temporary stay or sojourn for a little while as their manner had been for many years past.—

Eod. Die p. m

The Mohocks of both Castles, the Oniedas, the Cayouge Sachem, and two Seneca Sachems with the River Indians met in Council & sent to Accquaint Sir William that they proposed this afternoon to deliver the Message agreed on the 18 Inst to the Cherokee Deputies.

When Sir William, M^r^. Croghan, Cap^t^. Butler the Secretary & Interpreter came in & were seated

The four Cherokee Indians were introduced to the Council by Cap^t^. Montour & taking their Seats in four Chairs placed purposely for them. Sir William then lighted the Calumet or Pipe of Peace & friendship & after smoaking a Whif or two presented it to the four Cherokee Deputies holding to them while each drew a Whif, then the Gentlemen present took it & M^r^. Montour handed it round to every Indian present. The Tobacco from whence it was filled was then put into a Bag to be carried home together with the Calumet by the Cherokees

Then the Belt a Seneca Sachem stood up & delivered to the Cherokees the Message proposed by the Six Nations at the Conclusion of which he delivered them a very long & broad White Belt which Sir William furnished.

Then he delivered to them the additional Message proposed by Sir William with his Black Belt for their Warriors —

The Speaker then accquainted them that what he had said was agreed upon by Sir William & the 6 Nations in conjunction — that the time of their Departure was left to Sir William who would take care to see them well provided for their Journey home & send them to New York by Water.

The Chief of the four Cherokee Indians then spoke & said

Brother Warraghyjagey & Bretheren of the 6 Nations

The reception we have met with from you both is such as fills our Heart with Satisfaction & Gratitude.

We have diligently attended to all you have now said to us — it is locked up in our Hearts & firmly fixed upon our Memories — we shall take care to deliver it to our Nation word for Word as you have spoke it —We expect to find some of them on the Frontiers of Virginia or Maryland, to whom we shall repeat it if they are there & by whom it will be forwarded without Delay to our Country — We doubt not but it will be very agreable to all our People & that the Meeting you proposed will be agreed to, and when our Deputies are on the Road you may expect to see me running before them to give you timely notice.

Then George a Seneca Sachem stood up & said he proposed to accompany their Bretheren the Cherokees as far as Philadelphia & if his Shoes would hold out perhaps he might go farther with them

Then a Pail of Punch was brought in & the Meeting broke up.

Fort Johnson 20 Sep^r. 1757. A. M.

Present all the Indians as formerly mentioned amongst which were the Cherokee Deputies.

Sir William Johnson's Reply to the River Indians Speech of Yesterday.

Bretheren

As you have declared you are innocent of the Outrage committed 'tother day upon one of our People between Schenectady & Albany & ignorant who the Persons were I shall say no more to you on that affair, but desire you will warn all your young People against any such unjustifiable Behaviour, and that they do act in all respects as Bretheren ought to do or otherwise they may expect bad Consequences will follow

Bretheren

All honest & faithful Indians who come to this Council fire will always find it burns clear & pleasant for their reception. I am glad to hear that what has past at this Meeting between me & your Uncles the 6 Nations hath been agreable to you.

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren

We have not forgot the old Agreement of Brotherhood settled between your forefathers & ours, and I am glad to hear you remember them, and are resolved to hold fast by the Cov^t. Chain. I shall on my part be always disposed to treat you as Bretheren & whilst you behave as such you may expect the same from all your Bretheren the English.

Gave 3 Strings

Bretheren

I am very glad my introducing you to this Meeting with your Uncles the Six Nations has proved so agreable to you & I am much pleased with your Promise of making so good a use of it

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren

I long beheld your scattered Sittuation & wandering way of living with Concern, and as I was appointed to the Mannagment of Indian affairs when the present troublesome time first broke out. I took your Condition into Consideration & held a Council about it with your Uncles the Mohocks, who agreed with me that as the Sky was overcast with many black Clouds & threatened Stormy Weather, it would not be convenient or safe for your People to continue in the scattered unsettled condition you were then in. upon which we agreed to send a Message to you to desire you would collect yourselves together, and that we would find out some fixt place where you might live together safely & comfortably. In consequence of this care for your Welfare I took Measures to bring up to this Council fire, a number of your People from this & the Neighbouring Provinces & had several Meetings with them & the 6 Nations, about agreeing upon a proper place for their living together in a Body as a Nation ought to do. a great number of the Mohikander Indians in consequence of these Measures, are now settled at Otsiningo.

I am very well pleased to find that you are sensible of the many Disadvantages of living in a dispersed unconnected state, and that you are so desirous of fixing together in some appointed place, where you may have Land to cultivate for the support of your selves & Families. I think your request very reasonable & in consequence of it I have consulted with your Uncles the Six Nations upon it, who will now speak to you with a Belt in return for that you gave me on this Subject, and as they will accquaint you with our joint Sentiments, I hope & expect you will pay a due regard thereto.

Conochquiesa then spoke as follows.

Nephews

Our Bro^{r}. Warraghyjagey & we also, have so often spoke to & advised your Nation to gather themselves together & live in some one place, that the Belts given upon this Subject, if put together would make a great heap, but it seems as if all we said to you on this Subject, went thro your Ears without entering into your Hearts. We now once more desire to advise you to settle at Aughquaga where you may have good Land to plant & hunt on w^{ch} will enable you to support yourselves without destroying the White Peoples Cattle & property, which if you dont leave off will end in a Quarrel between you, which we advise you to avoid.

Nephews

As you know where your scattered People are better than our Brother Warraghyjagey, so it will be easier & more proper for you than for him, to gather them together & when you have done this & are fixt at Aughquaga We shall look on you as a People & keep up a constant Correspondance with you & our Brother Warraghyjagey says he will then assist you according as your Necessities may require.

Gave a Belt.

Then Sir William proceeded & said

Bretheren

I have complied with your Request & you have now heard the Advice & offer which your Uncles of the Six Nations have made to you, and as you have given me such Strong assurances of your good Inclinations & Brotherly Dispositions, I hope & expect you will without any unnecessary Delay, accept of the offer & follow the Advice now given you, w^{ch} will remedy the Inconveniences & Distress you complain of, if you will do this, I shall be ready to make use of the power given me by the King your Father to help & assist you, which I dont see I can do to any good purpose while you continue in your present Sittuation.

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren

Here I return you the several Belts & Strings you yesterday showed me, & as these offers are again renewed to you I hope you will be wise enough to come to a fixt Detirmination upon them w^{ch}. if you do I renew my promise as above given

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

The River Indians said.

That they would take the Belts & Strings which had been given them upon the Subjects of their removing & settling at

Aughquaga to the Chief Men of their Nation who lived at Otsiningo, & there report what had been said to them by Sir William Johnson & their Uncles the Six Nations, and if it was then agreed to that they should go & settle at Aughquaga their Chief Man (who was the Speaker) would come & accquaint Sir William of it & get from him proper Passes & Letters to the Cheif Men or Magistrates near to where their People were at present sojourning to let them go away peaceably & without Molestation.

Sir William then addressed himself to the Oneidas & told them, they had not yet given him an answer upon the Belt he gave them to know what part they intended to act in the present War.

They said they could not give a detirminate Answer till they had consulted with their Bretheren the Tuscarores, that they would take the Belt with them, talk to the Tuscarores & let Sir William know their resolutions.

Eod. die p. m.

At a Meeting of the several Indians as before mentioned & with them the four Cherokee Deputies

Sir William in conjunction with the 6 Nat^s^. took a String of Wampum & told the Cherokees that Buisness being now finished between them, herewith they removed all Obstructions & threw out of the Road all Stones & Logs in order to make their return home easy & pleasant

Upon which the Cherokee Chief returned his Thanks & said that if nothing extraordinary happened to prevent or detain him, he expected to be in his Country within this Month.

Sir William then gave a large Black Belt to the Cayouge Sachem desiring him to accquaint the upper Nations with what had past & the Meeting proposed with the Cherokees & that he laid hold of the Warriors with this Belt to keep them from going out to War to the Southward & wait the coming of the Cherokee Deputies. for w^ch^ Message the 6 Nations present returned Sir William their thanks & said it was very prudent & well timed.

Sir William then told the Indians that as it was rainy Weather he proposed to give them some Cloaths to keep them dry before they went home.

A Tub of Punch was brought in, the Council Fire covered up & all publick Buisness ended.

N. B. From the foregoing date, namely from the 20 September 1757. to the 29. May 1758 Sir William Johnsons Indian Transactions are minuted in the Blue-covered Book and as Capt. Peter Wraxall Secry. for Indian Affairs was during the greatest part of that Interval, detaind from his Attendance in his said office by the Earl of Loudouns Orders to him to join & remain with his Company. It was therefore judged proper by Sir Wm. Johnson that the recording of his Transactions in this Book, should recommence from the ensuing Period, as General Abercromby the present Commander in Chief in consequences of Sir Williams Application did some few Days ago consent that Mr. Wraxall should remain at Fort Johnson as secrry. for Indian Affairs. [Note in the manuscript.]

Wraxall was with his company from Sept. 20, 1757 to May 29, 1758. [ed.]

TO JAMES DE LANCEY

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:763; Q. 2:443 is a letter of Oct. 4, 1757, from Sir William Johnson to James De Lancey concerning intelligence brought by a Seneca Indian from the Seneca country that warriors had gone to join with the Delawares or River Indians, and to fall upon the Southern Provinces, Minisinks and Esopus.

DANIEL CLAUS TO ANDREW ROLLO

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson
12 Novr. 1757.
8 oClock A. M.

Sir

I am desired by Sir William Johnson (:who continues still indisposed:) to Send you the inclosed which he received this

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[1] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.; in handwriting of Peter Wraxall.

Mountains towards Virginia, fall upon the Settlements & maintain themselves with the Provisions they would find there.

Being asked whether the Ottawawa Indians who were lately at Lake George were returned back to their own Country, Answered they were not, for if they had they must have known it at Cayouge.

He further says that on his way here he met 8 Tuscaroroes who were going to join some Onondagaes who live at Ganughsharaga from thence they were to set off in two days for Fort Cumberland and wherever they could find the Catabaws whom they heard were assembled in that Neighbourhood & that he understood they intended to attack them.

Fort Johnson 16 Sepr. 1757. —

At a Meeting with the Oneida Indian Chiefs as mentioned yesterday

Present

Sir William Johnson
Geo. Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent
Capt. Fonda
Capt. Peter Wraxall Secy.
Mr. Montour, Mr. Arent
Stevens Interprs.

Three Sachems of the Mohock Castle
Two Seneca Sachems One Cayouge Sachem who came in today & the Chief of the Four Cherokee Indians

Conoghquieson one of the head Oneida Sachems Spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We yesterday told you that we proposed this day to acquaint you with the Business which brought us down hither. We are glad there is present at this Meeting the Senecas & other Nations, that they may hear what we the Oneidas

Oneida Nation have [illegible] now

The Cheifs then Answered the Belt which [illegible] Johnson sent to the 6 Nations at the German Flatts [illegible] to Albany, on the late Murder of the two Oneida Ind.s by Adam Smith & repeated what Message Sir Wm then [illegible] them, after which proceeded

Brother We are thankfull to you, for the most prudent Step you took in this unfortunate Affair. [illegible] only our concern belongs to the other Nation [illegible] particularly while Deceased were our People. You must not be angry at the hasty Message we sent you upon this Accident. We were greatly concern'd however since they [illegible] the matter is now ended & composed.

Then gave a Belt of Wampum
in return for the one Sir William
sent them.

Brother

When we first entered upon the [illegible] [illegible] you removed the [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] Peace [illegible] also pleased to see [illegible] about this Council Chimney we have all [illegible] [illegible] but Brother we have taken our [illegible] we by this Belt wiped [illegible] away & put every thing upon a friendly footing [illegible] [illegible] formerly [illegible] any thing [illegible] [illegible] pull up a [illegible] Tree [illegible] deep in the Earth every thing that might obstruct a good Under[illegible] and [illegible] between [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] desire that a hearty confidence may be kept between us.

Gave a Belt.

Brother some flying Reports have reached our Ears, that you had lately been displeased with [illegible] Oneidas, and that you intimated, if we held the Cov.t Chain too loosely in our hands, and that you have acted as if you designed to leave us & give up the Mannagement of our Affairs.

Brother The Commissioners who formerly were at the head of Indian Affairs, when things went contrary to their Wishes & Inclinations, used to have patience & not give up the Cause. indeed the Commissioners at Albany were apt to listen to idle Stories by which they were discouraged & lost all hopes, for which reason the great King swept them away & appointed you to the sole Mannagement of our Affairs. Brother it is true there are some of our Nation in the French Interest, but we that are present & many more of our People, are determined to keep fast hold of the Covenant Chain with our Brethren the English & will not quit it. do not therefore Brother harbour an ill Opinion of us, & let not your Discontents lower your heart from us, but go on, act for the best & persevere. Gave a Belt.

They then desired the Heads of the River Indians might be sent for, which was done & when they came & were seated, the same Speaker said to them, Nephews We were very much concerned yesterday when we heard the Affair of some of your People attacking an Express upon the Road between Albany & Schenectady. Nephews we speak now to you in the name of the 5 Nations, & we do insist upon it that you take care & not behave after this manner, but live peaceably & carry your selves in a Brotherly manner towards our Brethren the English as we the 5 Nations do — and hereupon gave them a Belt of Wampum.

The Speaker then said They had ended what they had to say. when

30 Sr William told them that their Majesty [illegible] [illegible] he should take into consideration what they had said upon them & give them an answer when it was ready

Then Sir William told them that as their Belt required him he should take into consideration what they had said upon them & give them an Answer when it was ready.

Fort Johnson 17. Sepr 1757. A.M.

At a Meeting with the Oneida Indians
Sir William Johnson &c. present as
Yesterday & the Indians as then mentioned except the Cherokee Indians.

Sir William's Speech

Brethren of Oneida — holding up the Belt wch they return'd Yesterday in the room of that Sir William sent them upon the Murder of their two People by Thos Smith) I am well pleased the Steps I took on this Unfortunate Accident, were agreeable to & approved by you & that your Minds are composed thereon. Notwithstanding the Measures I took to apprehend him, Thos Smith made his Escape but I am not without hopes I may yet get him & bring him to Justice for his Behaviour which I greatly resent.

Brethren As you have on your side cleaned away the Blood from this Council Room wch we have on both sides lost, so on my part do the same, and I shall take care as far as is in my power to keep this Floor cleaned and dry. I expect you will contribute your best Endeavours to the same purpose.

Gave a Belt

Brethren When the three upper Nations were down here this Summer with the result of the Council at Onondaga & at which time I expected to have seen Deputies from your Nation & ~~[illegible]~~ Tuscarora. I did tell them that it seemed to me as if the old Covt. Chain was very much rust eaten & held so loosely by the 5 Nations that I thought it in Danger without better care taken on their sides, of slipping out of their hands, and as I think it to be the true Interest of the Six united Nations to preserve this Chain bright & keep a firm hold of it, I was very much concerned to see it in so dangerous a Situation, especially at a time when the French our common Enemy, are by Art & force endeavouring to break this Chain in peices which must end in the Destruction & Slavery of the 5 Nations.

Brethren, several things have happened since that time which tended to confirm me in the above Opinion, particularly the Liberty allowed to the French Indians to pass thro the Country of the Six Nations & murder our People at the German Flatts & many other things too notorious to require Instances — all which makes it appear to me as if your Nation as well as the others, were found either asleep or Drunk whilst the French were rejoicing & going with a Knife in their hands to cut your Throats, & that you seemed to forget your Antient Brotherhood with the English & were indifferent to whatever happened to them. Such a Behaviour from the 5 Nations after all my Endeavours & their own Promises, together with the great Expence which the King your Father has been at since I had the Management of your Affairs made me sick & tired of my Office and I did threaten to leave this Country & give up my care of the 6 Nations, as they seemed to take to Heart so little what I said to them or the Promises they made to me. As I think some amongst the Six Nations are still in their Hearts true & faithful Brethren & have right notions of their real Interest, and as you now have by a Belt of Wampum given me such strong assurances that you and that your Nation are determined not to for-sake their Brethren the English, or desert them to the end, I will have patience & not despair and hope all the Six Nations will awake & rub their Eyes that they may see before it is too late that if they continue to be deluded by the French, those with their People will watch their Opportunity & make an end of them

Gave a Belt.

Brethren

The Senecas Cayugas & Onondagas sent their Deputies down to me after the Council at Onondaga was broke up to let me know the Determinations of their People with regard to the present War between the English & French. But neither your Nation nor the Tuscaroras have yet given me an answer to what I gave the last time to the Six Nations, and which they all promised to give a positive answer to when the Council at Onondaga broke up.

Brethren I think it high time to know what part your Nation is inclined to act.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren

The [illegible] of the Cherokee Nation lately here I would recommend it to the Six Nations to strengthen their Alliance with those brave People & good friends to the English & send such a message by them as will be both for your & their Good.

Gave 3 Strings

[illegible]

[illegible] and the Cherokee Nation unanimously recommended it to them to strengthen themselves by living & more extending their Alliance by which means they might recover their true Consequence amongst all the Nations. Brethren they had made a Good Use by coming & pursuing this Advice by sending your Messages by these Cherokee Indians.

When the [illegible]

and

Fort Johnson 13 Sepr. 1757. P.M.

At a Meeting of the Indians as before mentioned.
Present as Yesterday also the Heads of the
River Indians

The Speech of the Six Nations to Sir Wm. Johnson

An old Oneida Sachem spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

After holding up the 3 Strings of Wampum which Sir William gave them yesterday to consider of a proper Meſsage to be sent by the Cherokee Indians & re=peating what he had said on that Subject, the Speaker proceeded. We have indeed taken a great deal of time to consult upon this affair, for ever since you spoke to us we have been debating upon it, We are no more than Infants in comparison of our forefathers, & not having their Abi:lities & Experience, we are obliged to take more time in forming our Resolutions in matters of Moment.

Brother when you have heard & taken down in writing what we propose to say to the Cherokees wch you are to understand as the voice of the whole Six Nations for we who are here present are a sufft. Body to represent & act for them, then if there is any Altera:tion you think proper to make or add any thing farther to it we shall be glad to know it from you for we would have this Meſsage go in your name as well as ours which will give it the greater weight & render it the more acceptable & prevailing with our Brethren the Cherokees.

Then Conochquiesa stood up & said

Brother Now listen to the Meſsage we propose to send. First of all We would invite them to send a Depu:tation of their chief Sachems & Warriors to come hither to the Council fire of the Six Nations and to no other place, as this at present will be the safest for them it being in the Neighbourhood of the Mohawks & Oneidas who are the heads of the Confederacy, and here the Chiefs of the Six Nations will meet them.

Secondly We would admonish them not to let our Message meet with the Fate which many of ours formerly did to the Ottawawas, namely not to make it known to the French who took Measures to obstruct our Meeting together — that as we send this Invitation with sincerity of Heart & from Motives of a Brotherly regard for our common Welfare so we hope our Brethren the Cherokees by whom we send it, will take care to deliver it to their Nation with Fidelity & Truth & that it will be received with a reciprocal Heartiness & good Will & produce the Meeting we have proposed.

Thirdly We would acquaint them that we have long experienced of the French & have found them a perfidious People who deceive with enticing words, but at the same time mean no such things in their Hearts and therefore we would warn them against being imposed upon by the Arts & Schemes of the French, who will doubtless if [illegible] our proposed Meeting, use every Cunning wicked Method in their power to prevent it, for this we premise to the Union & Harmony of our Brethren [illegible] their having friendly Intercourse with each other.

Fourthly We shall advise them to communicate our present Message to all their Friends & Allies in those parts & use their best Endeavours to gather all their Hearts together as one Heart & to have but one Ear & one Mouth. Lastly our Brother of Cayugas now here will on his Return acquaint the upper Nations with the Message we now send & the Meeting proposed that

we

all their Young Men may be kept from going to War towards the Country of these our Brethren lest any Mistake should happen which might obstruct or prevent the proposed Meeting.

They said this was the Message they proposed to send & that now he might Diminish or add to it as he judged proper.

Sir William withdrew with Mr Croghan & the Secry & upon his return said

Brethren I have heard & well considered the Message you propose to send by the Cherokees now here & approve of it, I have only one addition which I think very necessary to make to it, & at the same time recommend it to you as what I will heartily join in.

You know our Brethren the Cherokees have taken the Ax in their hands & made use of it in conjunction with our People with good Success against our Enemies the French & their Indians & as they have lost some of their People by it & have sent You & me word they were determined not to leave off while they had a Man left alive, I think it would be very proper to encourage them by a joint Belt of Wampum wch I have ready, to persevere in their Resolutions, go on & get Satisfaction, in which I doubt not they will be assisted by their Brethren the English.

Such a Belt to encourage them, I think very necessary for another reason, the French will doubtless set every art at work to prevail on them to lay down the Hatchet & very probably endeavour to work them about to their Interest & views.

This Addition was approved of by the 6 Nations.

Then Conochquiesa spoke to the River Indians who were present & told them if they had any thing to say wch they desired the 6 Nations should hear they had now an Opportunity to do it.

The River Indians said, they had waited [illegible] some time with Impatience to speak upon the chief Business they came about to Sir William Johnson but it was now night, & as their [illegible] there being, they thought tomorrow Morning would be a more suitable time for it, when they would be ready to speak & desired their Uncles the 6 Nations now present would attend & hear them.

Meeting then broke up.

Fort Johnson 19 Sep^r. 1757. — A.M.

At a Meeting of the same Indians as above mentioned

Present

Sir William Johnson
Geo. Croghan Esq^r. Deputy Agent
Lieu^t. Peter Wraxall Secr^y.
M^r. Montour Interp^r.

Onohquaga the Oneida Indian then addressed the River Indians in Mind & said they had last night & told them the Meeting was held that all parties were ready to hear what they had to say.

The River Indian Speaker then addressing himself to Sir William & their Uncles the 6 Nations said, that they were very glad they happened to come here at a time when so many of the 6 Nations were assembled at this Council fire — that they hoped what past at yesterdays Meeting relative to the Message proposed to be sent to the Cherokees &c. would be attended with the desired Success and that God might bless these & all other Endeavours of their Brother Sir William Johnson & their Uncles the 6 Nations for the common good & interest.

That they were very sorry to hear of the ill Behaviour of some of their thoughtless young Men w^th. their

Bro^r.

engage Col. Weiser to go and take the Management of this Affair.

The Secretary informed the Board, that he had waited till past Seven o'Clock at the House, but a Quorum of Members did not appear.

Memorandum. On the Thirteenth, a Quorum of the Members of the Assembly not appearing, at Eight a Clock at night Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him of it, and that they were inclined to adjourn till Monday next. The Governor said, he did not think they had Power to adjourn, and that he would send Mr. Norris, as a private Person, the Message and Papers ready to be sent to the House, which he did the next Morning by the Secretary. The House adjournd on the Fourteenth.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 19th September 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	John Mifflin	Esquires
Richard Peters	Benjamin Chew	
Thomas Cadwalader		

The Minutes of the preceding Councils were read and approved.

A Letter from Major Burd of the Eighth of September, informing, that Thirty Delaware Indians were come with Skins, expecting to trade; and finding no Goods went away dissatisfied, complaining of a Breach of Faith in the Government. Another Letter to the same Effect was read from Thomas McKee with this particular, that an Indian was sent Express to see if the English intended to comply with their Promises, in having an Assortment of Goods always at Fort Augusta.

A Letter of the Seventeenth Instant, with an Affidavit of Joseph Keller, was read, who deposed, that three Indians took away his Wife and Three of his Sons, one aged Fourteen, another Five, and the other Three Years. They left a Child of half a Year old lying in the Cradle, without doing any Damage to it, or to any thing in the House. The Affidavit being interpreted to Teedyuscung, Pachsinosa's Son lately arrived from Diahogo and another Indian who came with him, the Delaware Chief said he would send some Indians to the Place to inquire into the Truth of the Matter; and if it proved true, he would send to the Ten Nations a Belt of Wampum by Two Messengers, and have the Prisoners sent down directly.

On reading and considering these Letters, Mr. Weiser was sent for, and desired to give his Sentiments, first, about the Request of Teedyuscung for fixing a certain Price for Scalps, and that the Governor would send him a Black Belt to give to the Delawares and the ten confederated Nations to go to War against the French; and secondly, on the building an Indian Fort and Houses for the Delawares, and appointing a proper Person to direct and superintend the Works. Mr. Weiser put his Sentiments in writing as follows.

May it please your Honour,

I have weighed the Discourse about Indian Affairs at this Time paſsed in your Honour's Presence; it is my humble Opinion, that no Encouragements should be given to the Indians for Scalps, for fear we must then pay for our own Scalps, and those of our Fellow Subjects, as will certainly be the case; allow as much for Prisoners as you please, rather more than was intended.

Great Caution should be used in requiring the Indians to be settled on Wyomink to take up the Hatchet against the French and their Indian Allies, for fear they will have it to say, that we made Peace with them, in order to make them fight our Battle, and to make them a Barrier and throw away their Lives, by setting them on against the French, and their numerous Allies. The Ohio Indians will say, we will rather stay where we are; we are on the strongest Side now, and will not hazard our Lives and Families in breaking with the French, in favour of the English, who have been beat several Times, and are not likely to do any for themselves.

I am in a very low State of Health, and cannot, without great Hazard undertake any Journey; besides, if the Six Nations should not be pleased with the building of a Fort at Wyomink, they would blame me more than any body else, because they would have it to say, that I knew their Rights, &c.ª tho I believe if the building a Fort at Wyomink is cautiously carried on, merely for the Use of the Indians, and left to them when finished, all will be well.

A Trading House at Fort Augusta should immediately be erected, else our Indian Interest, what little we may yet have, will be entirely lost. If the Government cannot agree about the Condition, some well disposed Men should be appointed, to keep Stores at Fort Augusta, and furnish the Indians with what they want, Cloathing especially, as they must be for the most Part naked at this Time. This Article requires all poſsible Care and Speed.

Rum should not be allowed to be sold or given by any licenced Trader. A little, or just a Dram, might be given by the Commanding Officer of Fort Augusta, and he to deny obstinately and absolutely a second, and the Indians will like it better, when they judge of the thing coolly, and by themselves.

Sir William Johnson, or rather the Six Nations, by means of Sir William, should be made acquainted with this, and be told it was done at the Request of our Brethren the Delaware Indians; and that we claim no Right, by means of that Fort, to the Lands of Wyomink, but leave the Fort to be poſseſsed and defended by the Indians.

September 19th: 1757.

Conrad Weiser

The Reasons aſsigned by Mr. Weiser, why he was not a proper Person to go to Wyomink, were held to be good. After long Consideration, no other way could be thought of better than to let Mr. Hughes the Commiſsioner go there, and try if Mr. Edward Shippen and Mr. James Galbraith could be persuaded to undertake the Journey, and joint Care with him of this important Busineſs.

This being the Day to which the Adjournment was made by a few Members of the House, not making a Quorum, it was thought adviseable, that Major Burd's, Mr. McKee's and Mr. Horsfield's Letters should be communicated to the House, with the following Meſsage.

Gentlemen,

You well know, that at the earnest Request of the Indians, Promises have been made them on the Part of the Government, that a Trading House should be established at Fort Augusta, within this Province, well furnished with a suitable Aſsortment of Goods, where they might vend their Skins and Peltry, and be reasonably supplied with such Neceſsaries as they might want. — You will see by the Letters herewith sent you, that thirty Delaware Indians lately came down to the Fort, in consequence of these Promises, with Skins, in order to trade with us, but finding no Goods there, some of them are gone away very much diſsatisfied. As therefore it is not in my Power to take any Steps in this Matter, which is a very important and interesting one to the People of this Province, without your Aid and Aſsistance, I must earnestly recommend it to you, without Loſs of Time, to prepare a Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, and enable me to keep the Public Faith with them.

William Denny.

September 19th 1757

The Petition of Artificers and Shipwrights taken at Oswego was read and recommended to the Aſsembly.

The Governor informed the Council, that, upon the Letter of the Seventh Instant from Lord Loudoun, Col. Haldyman, who commanded the Second Battallion of the Royal Americans, as he halted here in his March to Carlisle, had, at his Instance, viewed the Cannon, Twelve Pounders, and finding no Shot, and that some other neceſsary Articles were wanting, he chose to consult Col. Stanwix about them, and, if judged neceſsary, he would order a Party to bring them up to the Camp at Carlisle.

The Governor likewise related to the Council the strange Conduct of the Commiſsioners, with respect to Barracks; that they had made Choice of the Ground, dug the Foundation, entered into Contracts with Workmen, agreed upon a Plan, then changed their Minds, chose another Place, altered the Plan, purchased a Quantity of Ground, and were at Work with many Hands, without so much as consulting him upon any one Article; that these Things came to his Knowledge by Accident, whereupon he had sent for the intended Plan, which was in the Hands of Mr. Loxley, who came with it, and after shewing it to Col. Haldyman, and considering it, they were both of Opinion it was defective, and many Objections lay against it, on which his Honour had wrote the Commiſsioners a Letter to stop the Work, till he should approve the Plan, and know if it was an healthy Spot, and that he proposed to desire Lord Loudoun by the Post to spare him an Engineer to view the Situation, and concert with him a proper Plan. That three Physicians had, at his Instance, viewed it, and reported there was no reasonable Objection to it on the Account of Health. That notwithstanding this Injunction, the Commiſsioners still went on with the Work, and had the Imprudence never to give him an Answer to his Letter. That he had detained his Letter to Lord Loudoun, till he should receive their Answer, but believing they would not give any, he would send his Letter by the Post.

The Amendments to the Militia Bill were again examined, and the Secretary ordered to deliver the Bill with the Amendments to the House, whenever a Quorum should meet, either this Evening or to morrow morning.

The Governor having received by the Packet a Letter from the Secretary of the Lords of Trade of the Third of June last, wherein he is directed by their Lordships to send him an inclosed Copy of Resolutions of the House of Co̅mons of the twenty third of May last, upon certain Resolutions of the Aſsembly of the Island of Jamaica, the same was read, and the Governor advised, not now, but at some other time, perhaps on a suitable Occasion, to lay it before the House.

Likewise the Governor communicated to the Council a Letter from the Lords Commiſsioners for Trade and Plantations of the Ninth of June, desiring an Account of the Quantity of Iron made in this Colony from Christmas 1749 to the Fifth January 1756, distinguishing each Year. The Council were desired to consider of the best Way of coming to the Knowledge of the Quantity of Iron made, and report it at the next Meeting of Council, and the Two Letters were ordered to be entered.

A Letter to the Governor from the Secretary of the Lords of Trade.

Whitehall June 3d. 1757.

Sir

I am directed by the Lords Commiſsioners for Trade and Plantations to send you the inclosed Copy of Resolutions of the House of Commons of the 23d. May last, upon certain Resolutions of the Aſsembly of the Island of Jamaica on the 29 of October 1753, to the End that his Majesty's Subjects in the Provinc under your Government may be fully apprized of the Sense of that House upon such extraordinary Claims. I am

Sir
your most obedient
humble Servant
John Pownall

William Denny Esquire
Lieut. Govr. of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania. 1757.

A Letter from the Lords Commiſsioners of Trade and Plantations to the Governor.

Whitehall June 9. 1757.

Sir,

His Majesty having, in pursuance of an Addreſs of the House of Cōmons of the 25: of last Month, commanded us to lay before that House in the next Seſsion of Parliament, an Account of the Quantity of Iron made in his Majesty's Colonies in America, from Christmas 1749 to 5th of January 1756, distinguishing each Year; we desire you will, forthwith upon the Receit of this Letter, take the proper and most effectual Method for obtaining the said Account, so far as relates to the Colony under your Government, and transmit the same to us with all poſsible Expedition. We are

Sir
your most obedient
humble Servants
Dunk Halifax
James Oswald
W G Hamilton
W Sloper
Soame Jenyns

advise them [illegible] the [illegible] & would come to collect themselves together at Otsiningo & some fixt place & not wander about in a scattered way as their continuing in that dispersed Manner might be fatal to them.

2. Four Strings by which the Six Nations opened the way for them to come from Otsiningo to their Brethren the English & the 6 Nations & cleared their Hearts from all dirt & rubbish and opened their Eyes that they might see clearly to travel those Roads & not wander out of those Paths they had made for them.

3. A Belt sent to them from the Aughquageys desiring them to gather all their People & come & live near them at Aughquagey where they should be protected & that they would live & die with them.

4. A Belt sent to them from the Oneidas telling them they might settle upon any Land any where between Aughquagey & Oneida from [illegible] part [illegible] thus proposed for them near the [illegible] House & to the 6 Nations and that they should fix somewhere within those Limits & not make a temporary Stay or sojourn for a little while & then wander about as they had done for many years past.

2d. Die A.M.

The Mohawks of both Castles, the Oneidas the Cayouga Sachem and two Seneca Sachems with the River Indians met in Council & sent to acquaint Sir William that they proposed this afternoon to deliver the Message sent on the 13 Sept to the Cherokee Deputies.

When Sir William, Mr Croghan, Capt. Butler the Secretary & Interpreter came in & were seated

The four Cherokee Indians were introduced to the Council by Capt. Montour & taking their Seats in four Chairs placed purposely for them. Sir William then lighted the Calumet or Pipe of Peace & friendship & after smoaking a whiff or two presented it to the four Cherokee

Deputy

Deputies belonging to them which each drew a Whiff, then the Gentlemen present took it & Mr Montour handed it round to every Indian present. The Tobacco from whence it was filled was then put into a Bag to be carried home together with the Calumet by the Cherokees

Then the Belt a Seneca Sachem stood up & delivered to the Cherokees the Message proposed by the Six Nations at the conclusion of which he delivered them a very long & broad White Belt which Sir William furnished.

Then he delivered to them the additional Message proposed by Sir William with his Black Belt for their Warriors—

The Speaker then acquainted them that what he had said was agreed upon by Sir William & the 6 Nations in conjunction— that the time of their Departure was left to Sir William who would take care to see them well provided for their Journey home & send them to New york by Water.

The Chief of the four Cherokee Indians then spoke & said

Brother Warraghiyagey & Brethren of the 6 Nations The reception we have met with from you both is such as fills our Heart with Satisfaction & gratitude.

We have diligently attended to all you have now said to us— it is locked up in our Hearts & firmly fixed upon our Memories— we shall take care to deliver it to our Nation word for Word as you have spoke it— We expect to find some of them on the Frontiers of Virginia or Maryland, to whom we shall repeat it if they are there & by whom it will be forwarded without Delay to our Country— We doubt not but it will be very agreeable to all our People & that the Meeting you proposed will be agreed to, and when our Deputies are on the Road you may expect to see me running before them

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to give us timely notice.

John George a Seneca Chief informed us that [illegible] accompanying [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] could hold out perhaps he might go further with them

[illegible] he was brought in [illegible] [illegible].

The River Indians said, they had waited these two days with Impatience to speak upon the chief Business they came about to Sir William Johnson but it was now night, & as their was not Warriors Party they thought tomorrow Morning would be a more Suitable time for it, when they would be ready to speak & desired their Uncles the Six Nations now present would attend & hear them.

Meeting then broke up.

Fort Johnson 19 Sepr 1757. A.M.

At a Meeting of the Sundry Indians as above mentioned.

Present

Sir William Johnson

Geo. Croghan Esqr Deputy Agent

Capt Peter Wraxall Secy

Mr Montour Interpr

Conochquiesa the Oneida Sachem then ~~said~~ put the River Indians in mind * of what they said last night & told them the Meeting was now held & all parties were ready to hear what they had to say.

The River Indian Speaker then addressing himself to Sir William & their Uncles the 6 Nations said, that they were very glad they happened to come here at a time when so many of the 6 Nations were assembled at this Council fire — that they hoped what past at yesterdays Meeting relative to the Message proposed to be sent by the Cherokee Deputies now here would be attended with the desired Success and that God might bless these & all other Endeavours of their Brother Sir William Johnson & their Uncles the 6 Nations for the common good & Interest.

That they were very sorry to hear of the ill Behaviour of some of their thoughtless young Men wth their

Bro.

Brother Sir Will. Johnson had complained of — that for any thing they knew it might happen in the manner the Express had related it, as there are several of their People who live a wandering unsettled Life & will pay no Regard to the Advice or Directions of their Wise & elderly People — & that some such sort of Persons the English had among them — that for their parts they were wholly Ignorant who the Persons were that committed this Outrage & are themselves equally innocent of it, they hope therefore it may be thrown on one side & not destroy the harmony & Friendship which all the Chiefs & wise People of their Nation, are truly desirous to cultivate & preserve with their Brethren the English — that the Devil is very busy to work evil between us, but that it should be our Endeavour to defeat his wicked Purposes — that they considered themselves as Children to the English, & therefore when they did amiss or wanted good Advice, they hoped to be treated with the forgiveness & regard of a Parent

Gave Sir Wm. two Strings of Wampum

Then addressing themselves to the Six Nations they told them they took kindly the good Advice & Admonitions they gave them two days ago with their Belt of Wampum, and which they should communicate to the rest of their People who were at home & should always receive whatever Advice the Six Nations would give them with due respect & pay a suitable regard to it

Upon which they gave the Six Nations 2 Strings of Wampum

Then speaking to Sir William Johnson they said

Brother

As we know the Council fire of the Six Nations burnt at this place, & that here all Matters are to be given and heard

good of Indians are detached. wanted upon we came to have our [illegible].
We have heard what has passed between you & our Uncles the Six Nations since their arrival here & we are well pleased with it & shall report it to our People at home who we are sure will rejoice to hear it from us. Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brother
We are sprung from those Indians who anciently lived near the Sea Shore. From our Fathers ~~Ancestors~~ we have heard of the Covenant Chain of Peace & Friendship agreed upon between your Ancestors & ours. We are on our parts determined to keep fast hold of this Chain and we hope our Brethren the English will do the same on their side. Gave a String.

Brother We are very much obliged to you for introducing us to this Meeting between you & our Uncles the Six Nations, by which means we have had an Opportunity to hear & see the Method of carrying on public Business & more fully to know the nature & meaning of the old Agreement of Peace Friendship & Brotherhood between the English & the Indians, which we who are but Children in these Affairs wanted to be particularly informed about. We shall lay up in our Minds what we have seen & heard & teach it to our Children that so the Union & Friendship between us may last from Generation to Generation.
Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Brother
By our being present at this Meeting & from what some of us have heard at others you have held, we find the Great King our Father has appointed you to transact all his Business with the Indians in these parts & to take care of them. This we are exceeding glad of & rejoice to have heard that the King is ready & willing to show his Love & regard for all his Children the Indians. Now Brother we are a dispersed & unsettled People & have no Land to plant or fix Habitations to dwell.

dwell in, by which means we are not capable of being of any Consequence as a People or Nation, neither with regard to our selves or to you our Bretheren the English — We therefore desire you would make use of the Power given you by the King to help forward the collecting our selves into one Body & fixing on some determined place where we may live together with our Families, plant Corn for our Maintenance & render our selves useful to our Bretheren the English — If you will do this we will be ready at all times & in all things gratefull & Brotherlike & teach the same good Principles to our Childrens Children.

Gave a large Belt.—

Brother We earnestly request you will pay a regard to this our Application — every thing we have said comes from the Bottom of our Hearts & he who is above & can see within us & who is not far from us, knows that we have spoke to you with truth & sincerity.

We are a poor scattered People without any Inheritance & we hope you will use your Endeavours that we may be settled somewhere; it will be both advantageous to You & us.

We have said all this in the presence of your Uncles the Six Nations & we call upon them to bear Testimony to the professions we have made

Gave 3 Strings.—

We have now finished what we had to say from our selves, we shall next proceed to acquaint you with what our Uncles the Six Nations have lately said to us, we are resolved Brother to conceal nothing from you & thereby convince you of our Intentions to act like true Brothers & not keep any thing hid from you. They then showed

A Belt given to one of the Chiefs of the Mohikanders (who destitute of Land or Habitation went to live at Wyoming on Susquahannah) by the 6 Nations who desired him to carry it or send it amongst all the Mohikander Indians

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to advise them [illegible] the present Governor [illegible] to come to collect themselves together at [illegible] one that place [illegible] about [illegible] that continuing in that dispersed Manner might be fatal to them.

2. Four Strings Wampum the Six Nations opened the way for them to [illegible] to [illegible] the English & the 6 Nations & cleared their Throats from all dirt & rubbish and opened their Eyes that they might see clearly to [illegible] Treaty & had [illegible] of those Paths they had made for them.

3. A Belt sent to them from the Aughquagoes desiring them to gather all their People & come & live near them at Aughquaga where they would be protected & that they would live & die with them.

4. A Belt sent to them from the Oneidas telling them they might settle upon Land anywhere between Aughquaga [illegible] from [illegible] great affection in them [illegible] for them as good Friends to this House & to the 6 Nations and that they would give some Land within their Limits [illegible] temporary stay or sojourn for a little while [illegible] many ways &c.

settled and agreed to, and the Secretary was ordered to make a fair Copy and deliver them, with the Bill, to the House, at their Meeting, and likewise the above Message, with the Letters that occasioned it.

The Governor and Council held a long Conversation on the Assembly's last Message about building a Fort and Houses for the Delawares at Wyomink. It was urged that, as Mr. Hughes had offered his Service, and was recommended by the House, in case of refusing his Tender, the Business would be clogged if put under the Care of any other Person, and on the other Hand, as he was known to be a violent Partizan, to have uncommon Bitterness against the Proprietaries and the present Administration, it was not doubted but he would give unfavourable Impressions of both to the Indians and set them against them. It was, therefore, recommended to the Governor to engage Col. Weiser to go and take the Management of this Affair.

The Secretary informed the Board that he had waited till past Seven o'Clock at the House, but a Quorum of Members did not appear.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Thirteenth a Quorum of the Members of the Assembly not appearing at Eight a'Clock at night, Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him of it, and that they were inclined to adjourn till Monday next. The Governor said he did not think they had Power to adjourn, and that he would send Mr. Norris, as a private Person, the Message and Papers ready to be sent to the House, which he did the next Morning by the Secretary. The House adjourned on the Fourteenth.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 19th September, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	John Mifflin,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
Thomas Cadwalader.		

The Minutes of the preceding Councils were read and approved.

A Letter from Major Burd, of the Eighth of September, informing that Thirty Delaware Indians were come with Skins, expecting to Trade, and finding no Goods, went away dissatisfied, complaining of a Breach of Faith in the Government; Another Letter to the same Effect was read from Thomas McKee, with this particular, that an Indian was sent Express to see if the English intended to comply with their Promises in having an Assortment of Goods always at Fort Augusta.

A Letter of the Seventeenth Instant, with an Affidavit of Joseph Keller, was read, who deposed, that three Indians took away his Wife and Three of his Sons, one aged Fourteen, another Five, and the other Three Years. They left a child of half a Year old lying in the Cradle, without doing any Damage to it, or to anything in the House. The Affidavit being interpreted to Teedyuscung, Packsinosa's Son, lately arrived from Diahogo, and another Indian, who came with him, the Delaware Chief said he would send some Indians to the Place to inquire into the Truth of the Matter, and if it proved true he would send to the Ten Nations a Belt of Wampum by Two Messengers, and have the Prisoners sent down directly.

On reading and considering these Letters, Mr. Weiser was sent for and desired to give his Sentiments, first, about the Request of Teedyuscung for fixing a certain Price for Scalps, and that the Governor would send him a Black Belt to give to the Delawares and the ten confederated Nations to go to War against the French, and, secondly, on the building an Indian Fort and Houses for the Delawares, and appointing a proper Person to direct and superintend the Works. Mr. Weiser put his Sentiments in writing, as follows:

"May it please your Honour:

"I have weighed the Discourse about Indian Affairs at this Time passed in your Honour presence; it is my humble Opinion that no Encouragements should be given to the Indians for Scalps, for fear we must then pay for our own Scalps, and those of our Fellow Subjects, as will certainly be the case; Allow as much for Prisoners as you please, rather more than was intended.

"Great Caution should be used in requiring the Indians to be settled on Wyomink, to take up the Hatchet against the French and their Indian Allies, for fear they will have it to say that we made Peace with them in order to make them fight our Battle, and to make them a Barrier and throw away their Lives by setting them on against the French and their numerous Allies. The Ohio Indians will say 'we will rather stay where we are; we are on the strongest Side now, and will not hazard our Lives and Families in breaking with the French in favour of the English, who have been beat several Times, and are not likely to do any for themselves.'

"I am in a very low State of Health, and cannot, without great Hazard, undertake any Journey; besides, if the Six Nations should not be pleased with the building of a Fort at Wyomink, they would blame me more than any body else, because they would have it to say that I knew their Rights, &c, tho' I believe if the building a

Fort at Wyomink is cautiously carried on, merely for the Use of the Indians, and left to them when finished, all will be well.

"A Trading House at Fort Augusta should immediately be erected, else our Indian Interest, what little we may yet have, will be entirely lost. If the Government cannot agree about the Condition, some well disposed Men should be appointed to keep Stores at Fort Augusta, and furnish the Indians with what they want; Cloathing especially, as they must be, for the most Part, naked at this Time. This Article requires all possible Care and Speed.

"Rum should not be allowed to be sold or given by any licensed Trader. A little, or just a Dram, might be given by the Commanding Officer of Fort Augusta, and he to deny obstinately and absolutely a second, and the Indians will like it better when they judge of the thing coolly, and by themselves.

"Sir William Johnson, or rather the Six Nations by means of Sir William, should be made acquainted with this, and be told it was done at the Request of our Brethren, the Delaware Indians; and that we claim no Right, by means of that Fort, to the Lands of Wyomink, but leave the Fort to be possessed and defended by the Indians.

"CONRAD WEISER.

"September, 19th, 1757."

The Reasons assigned by Mr. Weiser why he was not a proper Person to go to Wyomink, were held to be good. After long Consideration, no other way could be thought of better than to let Mr. Hughes, the Commissioner, go there, and try if Mr. Edward Shippen and Mr. James Galbraith could be persuaded to undertake the Journey, and joint care with him of this important Business.

This being the Day to which the Adjournment was made by a few Members of the House not making a Quorum, it was thought adviseable that Major Burd's, Mr. McKee's, and Mr. Horsfield's Letters shou'd be communicated to the House with the following Message:

"Gentlemen:

"You well know, that at the earnest Request of the Indians, Promises have been made them on the Part of the Government that a Trading House shou'd be established at Fort Augusta, within this Province, well furnished with a suitable Assortment of Goods, where they might vend their Skins and Peltry, and be reasonably supplied with such Necessaries as they might want. You will see by the Letters herewith sent you, that thirty Delaware Indians lately came down to the Fort, in consequence of these Promises, with Skins, in order to trade with us, but finding no Goods there, some of them are gone away very much dissatisfied. As, therefore, it is not in my Power to take any Steps in this Matter, which is a very important and interesting one to the People of this Province, without your Aid and Assistance, I must earnestly recommend it to you, without Loss of Time, to prepare a Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, and enable me to keep the Public Faith with them.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"September 19th, 1757."

The Petition of Artificers and Shipwrights, taken at Oswego, was read, and recommended to the Assembly.

The Governor informed the Council, that upon the Letter of the Seventh Instant from Lord Loudoun, Col. Haldyman, who commanded the Second Battallion of the Royal Americans, as he halted here in his March to Carlisle, had, at his Instance, viewed the Cannon, Twelve Pounders, and finding no Shot, and that some other necessary Articles were wanting, he chose to consult Col. Stanwix about them, and, if Judged necessary, he would order a Party to bring them up to the Camp at Carlisle.

The Governor likewise related to the Council the strange Conduct of the Commissioners, with respect to Barracks; that they had made Choice of the Ground, dug the Foundation, entered into Contracts with Workmen, agreed upon a Plan, then changed their Minds, chose another Place, altered the Plan, purchased a Quantity of Ground, and were at Work with many Hands, without so much as consulting him upon any one Article; that these Things came to his Knowledge by Accident; whereupon he had sent for the intended Plan, which was in the Hands of Mr. Loxley, who came with it, and after shewing it to Col. Haldyman, and considering it, they were both of Opinion it was defective, and many Objections lay against it, on which his Honour had wrote the Commissioners a Letter, to Stop the Work till he should approve the Plan and know if it was an healthy Spot, and that he proposed to desire Lord Loudoun by the Post to spare him an Engineer to view the Situation, and concert with him a proper Plan; That three Physicians had, at his Instance, viewed it, and reported there was no reasonable Objection to it on the Account of Health; That notwithstanding this Injunction, the Commissioners still went on with the Work, and had the Imprudence never to give him an Answer to his Letter; That he had detained his Letter to Lord Loudoun till he should receive their Answer, but believing they would not give any, he would send his Letter by the Post.

The Amendments to the Militia Bill were again examined, and the Secretary ordered to deliver the Bill, with the Amendments, to the House, whenever a Quorum should meet, either this evening or to-morrow morning.

The Governor having received, by the Packet, a Letter from the

Secretary of the Lords of Trade, of the Third of June last, wherein he is directed by their Lordships to send him an inclosed Copy of Resolutions of the House of Comons, of the twenty-third of May last, upon certain Resolutions of the Assembly of the Island of Jamaica, the same was read, and the Governor advised, not now, but at some other time, perhaps on a suitable Occasion, to lay it before the House.

Likewise, the Governor communicated to the Council a Letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, of the Ninth of June, desiring an Account of the Quantity of Iron made in this Colony from Christmas, 1749, to the Fifth January, 1756, distinguishing each year. The Council were desired to consider of the best way of coming to the Knowledge of the Quantity of Iron made, and report it at the next Meeting of Council; and the Two Letters were ordered to be entered.

A Letter to the Governor from the Secretary of the Lords of Trade.

"WHITEHALL, June 3d, 1757.

"Sir:

"I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to send you the inclosed Copy of Resolutions of the House of Commons, of the 23d May last, upon certain Resolutions of the Assembly of the Island of Jamaica, on the 29 of October, 1753, to the End that his Majesty's Subjects in the Province under your Government may be fully apprized of the Sense of that House upon such extraordinary Claims.

"I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"JOHN POWNALL.

"WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieu$^{t.}$ Gov$^{r.}$ of Pennsylvania."

A Letter from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to the Governor.

"WHITEHALL, June 9, 1757.

"Sir:

"His Majesty having, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Comons, of the 25th of last Month, commanded us to lay before that House, in the next Session of Parliament, an Account of the Quantity of Iron made in his Majesty's Colonies in America, from Christmas, 1749, to 5th of January, 1756, distinguishing each year, we desire you will forthwith, upon the Receit of this Letter, take the proper and most effectual Method for obtaining the said

Account, so far as relates to the Colony under your Government, and transmit the same to us with all possible Expedition.

"We are, Sir, your most obedient humble Servants,

"DUNK HALLIFAX,
"JAMES OSWALD,
"W. G. HAMILTON,
"W. SLOPER,
"SOAME JENYNS."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday, September the 23d, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Joseph Turner,
Richard Peters,
John Mifflin,
James Hamilton,
Benjamin Chew,
Thomas Cadwalader, Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Bill, Entituled "an Act for prohibiting Abuses in the Indian Trade, for supplying the Indians, Friends and Allies of Great Brittain, with Goods at more easy Rates, and for restoring and confirming the Peace and Friendship heretofore subsisting between this Province and the Indians inhabiting the Northern and Western Frontiers of the said Province," which was presented to the Governor for his concurrence by Two Members of Assembly, late at night, on the Twenty-First Instant, was read, first entirely, and then Paragraph by Paragraph, and Amendments made to it, and sent to the House.

A Bill, Entituled "A Supplement to an Act Entituled 'An Act for binding out and settling such of the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia imported into this Province as are under Age, and for maintaining the aged, sick, and maimed at the charge of the Province,'" which was presented to the Governor last night for his Concurrence, was read, and agreed to; And a Bill Entituled "An Act to enable Richard Hill and Samuel Preston Moore, and Hannah, his Wife, to comply with, establish, ratify, and confirm certain Agreements made between the said Samuel Preston Moore and Richard Hill, late of the City of Philadelphia, jointly, of the one Part, and divers other Person of the other Part, and also between the said Richard Hill, deceased, separately, of the one Part, and divers Persons of the other Part, which were entered into by them in the Life Time of the said Richard Hill, deceased, some of whose Heirs and Devisees are under Age," which was last night presented to the Governor

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to give you timely notice.

[illegible] King George a Seneca Sachem [illegible] [illegible] proposes to accompany these Brethren the Cherokees as far as Philadelphia if his [illegible] could hold out perhaps he might go farther with them

Then a Cold Lunch was brought in & the Meeting broke up.

Fort Johnson 11th [illegible] 1757. A.M.

Present all the Indians as formerly mentioned amongst which were the Cherokee Deputies.

[illegible] Sir William Johnsons Reply to the Cherokee Indians Speech of yesterday.

Brethren As you have declared you are innocent of the Outrage committed tother day upon one of our Gentlemen [illegible] near Albany & ignorant who the Persons were [illegible] say no more to you on that affair but desire you will recommend to your young People against any such unjustifiable behaviour and that they conduct themselves as Brethren ought to do otherwise they may expect the Consequences will follow Brethren all honest & faithful Indians who come to this Council Fire will always find it clean clear & pleasant for their reception. I am glad to hear that what has past at this Meeting between me & your Uncles the 6 Nations has been agreeable to you. Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Brethren We have not forgot the old Agreement of Friendship settled between your Forefathers and ours I am glad to hear you remember them and are resolved to hold fast by the old Chain. I shall on my part be always disposed to treat you as Brethren whilst you behave as such you may expect the same from all your Brethren the English. Gave 3 Strings

Brethren I am very glad my introducing you to this Meeting with your Uncles the Six Nations has proved so agreeable to you & I am much pleased with your Promise of making a good use of it Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Brethren

I long beheld your scattered Situation wander-ing ways & living with concern, and as I was appointed to the Management of Indian Affairs when the present trouble-some times first broke out. I took your condition into con-sideration & held a council about it with your Uncles the Mohawks who agreed with me that as the Sky was over-cast with many black clouds & threatening Stormy Weather, it would not be convenient or safe for your People to continue in the scattered unsettled condition you were then in. upon which we agreed to send a Message to you to desire you would collect yourselves together, and that we would find out some fit place where you might live together safely & comfortably. in consequence of this as soon as [illegible] I took Measures to bring up to this council fire a number of your People from this & the Neighbouring Provinces & held several Meetings with them & the 6 Nations about fixing upon a proper place for their living toge-ther in a Body as a Nation ought to do. a great number of the Mohickander Indians in consequence of these Mea-sures are now settled at Otsiningo.

I am very well pleased to find that you are so sensible of the inconveniences & disadvantages of living in a dispersed un-connected State and that you are so desirous of fixing together in some appointed place where you may have land to cultivate for the support of yourselves & families. I think your Request very reasonable & in con-sequence of it I have consulted with your Uncles the Six Nations upon it who will now speak to you with a Belt in return for that you gave me on this subject, and as they will acquaint you with our joint Sentiments, I hope you will pay a due Regard thereto.

Conockquiesa then spoke to them as follows.

Nephews

Our Brother Warraghiyagey & we also, have so often spoke to & advised your Nation to gather themselves together to live in some one place, that the Belts given upon this subject, if put together would make a great heap, but

it

[illegible] we said to you on this subject went thro' [illegible] Ear without entering into your Heart, We can give more desire & advise you to settle at Cughquaga where you may have good Land to plant & winter on which will enable you to support your wives without Supply [illegible] the white People Cattle & proper [illegible], which is evident [illegible] in a [illegible] between you, which we advise you to avoid.

Nephews As you know where your [illegible] people are better than our Brother Warraghiyagey, it will be much more proper for you than in mine, to settle them together & when you have done this & are fixt at Cughquaga we shall look on you as a People & keep up a constant Correspondence with you & our Brother Warraghiyagey says he will then assist you in [illegible] as your Necessities may require.

A Belt.

Sir William [illegible]

Brethren, I have complied with your Request & you have now heard the Advice & offer which your Uncles the Six Nations have made to you, and as you have given me such strong assurances of your good Inclinations & friendly Disposition, I hope you [illegible] without any unnecessary delay, [illegible] the [illegible] now given you w^h will remedy the Inconveniency & Distress you complain of, if you will do this I shall be ready to make use of the power given me by the King your Father to help & assist you, which I don't see I can do to any good purpose while you continue in your present Situation.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brethren here I return you the [illegible] Writings you yesterday showed me, & as these Writings are again returned to you I hope you will be wise enough to come to some Determination upon them w^ch if you do I renew my promise as above given

Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

The River Indians said.

That they would take the Belts & Strings which had been given them upon his insisting on their removing & settling at Oughquaga to the Chief Men of their Nation who lived at Otsiningo, & there report what had been said to them by Sir William Johnson & their Uncles the Six Nations, and if it was then agreed to that they should go & settle at Oughquaga their Chief Man (who was the Speaker) would come & acquaint Sir William of it & get from him proper Passes & Letters to the Chief Men or Magistrates near to where their People were at present sojourning to let them go away peaceably & without Molestation.

Sir William then addressed himself to the Oneidas & told them, they had not yet given him an answer upon the Belt he gave them to know what part they intended to act in the present War.

They said they would not give a determinate answer till they had consulted with their Brethren the Tuscaroras, that they would take the Belt with them back to the Tuscaroras & let Sir William know their Resolution.

Eod. die P. M.

N.Y. Doc VII 328

At a Meeting of the several Indians as before mentioned & with them the four Cherokee Deputies

Sir William in conjunction with the 6 Nat.s took a String of Wampum & told the Cherokees that Business being now finished between them, herewith they removed all Obstructions & threw out of the Road all Stones & Logs in order to make their Return home easy & pleasant.

Upon which the Cherokee Chief returned his Thanks & said that if nothing extraordinary happened to prevent or detain him, he expected to be in his Country within this Month.

Sir William then gave a large Black Belt to the Cayouga Sachem desiring him to acquaint the upper Nations with what had past & the Meeting proposed with the Cherokees & that he stop those of the Warriors with this Belt to keep them from going out to war to the Southward & await the coming of the Cherokee Deputies. Great Approbation. The 6 Nations joined in thanking Sir William & their Speaker said it was very prudent & well timed.

Sir William then told the Indians that as it was rainy Weather he proposed to give them some Cloaths to keep them dry before they went home.

A Cask of Rum was brought in, the Council Fire covered up & all publick Business ended.

against other Indians and the French pretences, which we are daily threatened with, being informed that they intend with a considerable force of themselves and the Ottawawes Indians to descend upon Albany and take it, which is not at present able (if attaqued) to resist, neither is the whole Province as now narrowed, capable to secure that post, which hath occasioned an applicacôn to our neighbours for assistance, but possitively denyed : the particulars whereof are more plainly expressed in letters to the Secretary of State and Plantacôns : by all which yor Majty may judge of the present state of this Province, and of the inconveniencys that dayly attend it.

Now may it please your most Excellt Majty.

The premises considered we humbly presume and represent unto yr most sacred Majesty that there can be nothing in America more conducive to yor Majties subjects upon this continent then that Connecticut, East and West Jersey, Pensilvania and 3 Lower Countys be reannexed to this yr Majties Province which then will be a governmt of sufficient extent; our late annexing to Boston haveing been evidently ruinous and destructive to these parts and may be other waies prejudicial to yor Majties interest for these reasons. Your Majty hath alredy by the unanimous consent of the people, a revenue established of greater value than is any where else in yor Majtys Plantacôns and whoever are joyned to this Province submit to the Establishmt; wheras it will be difficult to settle the like among our neighbours, and if settled, remain distinct governments they are so weak as not capable to defend themselves, and the revenue will be eat up in looking after it, that they cannot be profitable to your Majty. Whereas if they be annexed the charge will be no more to your Majty than now without them, and their conjunction must at least increase the Revenue 3 fold, besides will make this province not only capable to defend themselves but to annoy if not subdue the enemy

May it please your Majesty; the small quantity of stores Governr Sloughter brought over are mostly disposed of in the severall small forts of Albany and Schenectady &c so that now we must begg the favor of a fresh supply.

All which is humbly submitted

RICHd: INGOLDSBY
FRED: PHILLIPS
STEV: CORTLANDT
NICH: BAYARD
GAB: MONVIELL
CHID: BROOK
WILL: NICOLLS.

A true Copy
M. CLARKSON *Secy.*

REMARKS

UPON THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PROPRIETORS OF PENSILVANIA ON A PARAGRAPH OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS BEARING DATE THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER 1757.

[Lond. Doc. XXIV.]

1757 22d Sept The whole paragraph of the above letter which gave birth to the observation is as follows :—

"I think I have before now hinted to your Lordships my opinion that the Hostilities which Pensilvania in particular has suffered from some of the Indians living on the Susquehannah did in some measure arise from the large purchase made by that Government two years ago at Albany. I have more reason every day from talking with the Indians to be confirmed in this Suspicion. I am inclined to believe that this purchase was publicly consented to at Albany, *some* of the Six Nations are disgusted at it, and others repent their consenting to it, and that part of them do underhand connive at the Disturbance between the Susquehannah Indians & the Province of Pensilvania whose raising forces and building Forts on the Susquehana, tho' it hath very plausible pretences is at the bottom bad policy and really intended to secure Lands which it would be more for the true interest of the community to give up at least for the present. I conceive the most effectual method of producing tranquility to that province would be a voluntary and open surrender of that Deed of Sale, fix with the Indians in the best manner they can the Bounds for their Settlements and make them Guarantees to it.

"The Proprietors are pleased to introduce their observations with a challenge to Sir William Johnson and all the World to shew any one Instance of their Conduct that has given dissatisfaction to the Six Nations and which they say those Nations will readily acknowledge in any free Conference."

Tho' the real Intent of the above paragraph from Sir William Johnson's letter was, and its obvious meaning is, to assign a cause to which he suspected the Indians' Hostilities in Pensilvania were in a great measure owing. Yet upon Sir William Johnson saying he was inclined to believe &ca The Proprietors are pleased to sound this unprovoked challenge, which thô to answer as well as to have given is departing from the main argument, Yet Sir William Johnson begs leave to say something in answer to it.

First, He will now presume to assert that from many Private conversations he hath hadd with severall of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, they are not satisfied with the conduct of the Government of Pensilvania in General, nor with the aforesaid purchase in particular.

Secondly, He will adduce some facts public and upon Record in support of the above assertion.

At the Treaty of Lancaster in the year 1744 the Six Nations complained to Governour Thomas that the Connoge Indians had not been satisfied for their Lands. The Governour promised redress. In the yeare 1749 the Six Nations renewed the aforesaid Complaint to Governor Hamilton.

(NB. It doth not appear upon Record that the Connoge Indians are to this day satisfied.)

In the year 1750 Connageriwa a Sachim of the Six Nations living on the Ohio came at the head of a Deputation from thence to Mr. Croghan's house, and told Mr. Peters he was sent down from Ohio to enquire about the purchase they had heard the Governour had made on the East side of the Susquehannah the year before, from the Onondaga Council and said they were entitled to part of the goods paid for those Lands as well as the Onondaga Councill, but they had received no part.

That they were come down to desire the Governour to purchase no more Lands without giving them notice and desired the Governour might send that Belt of Wampum to the Onondaga Council and let them know what the Ohio Indians had said on this head. Gave a large Belt.

The Indians of the Six Nations who were settled on the Ohio were so dissatisfied with the Albany purchase made by the Proprietary Agents and saw such bad consequences arising from it that they left the Ohio and returned to their own Country.

In a Speech of the Six Nations at a publick meeting with Sir William Johnson on the 3d July 1755 They said

Brother, You desire us to unite and live together and draw all our allies near us, but we shall have no land left either for ourselves or them, for your people when they buy a small piece of land of us, by stealing they make it large We desire such things may not be done and that your people may not be suffered to buy any more of our lands. Sometimes its bought of two men, who are not the proper owners of it. The land which reaches down from Oswego to Schahandowana (Wyoming) we beg may not be settled by Christians. The Governour of Pensilvania bought a whole track and only paid for half, and desire you will let him know that we will not part with the other half but keep it. These things makes us constantly uneasie in our minds, and we desire you will take care that we may keep our land for ourselves.

At a Meeting between Governour Denny George Croghan Esqr Sir William Johnson's Deputy, and sundrey Six Nations and other Indians held at Lancaster in May 1757, a coppy of the proceedings of which lays before the Board of Trade. There is a speech of the Six Nations bearing date Thursday 19th May from the whole letter and speech of which it appears that the Six Nations have been, and are very far from that satisfaction of mind, with the conduct of the Province of Pensilvania which the Proprietors boast of and found their challenge upon.

The Proprietors are further pleased to add to their challenge this assertion, that the Six Nations will readily acknowledge the truth of it in any free conference.

As the truth of this assertion can depend only upon a Contingent event, Sir William Johnson begs leave to be of a very different opinion, and from a variety of circumstances is well perswaded the Six Nations never will be reconciled to the conduct of the Proprietors, their Deputies and Agents unless the deed of the Albany purchase be surrendered and the claims founded thereupon in a great measure given up.

The Proprietors say they cannot conceive that the last purchase made of land to the Westward of Susquehanna could possibly be the Cause of the hostilities committed by the Indians living on that River &ca.

Sir William Johnson gave it as his opinion that the hostilities which Pensilvania had suffered from some of the Indians living on the Susquehanna did in some measure arise from the large purchase made by the Governour two years ago.

This is the point to be proved and more then this it is apprehended will be proved by the following Quotations from authentick Records & Papers.

"Before the year 1742 the Delaware Indians complained that they were defrauded out of some lands or not paid for them.

"It is well known that the purchase made at Albany in 1754 gave a great uneasiness to the Susquehana Indians and from the time the County Surveyor began to survey Juniatta, and up the Susquehana: The Delewars, Shawanese and Nanticokes then settled on the River began to remove farther back, some to Tirjahoga some to Ohio.

"The Ohio Indians at a Meeting with Mr Wiser (the Pensilvania Interpreter) at Aughwick, after the defeat of Colo Washington asked Mr Wiser how those Lands came to be sold. He said in answer that the Six Nations had only made over their right of sale, and taken an earnest piece, and that when the lands came to be settled, that they should receive a consideration for them. At the same time John Schecelany, a Deleware Indian, burned some houses that were built on Penns creek (below Shamokin on the West side) and said there should be no plantations made on their hunting grounds, and all the Indians at Shamokin seemed very uneasie, and indeed obliged the Surveyor to come away, and quit surveying."

In the Spring of 1756. Governour Morris sent several messages with Belts and strings of Wampum by an Onondaga Indian to the Five Nations, amongst which is the following just and remarkable Confession.

"That he found by woful experience that making purchases of Lands was the cause of much blood having been shed, he was determined therefore to buy no more."

As a Confirmation of Sir William Johnsons said opinion he refers himself to the following extract from Margaret Williams deposition who was a prisoner amongst the Delaware Indians, sworn before him the 8th day of September 1756.

"The said Margaret says she often heard the Indians say and declare most solemnly they never would leave off killing the English as long as there was an Englishman living on their lands that they were determined to drive them all off their lands, naming Minisinck almost to the North River East, (in the provinces of New York & Jersey) also Bethlehem and the lands in parallel to it West which the English cheated them out of."

In further support to his opinion Sir William Johnson refers himself to the Treaty Governour Denny held with Tedinscung the Delaware Chief at Easton last autumn, and which is before the Board of Trade

Sir William Johnson also refers himself to the Extract from a Speech of the Six Nations to Gov^r Denny and M^r Croghan (before mentioned in these Remarks) in answer to their earnest call upon the Six Nations to assign if they knew the Cause of the hostilities and Discontents of the Susquehana Indians.

The Indian proceedings this Summer which past at Easton between Governo^r Denny, M^r Croghan & the sundry Indians therein mentioned, & which Sir William Johnson transmits herewith to the Right Honorable the Lords of Trade puts beyond dispute and demonstrates the Truth of what Sir William Johnson gave as his opinion in his aforesaid letter to the Lords of Trade and he apprehends it doth very fully evidence the conclusions of belief he then drew from that opinion.

Lastly Sir William Johnson refers himself to the following Extract from the examination of John Morris of Lancaster County, who was taken by, and made his escape from, the Delaware Indians sworn before him 27th August 1757.

The Examinant says he often heard the Delawares say that the reason of their quarrelling with and killing the English in that part of the country was on account of their lands which the people of Pensilvania Government cheated them out of, and drove them from their settlement at Shamokin by crowding upon them, and by that means spoiled their hunting and that the people of Minisinck used to make the Indians always drunk whenever they traded with them and then cheated them out of their furs and skins, also wronged them with regard to their lands. This he has heard from many of the chief and oldest men amongst them both in the English and Delaware Language which he sufficiently understands

The Proprietors say, that as the Six Nations are not well satisfied with the sale of those lands on the Ohio, they are willing to waive that part of the Treaty provided &c^a.

As Sir William Johnson has never seen the deed of sale for the Albany purchase, he cannot to his knowledge tell how far the purchase extends, but he hath in his possession a Report of several Indian Transactions, relative to the Government of Pensilvania signed by George Croghan Esq^r who was for several years employed as an Indian Agent by that Government, in which Report M^r Croghan says as follows :—

"I never understood from any of the Six Nations that they deemed the Lands west of the Susquehana as a purchase, but rather as a deed of Trust and rec$^{'d}$ 1000 Dollars as an Earnest Price and looked on it that when the lands came to be settled they should receive the Consideration and the Commissioners who were sent from Pensilvania to make that purchase at Albany in 1754, viz^t M^r Norris & M^r Peters, with the Interpreter M^r Wiser, have repeatedly acknowledged to me, *that the Land West of Allegany Mountains cross to Lake Erie was included in the deed of* 1754, *that it was neither purchased nor paid for, and which will appear by a private Conference in Mr. Peter's hand at the time of signing.*"

Certainly the proprietors are not apprized of the fact here asserted, or they would not have made an offer to relinquish Land they have never purchased, nor allowed it to have been put in a deed of sale.

In answer to Sir William Johnson's opinion about the Government of Pensilvania raising Forces and building Forts on the Susquehana River

"The Proprietors say this Insinuation is without any sort of Foundation, as it never would have been attempted had not the Chiefs of the Indians living on the Susquehannah and Delaware River on their own Motion entirely desired they should be built at Shamokin and near Wyoming for their own security.

"In this the Proprietors must certainly be misinformed for none of the Indians on Susquehanna or Delaware ever requested any Forts to be built there. Indeed after the defeat of General Braddock, Scarayade, Cayseuntenego, and two or three more Ohio Indians who had left their country on the first approach of the French in the year 1753 did desire the Government of Pensilv^{a} to build a Fort at Shamokin, in order to protect their interest with the Susquehanna Indians, but the request of those four or five dispossessed Indians can never be fairly construed as an authority of application from the Six Nations, or any other Bodies of Indians. However this request for a Fort was not complied with at that time."

In a Message which Sir William Johnson received the 23d May 1756 from the Onondaga Indians they say as follows:—

"Tell our Brother farther that since we took the hatchet out of the hands of the Delaware and Shawanese they have told us there is an army of the English coming against them, (they mean the Provincial Troops of Pensilvania under Colonel Clapham) and that they think it unreasonable and unnatural for us to hold them in our arms, and preventing them defending themselves when People are just on their backs to destroy them.

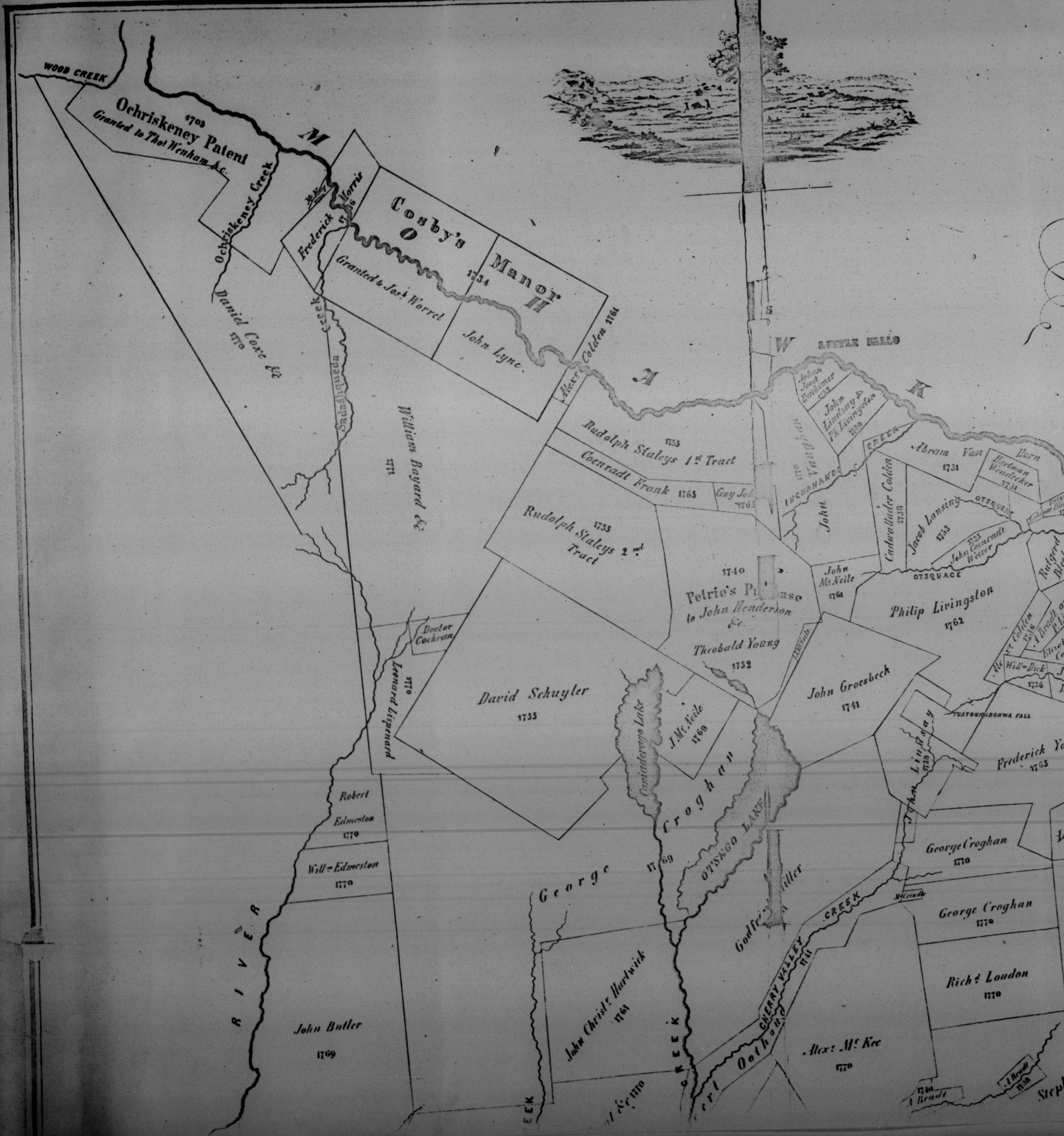
"We are informed the English are building a Fort at Shamokin. We can't comprehend the method of making War which is made use of by our Brethren the English. When we go to war our manner is to destroy a Nation and there's an End of it. But the English chiefly regard building Forts which looks as if their only scheme was *to take possession of the lands.*"

Here is an evident Proof of the jealousy which the Pensilvania levies and Fort building occasioned and a strong hint of the Ends intended by them, as it stood in the minds of the Indians.

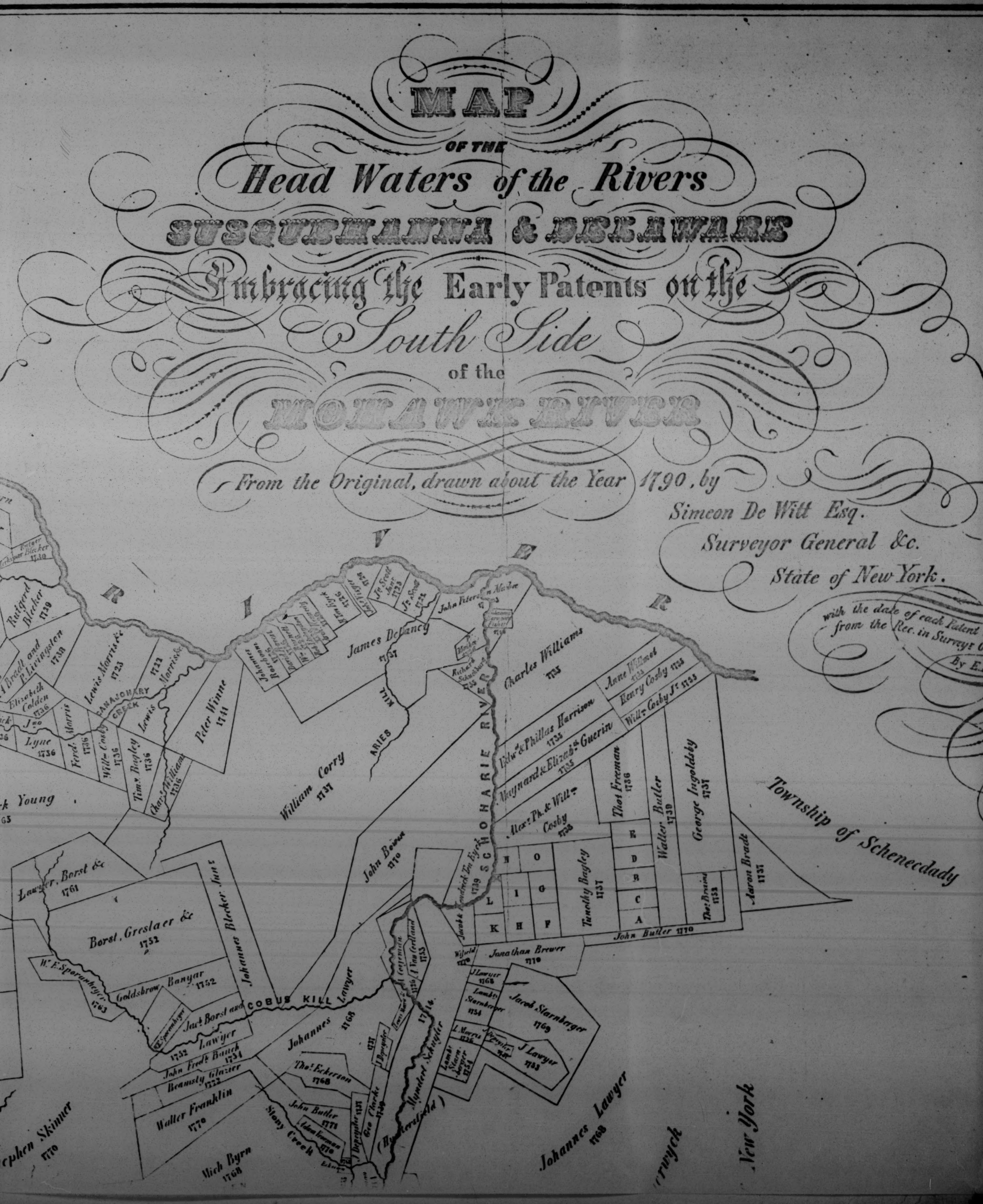
Sir William Johnson well knowing how extremely tender the Indians in general are, with regard to Forts, near to their country or hunting grounds and naturally judging a Body of Armed Men, to support as it were the building of those, at a time, and in places where he had many reasons to believe the neighbouring Indians (as it hath since fully appeared) were dissatisfied with the Government on the score of Lands, and Encroaching by their purchases on their hunting grounds, and crowding too near upon them by their extended settlements he judged this conduct in the Government of Pensilvania was impolitick, and he must beg leave to be still of the same opinion, and as he looked upon those proceedings to be contrary to the true interest of the Community, he did suspect they were pushed forward upon other motives.

And to conclude, unless the Province of Pensilvania is both able and willing to maintain their land pretensions by force of Arms against the Indians, Sir William Johnson hath not altered his opinion but doth with yet stronger degree of conviction than formerly, humbly offer his conception of the matter in the same words as before. Namely, "that the most effectual method of producing tranquility to that Province would be a Voluntary and open Surrender of that Deed of Sale, to fix with the Indians in the best manner they can, the bounds for their settlements, and make them Guaranties to it."

NOTE.—See further on this subject, *The Susquehannah Title Stated and Examined in a Series of Numbers first published in the Western Star and now Re-published*, &c Catskill; by Mackay Croswell. 1796.


WOOD CREEK
1708
Ochriskeney Patent
Granted to Thos Wenham &c.
Ochriskeney Creek
M
O
H
A
W
K
Frederick Morris
Cosby's Manor
1734
Granted to Josh Worrel
John Lyne
Alexr Colden 1761
Daniel Coxe &c
1770
Oriskany Creek
William Bayard &c
1771
LITTLE FALLS
John Joost Herkimer 1752
John Lindsay & Ph. Livingston 1739
Rudolph Staleys 1st Tract
1755
Coenradt Frank 1765
Guy Johnson 1765
John Vaughan 1770
INCHANANDO CREEK
Abram Van Horn 1731
Hartman Windecker 1731
Cadwallader Colden 1738
Jacob Lansing 1753
OTSQUAGO
John Coenradt Weiser 1753
Rudolph Staleys 2nd Tract
1755
1740
Petrie's Purchase
to John Henderson &c.
John McNeile 1761
OTSQUACE
Philip Livingston 1762
Rutgerd Bleecker
Alexr Colden 1736
A Bradt
Elizabeth
Will. Dick 1736
Doctor Cochran
Theobald Young 1752
John Groesbeck 1741
TEATONTARONWA FALL
Leonard Lispenard 1770
David Schuyler 1755
Caniaderago Lake
J. McNeile 1760
Croghan
OTSEGO LAKE
John Lindsay 1738
Frederick Young 1765
Robert Edmeston 1770
Will. Edmeston 1770
George Croghan 1770
George Croghan 1769
George Croghan 1770
Godfrey Miller
McCrinde
CHERRY VALLEY CREEK
1741
John Christr Hartwick 1761
Richd Loudon 1770
RIVER
John Butler 1769
CREEK
Alexr McKee 1770
Oothout
1770
A Bradt 1740
A Bradt 1738
Steph

74-37966

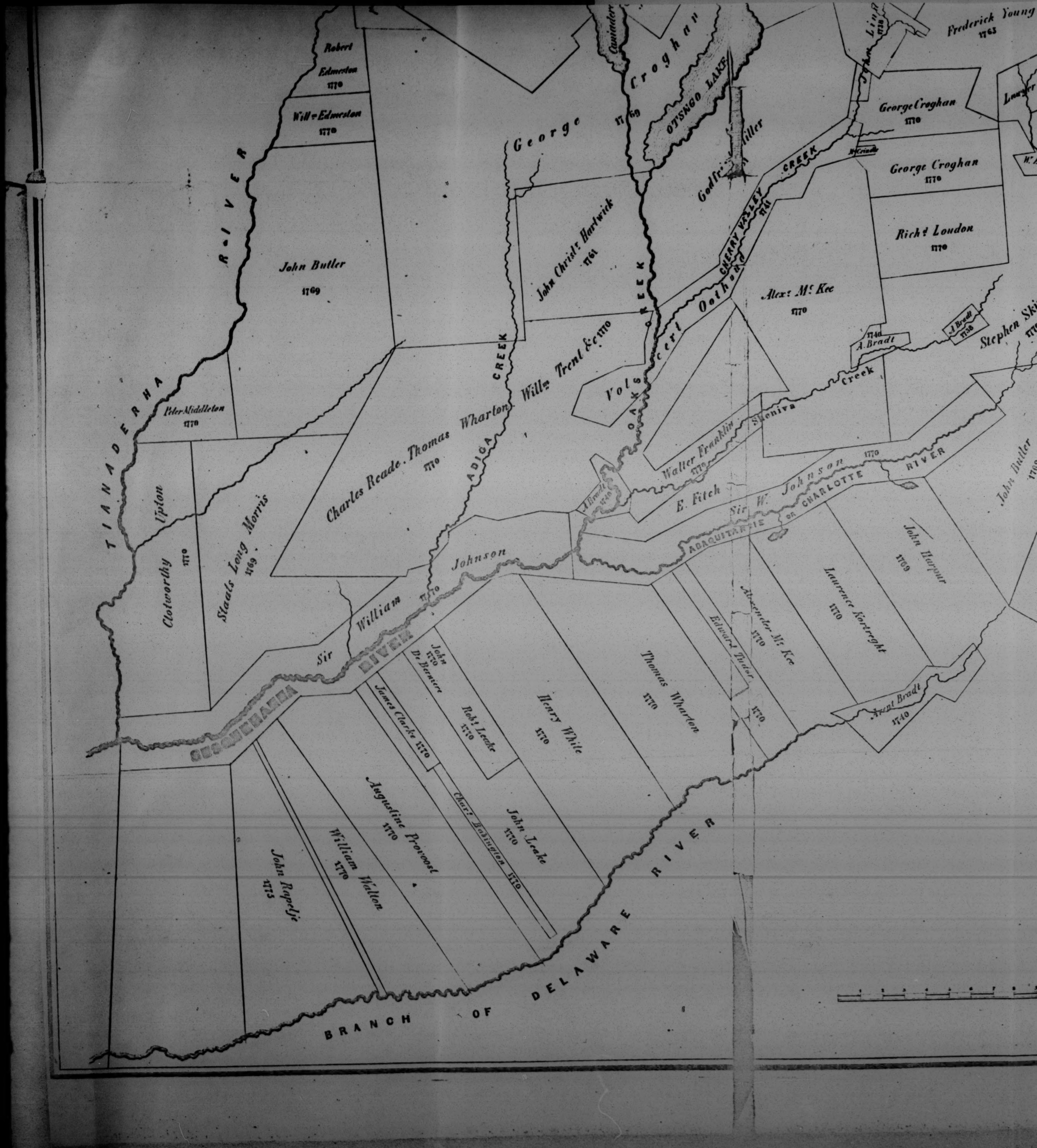


MAP OF THE Head Waters of the Rivers SUSQUEHANNA & DELAWARE Embracing the Early Patents on the South Side of the MOHAWK RIVER

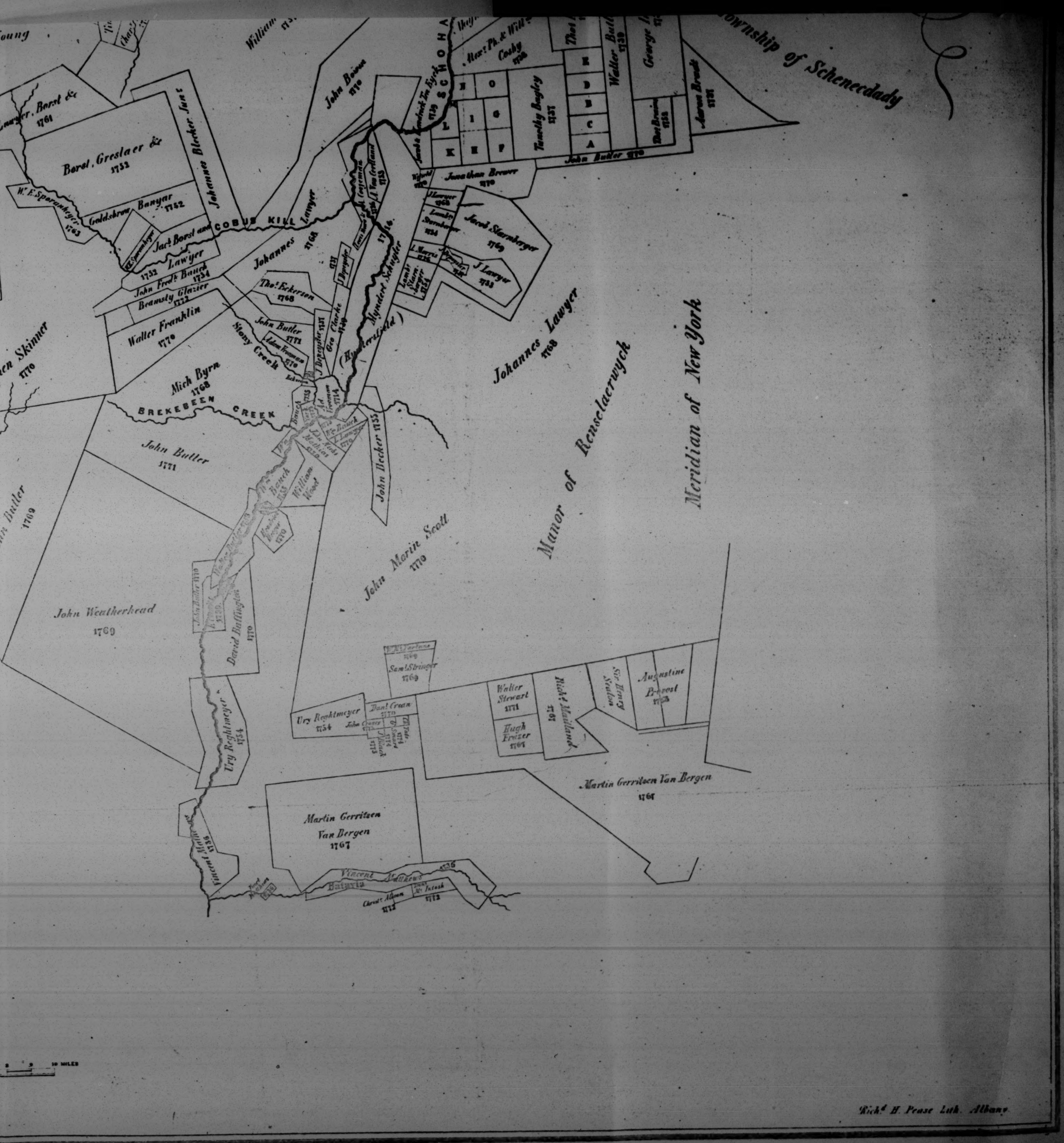
From the Original, drawn about the Year 1790, by
Simeon De Witt Esq.
Surveyor General &c.
State of New York.

with the date of each Patent now appended
from the Rec. in Survey'r Genl's. Office
By E.B.O'C.

R I V E R
Rutger Bleeker 1730
Rutgerd Bleeker 1729
Bradt and P. Livingston 1738
Elizabeth Colden 1736
Lewis Morris &c 1723
1722 Morris &c
Lewis
CANAJOHARY CREEK
Jno Lyne 1736
Ferd. Morris 1736
Willm Cosby 1736
Timy Bagley 1736
Chas Williams 1736
Peter Winne 1741
Young
63
Johannes Roseboom 1726
David Bissell
Wm Bissell
Johnstone
Wm Kyck 1726
1726
Jn. Scott Junr 1723
Jn. Scott 1722
John Peterson Mabie
Johannes Harmanus Fisher 1736
James DeLancy 1737
Richard Schuckburg 1735
KILL
ARIES
William Corry 1737
Charles Williams 1735
SCHOHARIE RIVER
Edwd & Phillas Harrison 1735
Maynard & Elizabth Guerin 1735
Anne Willmot 1735
Henry Cosby 1735
Willm Cosby Jr 1735
Alexr Ph. & Willm Cosby 1735
Thos Freeman 1736
Walter Butler 1739
George Ingoldsby 1737
Aaron Bradt 1737
Township of Schenecdady
N O L I G K H F
E D B C A
Timothy Bagley 1737
Thos Bruins 1753
John Butler 1770
John Bowen 1770
Jacob Hendrick Ten Eyck 1739
Jacob Ten Eyck
Wilfeld 1770
Jonathan Brewer 1770
J Lawyer 1768
Lambt Starnberger 1754
Jacob Starnberger 1769
L Morris 1736
J Lawyer 1753
Lamt Starn. Lawyer 1754
A Coeyeman
A Van Cortland 1733
1736
1714
Lawyer, Borst &c 1761
Borst, Greslaer &c 1752
Johannes Bleeker Junr
Wm E. Sporanbeyer 1763
Goldsbrow Banyar 1752
COBUS KILL
Lawyer
Jacb Borst and Lawyer 1752
Sporanbeyer
John Fredk Bauch 1754
Johannes 1768
Beamsly Glazier 1752
Thos Eckerson 1768
J Depeyster 1731
Walter Franklin 1770
John Butler 1771
Adam Vrooman 1770
Geo Clarke 1738
Myndert Schuyler
(Hyskersfield)
Stony Creek
Stephen Skinner 1770
Mich Byrn 1768
Johannes Lawyer 1768
rwych
New York



Robert Edmeston 1770
Willm Edmeston 1770
John Butler 1769
Peter Middleton 1770
Upton
Clotworthy 1770
Staats Long Morris 1769
TIANADERHA RIVER
George Croghan 1769
OTSEGO LAKE
Frederick Young 1763
George Croghan 1770
George Croghan 1770
Richd Loudon 1770
John Christr Hartwick 1761
Godfrey Miller
CHERRY VALLEY CREEK 1741
Alexr McKee 1770
Charles Reade. Thomas Wharton. Willm Trent & co 1770
ADIGA CREEK
OAKS CREEK
Otsheno Vols
A. Bradt 1740
A. Bradt 1738
Stephen Sk
Walter Franklin 1770
Sheniva Creek
E. Fitch
Sir W. Johnson 1770
ADAQUITARSIE or CHARLOTTE RIVER
John Butler 1769
Sir William Johnson 1770
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER
John Harpur 1769
Laurence Kortright 1770
Alexander McKee 1770
Edward Tudor
Thomas Wharton 1770
Henry White 1770
John Dr Berners 1770
Robt Leake 1770
James Clarke 1770
Arent Bradt 1740
Augustine Provoost 1770
Chas Babington 1770
John Leake 1770
William Walton 1770
John Rapelje 1775
BRANCH OF DELAWARE RIVER


Township of Schenectady
Alexr. Ph. & Willm. Cosby 1736
Timothy Bagley 1737
Walter Butler 1739
George
Aaron Bradt 1721
Thos. Braun 1752
John Butler 1770
Jonathan Brewer 1770
Jacob Sternberger 1769
J. Lawyer 1733
J. Lawyer 1768
Lambt. Sternberger 1754
Borst, Greslaer &c 1733
Lawyer, Borst &c 1761
Johannes Blecker Junr.
Goldsbrow Banyar 1752
Wm. E. Sparenberger 1763
Jacob Borst and Lawyer 1732
COBUS KILL
Johannes Lawyer 1768
John Frederick Bauch 1754
Beamsly Glazier 1772
Walter Franklin 1770
Thos. Eckerson 1768
John Butler 1771
Adam Vrooman 1770
Stony Creek
John Bowen 1770
Myndert Schuyler
Geo. Clarke 1740
J. Dyncoper
(Huntersfield)
Johannes Lawyer 1768
Manor of Renselaerwyck
Meridian of New York
Mich Byrn 1768
BREKEBEEN CREEK
John Butler 1771
John Becker 1753
William Wood
Skinner 1770
Butler 1769
John Weatherhead 1769
David Ballington 1770
John Morin Scott 1770
Samuel Stringer 1769
Ury Reghtmeyer 1754
Danl. Crean 1770
Walter Stewart 1771
Hugh Frezer 1767
Richd. Maitland 1767
Sir Henry Seaton
Augustine Prevost 1763
Martin Gerritsen Van Bergen 1767
Martin Gerritsen Van Bergen 1767
Vincent Mathews 1736
Batavia
Christr. Albam 1772
Danl. McIntosh 1772
William
Young
10 MILES

Richd. H. Pease Lith. Albany

of them the list can go down. Mr. Oglevi Spoke to Mr. Bannier about the Sheriff &c, he told him if others better liked could be found the Govr was very willing to change them—

I therefore make no doubt but you can now get us a Sheriff—this is the first grand point. Mr William Rogers Junr is the fitest man, our Domine thinks So too, the Mayor begs the present may be out.

For the Court of Common plea	Assistants
John Depeister first Judge	Jacob Ten Eike
Sibrant. G. van Schaack 2 Judge	Volkert. P. Dow
Jacob. C. Ten Eike 3 Judge	John. G. Rosaboom

If you approve of them—

I forwarded the Mayors and Capt Wraxals letters yesterday Poor Sr Peter has got a bile, he is hopping about, designs to see you as soon as he is able to travel.

Genl. Abercrombie is said to be our Govr. soon.

it is spoke on the Street that another French Fleet is arrived at Lewisburgh—Bad News—not yet certain that our fleet is Sailed.

I Send you a few names for Justices which please to appoint.

Albany August 25th 1757

Sir your most humble Servt.

William Corry

Endorsed

From Wm Corry 25. Aug. 1757.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO LT. GOVR. DELANCEY.

Albany 4th October 1757.

Sir

I have just received an acct by a Seneka Indian whom I sent some time ago to that Country to bring me intelligence, that a number of their warriors were set out upon a design to join with the Delewares or River Indians & to fall upon the southern Provinces, Minissinks & Esopus

I thought it proper to acquaint you herewith, but whether this piece of news is a fact to be depended on or not, is what I cannot take upon me to determine, as many such kind of reports have come from Indians, which have not turned out to be true; however I do not think something of the kind to be improbable.

I am Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Wm Johnson

To the Honrble James De Lancey, Esqr.

LETTER FROM THE ONOHAGHGUAGE SACHEMS TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Onohaghguage October the 5th 1757.

Brother

These are to inform you that about three days agoe we had news of a Company of about 30 men being at Cheningo, going to war against Our Bretheren the English, We immediately sent two of our men to stop them, but in spight of all that we & our Brethern the Nanticokes could do, they marched along until we met them a second time, where after a long Council they all turned back but nine, who were all Cayugas who are now gone along but to what place they are designed we know not, 'tis two days now since they passed by, they say they had thoughts of goint to Esopus, but did not certainly know, untill they met at a place on Delaware River, about 20 miles from hence where we suppose a number of Delawares will join them, Now we beg of you to be strong Brother, and not keep this news private, but to give notice to all the Towns round about there; for it is certainly true, for we saw them with our own Eyes, they also inform us that there is another great company not far from Tiaogo comeing the same way, mixt with French and will be here in a few Days, now we being all together, send you Our Loves and Service hopeing they will find you well and in peace as we are at present.

In great haste from your Bretheren
The Chiefs of Onokaghguage

Pennsylvania 1757

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday 10th October 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell
Richard Peters
Joseph Turner
John Mifflin
Esquires

The Governor informed the Council, that on Thursday last the Cherokee Deputies with some Mohocks arrived here from Sir William Johnson, under a Guide, who delivered his Honour the following Letter from Sir William Johnson.

Albany 25th September 1757

Sir

Four Deputies from the Cherokee Indians who were sent by their Chiefs on a Visit of Friendship to the Six Nations, with whom they have had a Meeting at my House and by whom they are charged with a Meſsage and invitation in conjunction with me to their Nation and others to the Southward in our Alliance, to hold a Congreſs at my House in Order to renew an Strengthen their Mutual Alliance and Friendship. These Deputies are now setting off from hence for their own Country accompanied by some Indians of the Six Nations. They will paſs thro' your Province and City, and as their speedily delivering the Meſsage they are charged with may be a point of considerable Moment to his Majesty's Interest and Service. I beg Leave to recommend it to you to do what lays in your Power to forward ther Journey, to prevent them and the Indians who accompany them from being delayed by any interfering Conduct of your Scheming Quakers, or by an impudent Quantity of Liquor being given them, as these things may overset the Advantages hoped for from their Journey.

I am
with the Greatest Esteem
Sir
Your Most Humble Servant
William Johnson

The Governor added that he had demanded of the Commiſsioners to make Provision for a Guide and Horses to Conduct the Indians to Winchester, which they had done; and that he had dispatched the Deputies with Passports and Letters to the Commanding Officers at Carlisle and Winchester.

The Governor inform'd the Council, that, agreeable to their Advice, he had prepared a Commiſsion to Mr Hughes, Mr Shippen and Mr Galbreath, a Draught of which was delivered to them for their Examination, That Mr Hughes had waited on them after perusing it, made no Objections to it, but insisted that the Forces and Workmen should be put under his Command, and if they were not made Obedient to his Orders, he would not Accept the Commiſsion; it was the unanimous Opinion of the Council the Demand should be rejected as being insolent and unreasonable. Mr. Hughs had mentioned the Reverend Mr. Charles Beaty as a proper Person to aſsist, in which the Council entirely agreed, and he was added to the Commiſsion which follows in these words.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Suſsex on Delaware.

To John Hughs, Edward Shippen, and James Galbreath Esquires, and Charles Beaty Clerk.

Whereas at a late Treaty of Easton Teedyuscung on behalf of the Delaware Indians and the Ten Indian Nations concerned with them signified a desire to come and settle Wiomink, and among other things they requested that this Government would be pleased to build a small Indian Fort and some convenient Houſes for their Protection and comfortable Habitation: which was readily promised them. And Whereas the speedy performance thereof may confirm them in their present Good dispositions and induce others to join them and become our hearty Friends. And you having offered your Services in this Work so beneficial to the Publick Safety and Interest. Know Ye therefore that reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Integrity and Care. I have commiſsionated and authorized, and by the Advice of Council do commiſsionate authorize and impower you the said John Hughs, Edward Shippen, James Galbreath and Charles Beaty Agents and Commiſsioners on the part of this Province to Construct such a Fort and build as many Houſes as shall be neceſsary for the present residence, security and Protection of the said Indians from their enimies and in such form place and Manner as shall be most agreeable to Teedyuscung and the other Indians who shall be present on this occaſion. In doing this it will be most advisable for you to Consult with them and to contrive and accomodate matters to their Satisfaction as near as may be to the Promiſes and Aſsurances made them on that head, at the several late Treaties between them and this Government. And as a Number of the Provincial Forces will be ordered as well to escort you to Wiomink as when there, to aid and Aſsist in carrying on the said Works. The Commanding Officer of that Detachment shall receive my orders to be Obedient to You in the Execution of the Premiſes. You will receive herewith an Order on the Trustees of the Loan Office for the Sum of for which You are to be accountable, You will therefore enter into a Book or Books to be provided and kept for that Purpose all and every Sum and Sums that you shall Expend on this Occaſion specifying the Particular uses for which each article is disbursed. It may be in Your Power in such a Concourse of Indians as this may occasion make Good Impreſsions on their Minds and to gain from them considerable Intelligence of the Deſigns and Motions of the Enemy Therefore I particularly recommend it to You to use your utmost Care and skill in this affair and if any thing of moment shall be communicated to you, you will not fail to dispatch one or more of the Men or Indians with you as you shall judge best, Expreſs to me with such Intelligence and Likewise if any attack should be intended against any of the Forts, you are at the same to send Intelligence thereof to the Commanding Officer of such Fort or Place as shall be threatned or in Danger of an attack.

In the conducting and carrying on this important Affair great Reliance is had on your Prudence and Diſcretion, and I trust that in every Part of your conduct you will by all Means in your Power endeavour to Promote and Strengthen the Alliance and Good Agreement at present subsisting between his Majesty and the Indians and in Particular give them the Strongest Aſsurances and Proofs of the Good Disposition of his Liege Subjects in this Province towards them. I must recommend it to you to acquaint me by all Opportunities from Time to Time with your Proceedings, and desire that you will be frugal of the Publick Money on this Occaſion put into your Hands and Execute the Buſineſs of your Commiſsion with as Little Charge and Expence as Poſsible.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand
and Caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto
Affixed At Philadelphia the fifth Day of October Anno Dom: 1757
William Denny

The Governor informed the Council that Teedyuscung came to him on Saturday, a long with Philip the Indian and Mr. Edmonds, to acquaint him, that, not having received an Answer about the Black Belt and the Rewards for Scalps, he came on Purpose to Town, and that upon a further and more full Consideration of his Meſsages, he had altered his Sentiments, and now thought it would be better not to send a Black Belt to the Indians, but to wait till the Spring to see what Effect his Peace Belt would have on the several Indian Nations to which it was sent. That if the Black Belt should now be sent it might create Confusion in the Minds of the Indians, and do more Harm than Good. The Governor agreeing with Teedyuscung in Sentiments, he thanked him for the Trouble of undertaking this Journey and was satisfied with his Change of Sentiments. The Governor informd him that he had then under Consideration a Commiſsion to build the Indian Fort and Houses at Wyomink, and desired to know at what Time it would be best for them to go up to do the Buſineſs; Teedyuscung said directly, on which he acquainted him, that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Galbreath and Mr. Beaty would have a Commiſsion for that Purpose;

and it might be well for Teedyuscung to confer with those Gentlemen on the Subject.

The Secretary acquainted the Governor, that yesterday Teedyuscung applied to him for Wampum and some Money to pay his Reckoning; and that he had given him Three Belts, Ten Strings and Two Pieces of Eight.

A Letter from Lord Loudoun by Lieutenant Meyer was read, respecting the Construction of the Barracks and the Repair of the Roads; on which the Governor wrote to the Commiſsioners, informing them that his Lordship had sent Mr Meyer, who would give his Aſsistance in relation to the Construction of the Barracks, and desired they would direct the Undertakers of the Barracks might be obedient to the Orders of Lieutenant Meyer. And it was agreed that the Demand relating to the Roads should be laid before the Aſsembly immediately at their Meeting.

The Council again took into Consideration Mr John Hughes having insisted on the sole Command of the Workmen and Detachment which should be ordered to guard the Commiſsioners to Wyomink, and his Honour agreed with the Council that it was by no means to be complied with. As the Season advanced fast, the Governor was desired to preſs the Provincial Commiſsioners to provide the Tools, Provisions and other Neceſsaries, that the Commiſsioners might set out before it was too late. The Secretary was ordered to let Mr Hughes know, that the Governor could not believe when he came coolly to consider, that he would have persisted in such an unreasonable and absurd Demand, and that he should not be appointed.

of our Assertions at least to be (as the Governor is pleased to call them) false, which you have not thought fit to do.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"September 30th, 1757."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 4th October, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Benjamin Chew,
Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The Returns of Sheriffs and Coroners for the Several Counties in the Province and Lower Counties, were taken into Consideration, and the following Persons Commissionated.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday, 10th October, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Richard Peters,
Joseph Turner,
John Mifflin, } Esquires,

The Governor informed the Council that on Thursday last the Cherokee Deputies, with some Mohocks, arrived here from Sir William Johnson, under a Guide, who delivered his Honour the following Letter from Sir William Johnson:

ALBANY, 25th September, 1757.

Sir:

"Four Deputies from the Cherokee Indians, who were sent by their Chiefs on a Visit of Friendship, to the Six Nations, with whom they have had a Meeting at my House, and by whom they are charged with a Message and invitation in conjunction with me to their Nation, and others to the Southward, in our Alliance, to hold a Congress at my House in Order to renew an Strengthen their Mutual Alliance and Friendship. These Deputies are now setting off from hence for their own Country, accompanied by some Indians of the Six Nations. They will pass thro' your Province and City, and as their speedily delivering the Message they are charged with, may be a point of considerable Moment to his Majesty's Interest and Service, I beg

Leave to recommend it to you to do what Lays in your Power to forward their Journey, to prevent them and the Indians who accompany them from being delayed by any interfering Conduct of your Schemeing Quakers, or by any imprudent Quantity of Liquor being given them, as these things may overset the Advantages hoped for from their Journey.

"I am, with the Greatest Esteem,
"Sir, Your Most Humble Servant,
"WILLIAM JOHNSON."

The Governor added, that he had demanded of the Commissioners to make Provision for a Guide and Horses to Conduct the Indians to Winchester, which they had done, and that he had dispatched the Deputies with Passports and Letters to the Commanding Officers at Carlisle and Winchester.

The Governor inform'd the Council, that agreable to their Advice, he had prepared a Commission to Mr. Hughs, Mr. Shippen, and Mr. Galbreath, a Draught of which was delivered to them for their Examination; That Mr. Hughs had waited on Him, after perusing it, made no Objections to it, but insisted that the Forces and Workmen should be put under his Command, and if they were not made Obedient to his Orders, he would not accept the Commission. It was the unanimous Opinion of the Council the Demand should be rejected as being insolvent and Unreasonable. Mr. Hughs had mentioned the Reverend Mr. Charles Beaty as a proper Person to assist, in which the Council entirely agreed, and he was added to the Commission, which follows in these words:

"*The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,*

"*To John Hughs, Edward Shippen, and James Galbreath, Esquires, and Charles Beaty, Clerk:*

"*Whereas*, at a Late Treaty of Easton, Teedyuscung, on behalf of the Delaware Indians and the Ten Indian Nations, considered with them, signified a desire to come and settle Wyomink, and among other things they requested that this Government would be pleased to build a small Indian Fort, and some convenient Houses for their Protection and comfortable Habitation, which was readily promised them; *And Whereas*, the speedy performance thereof may confirm them in their present Good dispositions, and induce others to join them, and become our hearty Friends, And you having offered your Services in this Work, so beneficial to the Publick Safety and Interest; *Know ye*, therefore, that, reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Integrity, and Care, I have commissionated and authorized, and by the Advice of Council do commissionate, authorize, and impower you, the said John Hughs, Edward Shippen, James Galbreath, and Charles Beaty, Agents and Commissioners, on the part of this Province, to Construct such a Fort, and build as many Houses as shall be necessary for the present residence, security, and Protection of the said Indians from their enemies, and in such form, place, and Manner as shall be most agreeable to Teedyuscung and the other Indians, who shall be present on this occasion. In doing this, it will be most advisable for you to Consult with them, and to contrive and accomodate matters to their Satisfaction, as near as may be to the Promises and Assurances made them on that head at the several late Treaties between them and this Government. And as a Number of the Provincial Forces will be ordered, as well to escort you to Wyomink as when there to aid and Assist in carrying on the said Works, The Commanding Officer of that Detachment shall receive my orders to be Obedient to You in the Execution of the Premises. You will receive herewith an Order on the Trustees of the Loan Office for the Sum of ———, for which you are to be accountable. You will therefore enter into a Book or Books, to be provided and kept for that Purpose, all and every Sum or Sums that you shall Expend on this Occasion, specifying the particular uses for which each article is disbursed. It may be in Your Power, in such a Concourse of Indians as this may occasion, make Good Impressions on their Minds, and to gain from them considerable Intelligence of the Designs and Motions of the Enemy. Therefore, I particularly recommend it to you to use your utmost Care and skill in this affair, and if any thing of moment shall be communicated to you, you will not fail to dispatch one or more of the Men or Indians with you, as you shall judge best; Express to me with such Intelligence, and Likewise if any attack should be intended against any of the Forts. You are at the same time to send Intelligence thereof to the Commanding Officer of such Fort or Place as shall be threatened or in Danger of an attack.

"In the Conducting and carrying on this important Affair, great Reliance is had on your Prudence and Discretion, and I trust that in every Part of your conduct you will by all Means in Your Power endeavour to Promote and Strengthen the Alliance and Good Agreement at present subsisting between his Majesty and the Indians; and in Particular, give them the Strongest Assurances and Proofs of the Good Disposition of his Liege Subjects in this Province towards them; I must recommend it to you to acquaint me by all Opportunities from Time to Time with your Proceedings, and desire that you will be frugal of the Publick Money on this Occasion put into your Hands, and Execute the Buisness of your Commission with as Little Charge and Expence as Possible.

"In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto Affixed, At Philadelphia, the fifth Day of October, Anno Dom., 1757.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The Governor informed the Council that Teedyuscung came to him on Saturday, along with Philip, the Indian, and Mr. Edmunds, to acquaint him that not having received an Answer about the Black Belt and the Rewards for Scalps, he came on Purpose to Town, and that upon a further and more full Consideration of his Messages, he had altered his Sentiments and now thought it would be better not to send a Black Belt to the Indians, but to wait till the Spring to see what Effect his Peace Belt would have on the several Indian Nations to which it was sent; That if the Black Belt should now be sent it might create Confusion in the Minds of the Indians, and do more Harm than Good; The Governor agreeing with Teedyuscung in Sentiments, he thanked him for the Trouble of undertaking this Journey, and was satisfied with his Change of Sentiments; The Governor informed him that he had then under Consideration a Commission to build the Indian Fort and Houses at Wyomink, and desired to know at what Time it would be best for them to go up to do the Business; Teedyuscung said directly, on which he acquainted him that Mr. Hughs, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Galbreath and Mr. Beaty would have a Commission for that Purpose, and it might be well for Teedyuscung to confer with those Gentlemen on the Subject.

The Secretary acquainted the Governor, that Yesterday Teedyuscung applied to him for Wampum and some Money to pay his Reckoning, and that he had given him Three Belts, Ten Strings, and Two Pieces of Eight.

A Letter from Lord Loudoun by Lieutenant Meyer was read, respecting the Construction of the Barracks and the Repair of the Roads, on which the Governor wrote to the Commissioners informing them that his Lordship had sent Mr. Meyer, who would give his Assistance in relation to the Construction of the Barracks, and desired they would direct the Undertakers of the Barracks might be obedient to the Orders of Lieutenant Meyer, And it was agreed that the Demand relating to the Roads should be laid before the Assembly immediately at this Meeting.

The Council again took into Consideration Mr. John Hughs having insisted on the sole Command of the Workmen and Detachment which should be ordered to guard the Commissioners to Wyomink, and his Honour agreed with the Council that it was by no means to be complied with. As the Season advanced fast, the Governor was desired to press the Provincial Commissioners to provide the Tools, Provisions, and other Necessaries, that the Commissioners might set out before it was too late. The Secretary was ordered to let Mr. Hughs know that the Governor could not believe, when he came coolly to consider, that he would have persisted in such an unreasonable and absurd Demand, and that he should not be appointed.

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The Council again took into Consideration Mr. John Hughes having insisted on the sole Command of the Workmen and Detachment which should be ordered to guard the Commiſsioners to Wyomink, and his Honour agreed with the Council that it was by no means to be complied with. As the Season advanced fast, the Governor was desired to preſs the Provincial Commiſsioners to provide the Tools, Provisions and other Neceſsaries, that the Commiſsioners might set out before it was too late. The Secretary was ordered to let Mr. Hughes know, that the Governor could not believe when he came coolly to consider, that he would have persisted in such an unreasonable and absurd Demand, and that he should not be appointed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 15th. October 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell
Benjamin Chew
Richard Peters } Esquires

The House, having met late last night, sent the Governor a Meſsage by Eight Members, that they had met and chose their Speaker, and desired to know when and where they should wait on the Governor, in order to present him. His Honour appointed them to wait on him in the Council Room at One a Clock to day. The Governor desired the Council to consider what it would be proper for him to say to them on their Meeting. He was reminded of the Charges made against him, as to the Diſposition of the Provincial Forces, and asked if his Honour had drawn up a State of Facts which was absolutely neceſsary to be done, and no one could do it but himself.

It was the Opinion of the Members, that this should be done, and the Aſsembly's Meſsage fully and clearly answered. The Governor was likewise desired to recommend to this new Aſsembly to prepare a good Militia Bill, an Indian Trade Bill, a Supply Bill, and, if neceſsary, a Bill for repairing the High Roads; that an Extract should be made of that Part of Lord Loudoun's Letter, and sent to the House, relative to the Roads. The Governor was of Opinion, that Opportunities enough would offer for refuting the false Charges made by the Aſsembly against him and the Provincial Troops, and setting forth his and their Conduct in a true Light; that he would put some things together on this Subject; but did not think it proper at this Time. Mr. Chew and Mr. Peters were appointed a Committee to draw a Meſsage on the several Matters above mentioned, and to mention in the Close the Governor's Intention of going to Newcastle on Thursday next.

The Petition of Inhabitants of Leheigh Township in Northampton County, was read, setting forth, that the Petitioners, having returned to their respective Places of Abode since the late Peace with the Indians, were obliged again to desert them, by means of the late Murders .... committed, and therefore pray the Governor will be pleased to grant them Protection. It was agreed that the several Matters mentioned in the Petition should be laid before the House.

Memorandum. The Draught of the Meſsage being approved by the Governor, it was transcribed fair, and delivered by the Secretary to the House on the Seventeenth at Night, in these Words.

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly.

Gentlemen

Though in Times of Publick Peace and Tranquility, it has not been usual for the Representatives of the People to proceed to Buſineſs at this Season of the Year, Yet I hope you will be of opinion with me, that at this critical Conjuncture, and Time of Publick Calamity, when his Majesty's Enemies are daily committing the most Cruel Ravages on our Frontiers and carrying on Designs which threaten this and the neighbouring Colonies with total Ruin a Moments time ought not to be Lost. Surely every Measure in our Power should be vigorously Executed that may tend to the Security of this valuable Province and the Protection of its inhabitants. Give me Leave therefore at this your first Meeting, to recommend to your immediate Consideration such Matters as appear to me the most Likely to answer the above Purposes so much desired by every Loyal subject and well Wisher to his Country.

§ A well framed constitutional Militia Law deserves Your first Attention, Experience and the Wisdom of all States shew, that a well regulated Militia is the best Security to every Country: By a constitutional Militia Law, I mean, such a one as is founded on the Principles of an English constitution, and preserves equally the legal prerogatives of the Crown, and the just Rights of the People. The several Militia Bills presented to me by the last Aſsembly, were formed on the same Plan with the late Militia Law of this Province, repealed by our Royal Sovereign in Council, particularly in that part respecting the Election of Officers, which, among other Matters is objected to, was aſsigned as one of the principle Cauſes for repealing it. How Consistent such a Conduct was with the Duty and Obedience due from Loyal Subjects to the best of Kings I shall not take upon me to determine. As to my part I shall on all Occasions think my self indispensably obliged to conform to the Royal Determination which principles then did, and ever will, induce me to refuse my Aſsent to a Bill of the same Import with one his Majesty has been pleased to reject. These Considerations, I hope Gentlemen, will prevail with you to prepare a New Militia Bill, free from the Objections that proved fatal to the former Law.

A Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, and preventing the Abuses formily practised on the Natives, is also of the utmost Importance to this Province, as well to attach firmly the Indians to his Majesty's Interest, as to enable this Government to fulfil the several Engagements that have been made with them in the Late Treaties.

As I am informed that the Supplies given to his Majesty's use, for the Defence and Protection of the Province, are near expended, I must recommend it to you to think in time of proper Ways and Means to raise further Supplies, by an equal and just Taxation of the Estates of the Inhabitants, or such other Methods as you may Judge will be the Least burthensome to them.

I lay before you an Extract of a Letter I lately received from the Earl of Loudoun wherein his Lordship requires, that the publick Roads throughout this Province should immediately be put into Good Repair and Several New ones Cut; without which it will be impoſsible to defend and relieve the Province in case of an Attack from the Enemy or to act Offensively against them. His Lordships Demands are so just, reasonable, and absolutely Neceſsary, that I am perswaded you will without Hesitation enable me to carry them into Execution.

I propose going to my other Government on thursday next. I shall preſs that Aſsembly to make all Poſsible Dispatch with regard to the Publick Buſineſs, and hope, on my return to find the Several Bills recommended to you ready to be Laid before me.

The Affair of the Roads not admitting of the least Delay, I desire this may be finished before I set out.

William Denny

October 17th. 1757.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 15th October, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Chew,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.

The House having met late last night sent the Governor a Message by Eight Members that they had met and chose their Speaker, and desired to know when and where they should wait on the Governor in order to present him. His Honour appointed them to wait on him in the Council Room at One a'Clock to-day. The Governor desired the Council to consider what it would be proper for him to say to them on their Meeting. He was reminded of the Charges made against him as to the Disposition of the Provincial Forces, and asked if his Honour had drawn up a State of Facts, which was absolutely necessary to be done, and no one could do it but himself. It was the Opinion of the Members that this should be done, and the Assembly's Message fully and clearly answered. The Governor was likewise desired to recommend to this new Assembly to prepare a good Militia Bill, an Indian Trade Bill, a Supply Bill, and, if necessary, a Bill for repairing the High Roads; that an Extract should be made of that Part of Lord Loudoun's Letter and sent to the House relative to the Roads. The Governor was of Opinion that Opportunities enough would offer for refuting the false Charges made by the Assembly against him and the Provincial Troops, and setting forth his and their Conduct in a true Light, that he would put some things together on this Subject, but did not think it proper at this Time. Mr. Chew and Mr. Peters were appointed a Committee to draw a Message on the several Matters above mentioned, and to mention in the Close the Governor's Intention of going to Newcastle on Thursday next.

The Petition of Inhabitants of Lehigh Township, in Northampton County, was read, setting forth that the Petitioners having returned to their respective Places of Abode since the late Peace with the Indians, were obliged again to desert them, by means of the late Murders committed, and, therefore, pray the Governor will be pleased to grant them Protection. It was agreed that the several Matters mentioned in the Petition should be laid before the House.

MEMORANDUM.

The Draught of the Message being approved by the Governor, it was transcribed fair and delivered by the Secretary to the House on the Seventeenth, at Night, in these Words:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Though in Times of Publick Peace and Tranquility, it has not been usual for the Representatives of the People to Proceed to Business at this Season of the Year, Yet I hope you will be of opinion with me, that at this critical Conjuncture, and Time of Publick Calamity, when his Majesty's Enemies are dailly committing the most Cruel Ravages on our Frontiers, and carrying on Designs which threaten this and the neighbouring Colonies with total Ruin, a Moment's Time ought not to be Lost. Surely every Measure in our Power should be vigorously Executed, that may tend to the Security of this valuable Province, and the Protection of its Inhabitants. Give me Leave, therefore, at this your first Meeting, to recommend to your immediate Consideration such matters as appear to me the most Likely to answer the above Purposes, so much desired by every Loyal Subject and well wisher to his Country.

"A well framed constitutional Militia Law deserves your first Attention. Experience, and the Wisdom of all States shew, that a well regulated Militia is the best Security to every Country. By a constitutional Militia Law, I mean such a one as is founded on the Principles of an English constitution, and preserves equally the legal prerogatives of the Crown, and the just Rights of the People. The Several Militia Bills presented to me by the last Assembly, were formed on the same Plan with the late Militia Law of this Province, repealed by our Royal Sovereign in Council, particularly in that part respecting the Election of Officers, which, among other matters, is objected to, was assigned as one of the principle Causes for repealing it. How Consistent such a Conduct was with the Duty and Obedience due from Loyal Subjects to the best of Kings, I shall not take upon me to determine. As to my part, I shall on all occasions think my self indispensably obliged to conform to the Royal Determination, which principles then did, and ever will, induce me to refuse my Assent to a Bill of the same Import with one his Majesty has been pleased to reject. These Considerations, I hope, Gentlemen, will prevail with you to prepare a New Militia Bill, free from the Objections that proved fatal to the former Law.

"A Bill for regulating the Indian Trade, and preventing the Abuses formerly practised on the Natives, is also of the utmost Importance to this Province, as well to attach firmly the Indians to his Majesty's Interest, as to enable this Government to fulfil the Several Engagements that have been made With them in the Late Treaties.

"As I am informed that the Supplies given to his Majesty's use, for the Defence and Protection of the Province, are near expended, I must recommend it to you to think, in time, of proper Ways and Means to raise further Supplies, by an equal and just Taxation of the Estates of the Inhabitants, or such other Methods as you may Judge will be the least burthensome to them.

"I lay before you an Extract of a Letter I lately received from the Earl of Loudoun, wherein his Lordship requires that the Publick Roads throughout this Province should immediately be put into Good Repair, and several New ones Cut; without which it will be impossible to defend and relieve the Province in case of an Attack from the Enemy, or to act Offensively against them. His Lordship's Demands are so just, reasonable, and absolutely Necessary, that I am persuaded you will, without Hesitation, enable me to carry them into Execution.

"I propose going to my other Government on Thursday next. I shall press that Assembly to make all Possible Dispatch, with regard to the Publick Business; and hope, on my return, to find the Several Bills recommended to you ready to be Laid before me.

The Affair of the Roads not admitting of the least Delay, I desire this may be finished before I set out.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"October 17th, 1757."

(122.)

Pennsylvania 1757

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday October the 19th 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Joseph Turner	Esquires
Richard Peters	Benjamin Chew	
John Mifflin	Thomas Cadwalader	

The Minutes of the preceding Councils were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that at noon A Bill Entituled an Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, for supplying the Indians Friends and Allies of Great Britain with Goods at more easy Rates, and for restoring and confirming the Peace & Friendship heretofore subsisting between this Province and the Indians inhabiting the Northern and Western Frontiers thereof was presented to his Honour for his Concurrence, with a verbal Meſsage in Writing by Mr. Plumsted and Mr. Walker, which follows in these Words, vizt.

"The House taking into their Consideration your Meſsage of the Seventeenth Instant, and conceiving the Establishment and regulation of the Indian Trade to be at present a Matter of the Last importance to the Welfare of this Province, and to his Majesty's American Interest in General, have prepared a Bill for that Purpose, and now present it to your Honour for your Aſsent.

The House apprehends there can be no use in Offering Arguments to prevail on the Governor to paſs a Bill so indespensibly neceſsary for his Majesty's Service, and the Defence of this Colony especially as the Governor's Solemn Engagements, and the Publick Faith, are staked for the performance of those things for which the Bill is immediately calculated.

They were induced to prefer this Bill to the other Matters recommended in your Meſsage, by an information they have received, that the Natives have frequently come down to Fort Augusta with their Peltry, under an expectation of being supplied with Goods, agreeable to the Governor's Engagements with them, and have returned much diſsatisfied at the Disappointment.

Therefore, as the Postponing of this Neceſsary Bill may be attended with a total Alienation of the Indians from the British Interest, and Consequently not only affect this, but all the other Colonies, they entreat the Governor to take it into his serious Consideration, and give it Dispatch, before he proceeds to the Buſineſs of his other Government."

Mr. Plumsted read the Meſsage, and then said they had it further in charge from the House to acquaint the Governor, that the House inclined to adjourn to the First Monday in January, thinking the Business of the Lower Government would detain the Governor a long while at Newcastle. The Governor expressd a good deal of Surprize, that the House could think of making so long an Adjournment, or indeed of adjourning at all, having so many things of Moment to consider, and desired the House would proceed immediately to prepare the necessary Bills, that they might be ready to be laid before him on his Return, which he expected would be in ten Days, or a Fortnight. As to the Indian Trade Bill, his Honour said he would consider it, and give the House his Answer as soon as possible.

The Bill was then read, and being found to be the same with the one lately rejected, it was unanimously concluded, that the same Amendments should be made to it, except that as John Hughes, James Wright, William Calendar, Evan Morgan, William Fisher, John Meas and Samuel Wharton were nominated Commissioners in the Bill, the first and last should be struck out, and instead of its being in Force for Three Years, it should be amended to be in Force only for one Year. The Amendments were accordingly drawn up in Council, and the Governor advised, if the House would not agree to them, not to pass the Bill. A Message was likewise drawn in Answer to the one delivered by the Two Members, and the Secretary ordered to carry it to the House, with the following Amendments to the Indian Trade Bill.

Amendments to the Bill entituled an Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade &ca.

1st: Pa: 2. Ant. Pen. Line.	Dele the Words [John Hughes]
2d: Pa: 2. Pen. Line.	After the Word [Fisher] insert the Word [and]
3d: Pa: 2. Pen. Line.	Dele the Words [and Samuel Wharton]
4th: Pa: 3. Line 5. ..	Dele the Words [once in every Year] and instead thereof insert the Words [at the Expiration of this Act]
5th: Pa: 3. Lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	Dele Lines [9, 10, 11, 12, 13,] and insert [and that during the Continuance of this Act, as often as there shall be Occasion, one or more suitable Person or Persons, shall be recommended by the said Commissioners for Indian Affairs to the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province who if approved of by him shall be commissionated as Agent or Agents to carry on the Trade with the Indians, and shall reside in such Place or Places as he or they shall be ordered and directed by the said Governor and the said Commissioners for Indian Affairs who shall]
6th: Pa: 3. Line 22.	After the Word [the] add as follows [Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being by and with the Approbation of a Majority of the]
7th: Pa: 3. Line 29.	Dele the Words [or in such other Place as they shall think proper within this Province]
8th: Pa: 4. Lines 10, 11,	Dele the Words [recommended to the Governor by the said Commissioners for his Approbation] and instead thereof insert as follows, to wit, [appointed and commissionated for that Purpose by the Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province]

9th: Pa:4. L.14. Dele the Words [they and each of them]
10th: Pa:5. L.1,2. Dele the Words [said Commissioners for Indian Affairs with the Assent of the Governor] and insert the Words [Governor and Commander in Chief with a Majority of the said Commissioners]
11th: Pa:5. L.16. After the Word [the] add as follows [Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being with a Majority of the]
12th: Pa:6. L.1,2. Dele the Words [said Commissioners for Indian Affairs] and instead thereof insert... [Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being by and with the Approbation of a Majority of the said Commissioners or the Survivors of them]
13th: Pa:6. L.4. After the Word [the] add [Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province for the Time being by and with the Approbation of a Majority of the]
14th: Pa:6. last Word 10: Line After the Word [the] add [Governor or Commander in Chief with a Majority of the]
15th: Pa:6. L.14. Dele the Words [at least once a Year] & instead thereof insert [at the Expiration of this Act]
16th: Pa:6. L.14,15. Dele the Words [yearly or oftener if required]
17th: Pa:6. L.28. Dele the Words [by them]
18th: Pa:6. L.29,30. Dele the Words [as they with the Approbation of the Governor] and instead thereof insert [in such Manner as the Governor by and with the Approbation of a Majority of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs]
19th: Pa:8. L.2. After the Word [Affairs] add [to be disposed of in manner]
20th: Pa:8. L.4,5. Dele the Words [and to be disposed of by them in Manner aforesaid]
21st: Same Page Dele the Lines [18, 19, 20,] as useless being included in the Second Amendment.
22d: Pa.8. L. Pen Instead of the Words [Three Years] say [One Year]

The Governor received the following Intelligence last night from Governor Delancey, which was read, ordered to be entered and sent to the House with the Message and Amendments.

New York 17th October 1757

Sir

I had a Letter from Sir William Johnson of the 11th Instant acquainting me that a Number of Seneca Warriors were gone out with a Design to join the Delawares or River Indians and fall on the Southern Provines Minisink and Esopus, this intelligence he received from a Seneca Indian he sent out into that Country I thought it necessary to give you Notice of this and am,

Sir Your Most Obedient Humble Servant

James Delancey

New York 20th October 1757

Sir

The following is a Copy of a Letter from the Onohaghquaga Sachems to Sir William Johnson of the 5th Instant which I yesterday recieved from General Abercrombie. The Indians have already begun on our Western Frontiers For besides the affair of Carr on the 12th they attacked the House of Sase the Southwest part of Rochester Killed his Daughter and Two Men who were posted their as Scouts.

I am Sir Your Most Obedient humble Servant

James Delancey

Onohaghquaga October 5th. 1757

Brother

These are to inform you that about Three Days ago we had News of a Company of about Thirty Men being at Cheningo, going to War against our brethren the English, we immediately sent two of our Men to Stop them, but in Spight of all that we and our brethren the Nanticokes could do, they marched along untill we met them a Second Time, where after a Long Council they all turned Back but nine, who were all Cayugaes, who are gone along, but to what place they are design'd we know not, 'tis two Days now since they paſsed by, they say they had thoughts of going to Esopus, but did not certainly Know, untill they meet at a Place on the Delaware River, about 20 Miles from hence, where we Suppose a Number of Delawares will join them; Now we beg of you to be Strong, Brother, and not Keep this News private, but to give Notice to all the Towns round a bout there, for it is certainly true, for we saw them with our own Eyes, They also inform us, that there is an other great Company not far from Tiaogo coming the same Way mixt with French and will be here in a few Days now we being all together send you our Loves and Service hoping they will find You well and in Peace as we are at present, in great haste from Your Brethren,

The Chiefs of Onohaghquaga,

A Meſsage from the Governor to the Aſsembly

Gentlemen

My Meſsage of the Seventeenth fully shews my opinion of the neceſsity of a Good Law to regulate the Indian Trade within this Province, but as I am a Branch of the Legislature, neither that Neceſsity, nor the publick Faith pledged to the Indians on presumption of a proper Bill being offered, can justify me in paſsing one that appears inadequate to the Good Ends proposed, or that deprives the Government of having a due share in the Management of an affair wherein his Majesty's Interest is so intimately concern'd. I took in Consideration the Bill intituled an act for Preventing Abuſes in the Indin Trade as soon as I received it, and now return it to you with such Amendments thereto as appear to me both just and reasonable, in which I hope I shall have your Concurrence. Though I intended to set out for New Castle this Morning early, to meet the Aſsembly of my other Government, I have this Bill so much at Heart, that I have delayed my journey till the Afternoon, before which, I hope, I shall know the Result of your Determinations upon the amendments proposed.

I now Lay before you a Letter I received Last Night from the Governor of New York with intelligence that a Number of Seneca Warriors are gone to join the Delawares, or River Indians, and fall on the southern Provinces, Minisink and Esopus. This among other Reasons induces me again to press you to proceed on the Several important Matters recommended to you in my Last Message without Loss of Time.

I hope my Journey to New Castle will not occasion you to adjourn over to a further Day, as I am perswaded I shall not be detained there above a Fortnight at most, against which Time you may prepare such Bills as were recommended to You.

October 20th 1757. William Denny

William Moore Esquire Judge of the Common Pleas and one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, presented the following Address to the Governor whilst the Council was sitting; it was read and ordered to be entered.

To the Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chif of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

The Humble Address of William Moore One of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester.

May it Please your Honour,

Whereas the Late Assembly of this Province, upon a Number of groundless and scandalous Petitions, most shamefully procured against me by one or more of their own Members, from sundry Persons of mean and infamous Characters, did, on the Twenty Eighth of September last, present to your Honour and order to be published in the Common Gazette, a most virulent and scandalous Address, chargeing me, in the bitterest Terms, with divers Misdemeanors and corrupt Practices in my Office, without exhibiting any other Proof thereof than there own unjust Allegations, founded on the Evidence of the said Petitioners procured as above and taken ex parte before themselves, who were invested with no legal Capacity nor Authority for so doing; And Whereas at the same time that the aforesaid ~~late~~ Assembly presented and published such heavy Charges against me, they did most unjustly suppress and keep back from your Honour and the World, my memorial delivered to them in my own Defence Six Days before the presenting or publishing their aforesaid Address, endeavouring as far as in their Power, to influence your Honour against me by a partial Representation of my Case and to make World condemn me unheard, as they themselves have in Effect done, thereby acting a part unworthy of any Publick Body except the most oppressive; Wherefore for your Honours Satisfaction and in Justice to my own Reputation, least the aforesaid Address should fall into the Hands of any Persons who may not know the Character of the late Assembly, nor the particular Motives of their Rancour against me, I beg Leave to make some further Remarks to y:r Honour and hope to be indulged therein with all that Justice Candor and Patience which are due to one to is pleading his Cause against the severest and most grievous Accusations, and in points the most nearly affecting his Character and Interest.

1st: It appears from the minutes of Assembly November 1755 Page 54, that, the Country being then in the utmost Confusion and Distress, and the Savage Knife of the Enemy hourly plunged in the Breasts of Some of the miserable Frontier Inhabitants, I joined with many others (who were too deeply affected with the Sufferings of their Bleeding Fellow Subjects, to be silent.) in representing to the Assembly the ill Effects of the Deputies in which they were then engaged, the alarming Situation of the Country thro' the Want of a Militia Law, and the Terrible Destruction made on our Frontiers on that Account beseeching the Assembly at the same time, that, if their Consciences tied them up from doing their Duty in points of such high Consequence to the preservation of the Lives and Properties of the People committed to their protection, to resign their Seats to others.

That I not only signed such a Petition as this in Conjunction with thirty Five of my Neighbours dated the 5th November 1755, (as is set forth in the aforesaid minutes) but also drew up the same with my own hand. I readily own and think I should not have been acquitted in my own Conscience if I had neglected such an Act of Duty to my Distressed and suffering Country, at that Time. From the delivering the aforesaid Petition I may justly date the commencement of the Virulence of the party against me. To the same cause is to be attributed all the Petitions procured against me by one of the Members or rather Tools of the Late Assembly, thro' the most unjustifiable Practices, many of them at a Tavern and at a Time, when the Petitioners were rendred incapable of Reading and Knowing What they signed; and by the Same Methods might have been made to Sign Petitions against their nearest and most innocent Relations.

2d; As to the Address itself it appears to agree well Enough with the Motives of its Authors and abetters, It is from begining to end, one Continued String of the Severest Calumnys and most rancarous Epethets concieved in all the Terms of Malice and Party rage exaggerated and heaped one upon an other in the Most lavish Manner.

3d; It asserts evident Falshood, in saying that I refused to Obey a Summons from the House to answer to the Charges against me. For in the first Place I never had any Summons but a Private Notification from the Clerk, acquainting me of the Day fixed for hearing the Evidence against me. In the Second Place I did appear before the House, and delivered to them my Reasons for declining to be tried before them where my Cause could not be Cognizable, as they had it not in their Power finally to acquit or Condemn me. The trial by Juries, and a Judgement by our Peers (and not by the Parties against us,) I take to be one of the greatest Privileges of an Englishman; which if I had submitted to give up, in my Case, by agreeing to be tried by a House of Assembly, and even by my Accusers themselves, I ought not only to have been deemed void of all Reason, and unworthy of the Commission I have the Honour to bear, but my Name also would have deserved to be had in Reproach among all Freemen; and a House of Representatives, who should be the Guardians of Liberty ought to have been the Last Persons to propose such an infringement of the Rights of a British Subject. By these Considerations founded on the Principles of Freedom and a Love of our excellent Constitution my Conduct was actuated tho it would otherwise have been much more agreeable to me to have confronted those Slanderers of my Character and vindicated myself, as I am desirous of doing before your Honour, or any impartial and Legal Judicature.

4th; - The Last thing I would observe with regard to the Conduct of the Late Aſsembly in my case is, that it must be an Inlet and Encouragement to much False Swearing if the Evidence of such Partial and Corrupt Witneſses is taken in their own Cause, coram non Judice, where they are not punishable by Law for perjury. For in such Cases, when Persons have not been procured to aſsert Facts by way of Petition, and are then brought before a Publick Body in Support of them, the Transition from aſserting to Swearing will be no Difficult one among them.

Upon the whole then it may be submitted whether the Character drawn of me by the Late Aſsembly does not agree perfectly well with their own Conduct, viz.: That regardleſs of the impartial and just Discharge of their Duty, and Wickedly through an avaricious Disposition (to usurp Powers that do not belong to them) and designedly to oppreſs and distreſs me, they have misbehaved themselves greatly in their said Office by taking Wages of the Publick under Color of their said Office where no Services have or could be done to the Publick, and by encouraging the bringing a Number of Petty Petitions before them by corrupt and wicked Practices in order to Gratify their Party Rancour? It may also be submitted whether it would not have redounded more to their Credit if instead of making use of their Power to sit as the Persecutors of those who have opposed their unjustifiable Meaſures, they had employed their Time and the Publick Money to better Purposes, by taking Pity on the Sufferings of their Distreſsed Constituents, and Putting their Country in a Posture of Defence. Had they done so, perhaps it might have saved the shedding of much innocent Blood, and prevented much Strife and Contention among Neighbours.

The treatment I have received in having my name branded in the publick Gazettes before I had time to be heard by your Honour, or tried by my Peers, will I hope justify the Freedom I have used with my Opponents on this Occasion; sorry I am to think that their Conduct has been so diametrically Opposite to that Justice and Humanity which heretofore distinguished their Predeceſsors in Aſsembly and which yet distinguish the Sober and better Part of the Inhabitants of this Province. Will not the perusal of such virulent and Malignant Papers induce the World to think that Pennsylvania is no Longer the Land of Brotherly Love, Forbearance and meekneſs, but of the most bitter Persecution and severe Calumny; For my Part I doubt not of being able to justify my Conduct to your Honour and the World; and while that is the Case I am little Solicitous about the Censure of an Aſsembly whose particular Talent

and

Characteristics have been Slander and Obloquy, And it is a favourable Circumstance for me that in the Same Gazette, that has convey'd to the Publick their unjust attack upon my Character they have exhibited a Message to your Honour, which will be a standing Monument of Scurrility and abuse seldom equalled in a civilized Country. And I had no Reason to Expect that any greater regard would be shewn to me on falling under their Displeasure, than they have already shewn to your Honour and your Worthy Predecessors to all the Members of your Council without Exception, and to some others of the Fairest and best Characters in the Province, who have been Loaded from time to Time with the severest Reproaches that Malice could invent or bestow, not even refraining to brand them with the Names of Tyrants and Oppressors &c., as it is well Known both here and abroad, After such Considerations as these I am so far from thinking it my Misfortune to have been mark'd out as an object of their Resentment, tho were I so vain as to desire my Name should be transmitted to Posterity, I think it could not be done in a Manner more advantageous to my Character, than in the Proceedings of the Late Assembly; provided it appeared that I had bore my Constant Testimony against them and that they had spoke ill and not well of me.

I shall not Trouble your Honour any further on this Subject at present, hoping what I have said will be Sufficient to shew to your Honour the Spirit by which my Accusers have been Actuated and to prevent the Consequences which they might have intended by their Misrepresentations of me.

October 19th. 1757.

I am Your Honours most Obedient
Most Humble Servant
William Moore

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, October the 19th, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The Minutes of the preceding Councils were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that at noon, A Bill Entituled "an Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, for supplying the Indians, Friends and Allies of Great Brittain, with Goods at more easy Rates, and for restoring and confirming the Peace of Friendship heretofore subsisting between this Province and the Indians inhabiting the Northern and Western Frontiers thereof," was presented to his Honour for his concurrence, with a verbal Message, in Writing, by Mr. Plumsted and Mr. Walker, which follows in these Words, viz^{t}:

"The House taking into their Consideration your Message, of the Seventeenth Instant, and conceiving the Establishment and regulation of the Indian Trade to be at present a Matter of the Last importance to the Welfare of this Province, and to his Majesty's American Interest in General, have prepared a Bill for that Purpose; and now present it to your Honour for your Assent.

"The House apprehends there can be no use in Offering Arguments to prevail on the Governor to pass a Bill so indispensibly necessary for his Majesty's Service, and the Defence of this Colony, especially as the Governor's Solemn Engagements, and the Publick Faith, are staked for the performance of those things, for which the Bill is immediately calculated.

"They were induced to prefer this Bill to the other Matters recommended in your Message, by an information they have received, that the Natives have frequently come down to Fort Augusta with their Peltry, under an expectation of being supplied with Goods, agreeable to the Governor's Engagements with them, and have returned much dissatisfied at the Disappointment.

"Therefore, as the Postponing of this necessary Bill may be attended with a total Alienation of the Indians from the British Interest, and Consequently, not only affect this, but all the other Colonies, they entreat the Governor to take it into his serious Consideration, and give it Dispatch, before he proceeds to the Business of his other Government."

Mr. Plumsted read the Message, and then said, they had it further in charge, from the House, to acquaint the Governor, that the House inclined to adjourn to the First-Monday in January, thinking the Business of the Lower Government would detain the Governor a long while at Newcastle. The Governor expressed a good deal of Surprise, that the House could think of making so long an Adjournment, or indeed of adjourning at all, having so many things of Moment to consider, and desired the House would proceed, immediately, to prepare the necessary Bills, that they might be ready to be laid before him on his Return; which he expected would be in ten Days, or a Fortnight. As to the Indian Trade Bill, his Honour said he would consider it, and give the House an Answer, his soon as possible.

"The Bill was then read, and being found to be the same with the one lately rejected, it was unanimously concluded, that the same Amendments should be made to it, except that as John Hughs, James Wright, William Calendar, Evan Morgan, William Fisher, John Meas, and Samuel Wharton, were nominated Commissioners in the Bill, the first and last should be struck out, and instead of its being in Force for Three Years, it should be amended to be in Force only for one Year. The Amendments were accordingly drawn up in Council, and the Governor advised if the House wou'd not agree to them, not to pass the Bill. A Message was likewise drawn in answer to the one delivered by the Two Members, and the Secretary ordered to carry it to the House, with the following Amendments to the Indian Trade Bill:

Amendments to the Bill entituled "An Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade," &c.

"1st. Pa. 2, Ant. Pen. Line. Dele the Words [John Hughes].

"2d. Pa. 2, Pen. Line. After the Word [Fisher] insert the Word [and].

"3d. Pa. 2, Pen. Line. Dele the Words [and Samuel Wharton].

"4th. Pa. 3, Line 5. Dele the Words [once in every Year] and instead thereof insert the Words [at the Expiration of this Act].

"5th. Pa. 3, Lines 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. Dele Lines [9, 10, 11, 12, 13] and insert [and that during the Continuance of this Act, as often as there shall be Occasion, one or more suitable Person or Persons shall be recommended by the said Commissioners for Indians' Affairs to the Governor, or Commander-in-chief of this Province, who, if approved of by him, shall be commissionated as Agent or Agents, to carry on the Trade with the Indians, and shall reside in such Place or Places, as he or they shall be ordered and directed by the said Governor and the said Commissioners for Indian Affairs who shall].

"6th. Pa. 3, Line 22. After the Word [the] add as follows: [Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province for the Time being, by and with the Approbation of a Majority of the].

"7th. Pa. 3, Line 29. Dele the Words [or in such other Place as they shall think proper within this Province].

"8th. Pa. 4, Lines 10, 11. Dele the Words [recommended to the Governor by the said Commissioners, for his Approbation] and instead thereof insert as follows, to wit: [appointed and commissionated for that Purpose by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province].

9th. Pa. 4, L. 14. Dele the Words [they and each of them].

10th. Pa. 5, L. 1, 2. Dele the Words [said Commissioners for Indian Affairs with the Assent of the Governor] and insert the Words [Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with a Majority of the said Commissioners].

"11th. Pa. 5, L. 16. After the Word [the] add as follows: [Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province for the Time being, with a Majority of the].

"12th. Pa. 6, L. 1, 2. Dele the Words [said Commissioners for Indian Affairs] and instead thereof insert [Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this Province for the Time being, by and with the approbation of a Majority of the said Commissioners, or the Survivors of them.

"13th. Pa. 6, L. 4. After the Word [the] add [Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this Province for the Time being, by and with the Approbation of a Majority of the].

"14th. Pa. 6, last Word 10th Line. After the Word [the] add [Governor or Commander-in-Chief, with a Majority of the].

"15th. Pa. 6, L. 14. Dele the Words [at least once a year] and instead thereof insert [at the expiration of this Act].

"16th. Pa. 6, L. 14, 15. Dele the Words [yearly or oftener, if required].

"17th. Pa. 6, L. 28. Dele the Words [by them].

"18th. Pa. 6, L. 29, 30. Dele the Words [as they with the Approbation of the Governor] and instead thereof insert [in such manner as the Governor, by and with the Approbation of a Majority of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs].

"19th. Pa. 8, L. 2. After the Words [Affairs] add [to be disposed of in manner].

"20th. Pa. 8, L. 4, 5. Dele the Words [And to be disposed of by them in Manner aforesaid].

"21st. Same Page. Dele the Lines [18, 19, 20] as useless, being included in the Second Amendment.

"22d. Pa. 8, L. Pen. Instead of the Words [Three Years] say [One Year]."

The Governor received the following Intelligence last night from Governor Delancey, which was read, order'd to be entered, and sent to the House with the Message and Amendments:

"NEW YORK, 17th October, 1757.

"Sir:

"I had a Letter from Sir William Johnson, of the 14th Instant, acquainting me that a Number of Seneca Warriors were gone out with a Design to join the Delawares or River Indians and fall on the Southern Provinces, Minisink and Esopus. This intelligence he received from a Seneca Indian he sent out into that Country. I thought it necessary to give you Notice of this, and am,

"Sir, Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

"JAMES DELANCEY."

"NEW YORK, 20th October, 1757.

"Sir:

"The following is a Copy of a Letter from the Onohaghguaga Sachems to Sir William Johnson, of the 5th Instant, which I yesterday received from General Abercrombie. The Indians have already begun on our Western Frontiers, For besides the affair of

Carr on the 12th, they attacked the House of Sase, the South-west part of Rochester, Killed his Daughter and Two Men who were posted thejr as Scouts.

"I am, Sir, Your Most Obedient humble Servant,

"JAMES DELANCY."

"ONOHAGHGUAGA, October 5th, 1757.

"Brother:

"These are to inform you that about Three Days ago we had News of a Company of about Thirty Men being at Cheningo going to War against our brethren, the English. We immediately sent Two of our Men to Stop them, but in Spight of all that we and our brethren, the Nanticokes, could do, they marched a long untill we met them a Second Time, where, after a Long Council, they all turned Back but nine, who were all Cayugas, who are gone along, but to what place they are designed we know not. 'Tis two Days now since they passed by; they say they had thoughts of going to Esopus, but did not certainly know, untill they meet at a Place on Delaware River, about 20 Miles from hence, where we Suppose a Number of Delawares will join them. Now we beg of you to be Strong, Brother, and not Keep this News private, but to give Notice to all the Towns round about there, for it is certainly true, for we saw them with our own Eyes. They also inform us that there is an other great Compay not far from Tiaoga coming the same Way, mixt with French, and will be here in a few Days. Now, we being altogether, send you our Love and Service, hoping they will find you well and in Peace, as we are at present. In great haste, from your Brethren,

"THE CHIEFS OF ONOHAGHGUAGA."

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"My Message of the Seventeenth fully shews my opinion of the necessity of a Good Law to regulate the Indian Trade within this Province, but as I am a Branch of the Legislature, neither that Necessity, nor the publick Faith pledged to the Indians on presumption of a proper Bill being offered, can justify me in passing one that appears inadequate to the Good Ends proposed, or that deprives the Government of having a due share in the Management of an affair wherein his Majesty's Interest is so intimately concerned; I took in Consideration the Bill, entituled an Act for Preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade as soon as I received it, and now return it to you with such Amendments thereto as appear to me both just and reasonable, in which I hope I shall have your Concurrence, Though I intended to set out for New Castle this Morning early, to meet the Assembly of my other Government; I have this Bill so much at Heart, that I have delayed my journey till the Afternoon, before which, I hope, I shall Know the Result of your Determinations upon the Amendments proposed.

"I now lay before you a Letter I received Last Night from the Governor of New York, with intelligence that a Number of Seneca Warriors are gone to join the Delawares, or River Indians, and fall on the Southern Provinces, Minisink and Esopus. This, among other Reasons induces me again to press you to proceed on the Several important Matters recommended to you in my Last Message, without Loss of Time.

"I hope my Journey to New Castle will not Occasion you to adjourn over to a further Day, as I am persuaded I shall not be detained there above a Fortnight at most, against which Time you may prepare such Bills as were recommended to you.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"October 20th, 1757."

William Moore, Esquire, Judge of the Common Pleas and one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester, presented the following Address to the Governor whilst the Council was sitting; it was read and ordered to be entered:

"*To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"*The Humble Address of William Moore, One of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester:*

"May it please your Honour:

"*Whereas*, the Late Assembly of this Province, upon a Number of groundless and scandalous Petitions, most shamefully procured against me by one or more of their own Members, from sundry Persons of mean and infamous Characters, did, on the Twenty-Eighth of September last, present to your Honour and order to be published in the Common Gazette, a most virulent and scandalous Address, charging me in the bitterest Terms, with divers Misdemeanors and corrupt Practices in my Office without exhibiting any other Proof thereof than their own unjust Allegations, founded on the Evidence of the said Petitioners, procured as above, and taken ex parte before themselves, who were invested with no legal Capacity nor Authority for so doing. *And Whereas*, at the same time that the aforesaid late Assembly presented and published such heavy Charges against me, they did most unjustly suppress and keep back from your Honour and the World, my memorial delivered to them in my own Defence Six Days before the presenting or publishing their aforesaid Address, endeavouring as far as in their Power to influence your Honour against me by a partial Representation of my Case and to make the World condemn me unheard, as they themselves have in Effect done, thereby acting a part unworthy of any Publick Body, except the most oppressive; Wherefore, for your Honour's Satisfaction, and in Justice to my own Reputation, least the aforesaid Address should fall into the Hands of any Persons who may not Know the Character of the late Assembly, nor the particular Motives of their Rancour against me, I beg leave to make some further Remarks to y^r. Honour, and Hope to be indulged therein with all that Justice, Candor, and Patience, which are due to one to is pleading his Cause against the severest and most grievous Accusations, and in points the most nearly affecting his Character and Interest.

"1st. It appears from the minutes of Assembly, November, 1755, Page 54, that the Country being then in the utmost Confusion and Distress, and the Savage Knife of the Enemy hourly plunged in the Breast of some of the miserable Frontier Inhabitants, I joined with many others (who were too deeply effected with the sufferings of their Bleeding Fellow Subjects to be silent) in representing to the assembly the ill Effects of the Deputies in which they were then engaged; the alarming Situation of the Country thro' the want of a Militia Law, and the Terrible Destruction made on our Frontiers on that account; beseeching the Assembly, at the same time, that if their Consciences tied them up from doing their Duty in points of such high Consequence to the preservation of the Lives and Properties of People committed to their protection, to resign their Seats to others.

"That I not only signed such a Petition as this in Conjunction with Thirty-five of my Neighbors, dated the 5th November, 1755 (as is set forth in the aforesaid minutes), but also drew up the same with my own hand. I readily own and think I should not have been acquitted in my own Conscience, if I had neglected such an Act of Duty to my Distressed and suffering Country at that Time. From the delivering the aforesaid Petition, I may justly date the commencement of the Virulence of the party against me. To the same cause is to be attributed all the Petitions procured against me by one of Members, or rather Fools of the Late Assembly, thro' the most unjustifiable Practices, many of them at a Tavern, and at a Time when the Petitioners were rendered incapable of reading and knowing What they signed; and by the Same Methods, might have been made to sign Petitions against their nearest and most innocent Relations.

"2nd. As to the Address itself, it appears to agree well enough with the Motives of its auth^rs. and abetters; It is, from beginning to end, one Continued String of the Severest Calumny and most rancarous Epethets conceived in all the Terms of Malice and Party rage, exaggerated and heaped one upon another in the most lavish manner.

"3rd. It asserts evident Falsehood, in saying that I refused to obey a Summons from the House to answer to the Charges against me. For, in the first place, I never had any Summons, but a private Notification from the Clerk, acquainting me of the Day fixed for hearing the Evidence against me. In the Second Place, I did appear before the House, and delivered to them my Reasons for declining to be tried before them, where my Cause could not be Cognizable, as they had it not in their Power finally to acquit or Condemn me. The Trial by Juries, and a Judgment by our Peers, (and not by the Parties against us), I take to be one of the greatest Privileges of an Englishman; which if I had submitted to give up in my Case, by agreeing to be tried by a House of Assembly, and even by my Accusers themselves, I ought not only to have been deemed void of all Reason, and unworthy of the Commission I have the Honour to bear, but my Name would also have deserved to be had in Reproach among all Freemen; and a House of Representatives, who should be the Guardians of Liberty, ought to have been the Last Persons to Propose such an infringement of the Rights of a British Subject. By these Considerations, founded on the Principles of Freedom and a Love of our excellent Constitution, my Conduct was actuated, tho' it would otherwise have been much more agreable to me to have confronted those Slanderers of my Character, and vindicated myself as I am desirous of doing before your Honour, or any impracticable and Legal Judicature.

"4th. The last thing I would observe with regard to the Conduct of the Late Assembly in my case is, that it must be an Inlet and Encouragement to much False Swearing, if the Evidence of such Partial and Corrupt Witnesses is taken in their own Cause, *Coran non Judice*, where they are not punishable by Law for perjury. For in such Cases, when Persons have not been procured to assert Facts by way of Petition, and are then brought before a Publick Body in Support of them, The Transition from asserting to Swearing will be no Difficult one among Them.

"Upon the whole, then, it may be submitted whether the Character drawn of me by the Late Assembly, does not agree perfectly well with their own Conduct, Viz^{t}:—That regardless of the impartial of just Discharge of their Duty, and Wickedly through an avaricious Disposition (to usurp Powers that do not belong to them), and designedly to oppress and distress me; they have misbehaved themselves greatly in their said Office, by taking Wages of the Publick under Color of their said Office, where no Services have or could be done to the Publick, and by encouraging the bringing a Number of Petty Petitions before them, by corrupt and wicked Practices, in order to gratify their Party Rancour. It may also be submitted, whether it would not have redounded more to their Credit if, instead of making use of their Power to sit as the Persecutors of those who have opposed their unjustifiable Measures, they had employed their Time, and the Publick Money, to better Purposes, by taking Pity on the Sufferings of their Distressed Constituents, and Putting their Country in a Posture of Defence. Had they done so, perhaps it might have saved the shedding of much innocent Blood, and prevented much Strife and Contention among Neighbours.

"The treatment I have received in having my name branded in the publick Gazettas, before I had time to be heard by your Honour, or tried by my Peers, will, I hope, Justify the Freedom I have used with my Opponents on this Occasion; sorry I am to think that their Conduct has been so diametrically Opposite to that Justice and Humanity which heretofore distinguished their Predecessors in assembly, and which yet distinguish the Sober and better Part of the Inhabitants of this Province. Will not the perusal of such virulent and malignant Papers induce the World to think that Pennsylvania is no longer the Land of Brotherly Love, Forbearance, and meekness, but of the most bitter Persecution and severe Calumny. For my Part, I doubt not of being able to Justify my Conduct to your Honour and the World; and while that is the Case, I am little Solicitous about the Censure of an Assembly whose particular Talent and Characteristic have been Slander and Obloquy. And it is a favourable Circumstance for me that in the Same Gazette that had convey'd to the Publick their unjust attack upon my Character, they have exhibited a Message to your Honour which will be a standing monument of Scurrility and abuse seldom equalled in a Civilized Country; And I had no Reason to Expect that any greater regard would be shown to me in falling under their Displeasure than they have already shewn to your Honour and your Worthy Predecessors, to all the Members of your Council without exception, and to some others of the Fairest and best Characters in the Province, who have been loaded from Time to Time with the severest Reproaches that Malice could invent or bestow; not even refraining to brand them with the Names of Tyrants and Oppressors, &ca. as it is well Known both here and abroad. After such Considerations as these I am so far from thinking it my Misfortune to have been mark'd out as an object of their Resentment, that were I so vain as to desire my name should be transmitted to Posterity, I think it could not be done in a manner more advantageous to my Character than in the Proceedings of the Late Assembly, providid it appeared that I had bore my Constant Testimony against them, and that they spoke ill and not well of me.

"I shall not trouble your Honour any further on this Subject at present, hoping what I have said will be sufficient to shew to your Honour the Spirit by which my Accusers have been actuated, and to prevent the Consequences which they might have intended by their Misrepresentations of me.

"I am your Honour's most Obedient, most Humble Servant,

"WILLIAM MOORE.

"October 19th, 1757."

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MEMORANDUM.

On the 20th October the House sent to the Governor a Paper of Amendments admitted, but none of the essential Amendments being agreed to, the Governor returned the Bill in the Afternoon by the Secretary, with a Negative, in these Words:

"The Governor returns the Indian Trade Bill with a verbal Message by me, that he adhered to all his Amendments; otherwise, he should give up the essential Rights of Government, which he did not chuse to do."

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MEMORANDUM.

The next morning the Governor went to Newcastle, and the House sat till Saturday, and then adjourned to the Second Day of January next.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 25th November, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Connestogoe Indians.

Jo. Hays, Chief, and Two more.

Thomas McKee.

Delaware George.

The Governor acquainted Delaware George that he had received his Messages with the Two Strings of Wampum—one in behalf of the Three Mohock Girls, who petitioned to be sent to Sir William Johnson, and the other in behalf of himself and his Wife for Cloathes, &ca. and had recommended his Requests to the Commissioners. Then Jo. Hays, in behalf of the Connestogoe Indians, requested they might receive Provisions and Cloathes as they had done before, and one of them complained that he had never been paid for an Horse which he lent John Shick Calamy and his Sister, and which had never been returned to him. The Governor promised to recommend his Requests to the Commissioners, and accordingly wrote a Letter to them, which was to be delivered the next Day.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 27th November, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Benjamin Shoemaker,
Richard Peters,
Lynford Lardner,
John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Councils were read and approved.

The Members of Council having enquired into the Characters of the several Persons recommended to be put into the Commission of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia, the List was settled as follows, and a Commission ordered to issue:

"*The Members of Council.*

"William Coleman,
"Joshua Maddox,
"Septimus Robinson,
"John Potts,
"Rowland Evans,
"William Plumsted,
"Henry Pawling,
"Samuel Ashmead,
John Jones,
William Peters,
Attwood Shute,
Alexander Stedman,
Samuel Mifflin,
Jacob Duchee,
Isaac Jones,
Evan Thomas,
John Roberts,
Archibald McClean,
Enoch Davis,
William Dewees,
John Koplin,
George Evans,
Isaac Asheton."

It was recommended to the Members of Council to consider the Commission of the Peace for Northampton, Lancaster, and Berks Counties; and the following Persons were approved of for the County of Northampton:

"William Plumstead,
"Thomas Craig,
"Hugh Wilson,
"James Martin,
Timothy Horsfield,
Peter Traxler,
Aaron Dupui,
William Parsons,
Lewis Klotz,
George Rex,
Thomas Armstrong,
Conrad Hess."

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday 30th: August 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant-Governor.

Robert Strettell   Benjamin Shoemaker } Esquires
Richard Peters   John Mifflin

Teedyuscung the Delaware King
Samuel Evans, a Delaware.

Yesterday the Governor was favoured with a Visit from Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, and being told he had something of Importance to communicate, the Council was summoned, and Teedyuscung being sent for he delivered himself as follows.

Brother,

In my Return to Diahogo about Twenty Miles above Wyomink, I met three Indian Men and a Boy about Sixteen Years of Age, who told me they had a Message for me from Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond Two of the principal Men of the Ohio Indians, and having with me the Indians who were at Easton we stopped to hear the News, which I shall communicate to the Governor as it was delivered to me by the Messengers. Taking a String of Wampum they said, Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond let Teedyuscung know, that they are sorry for having struck their Brethren the English: when they look at their Bodies they see them poor; they can give no other Reason why they struck their Brethren the English than that they were deluded by the French, and are very sorry for it.

Teedyuscung You have been a whole Year in Treaty with the English; we have a Mind to know what You have done: we will do what you shall speak to us.

Gave a String.

The Two Chiefs by a Belt said further.

Teedyuscung, we have heard of the good Work of Peace you have made with our Brethren the English, and that you intend to hold it fast. We will not lift up our Hatchet to break that good Work you have been transacting.

Gave a Belt.

To

ese. Meſsages which were delivered to me in Council with wanese, Mohickons, Unamies and Munsies I made Answer. rothers Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond I am glad he Words You have spoke by your Meſsengers, I receive them Heart, and so do the Mohickons, Shawanese and Unamies e glad to hear your Meſsage.

ake you my Grand Children by the Hand; I take your Men by the Hand; I take the Hatchet out of all your and lay it upon the Ground, and do you observe to do so. ou live near the French, they are to know nothing of what n. I blindfold your Eyes. I stop your Ears that you may he French know any thing of what paſses between us.

eing asked if the Munsies or Minisink Indians did not the Answer, he said they did not. Being likewise asked who amies were, he said they were a distinct Tribe of Delaware s and that Monnipus was formerly the King of that Tribe.

eedyuscung then proceeded to acquaint the Governor, that his Son Amos and another Delaware Indian back with Meſsengers. With them he sent the Peace Belt given the Governor at Easton and a Meſsage to Menatochyand towatquelemond. You see here this Belt. It tells you eace is concluded. With one Hand I take Hold of the t, the Five Nations take hold of the Governor likewise. my other Hand I will take hold of You and bring ether. I would have You come down to me, and then ll hear more Words from me. But I must now tell t I shall take the Hatchet that lies on the Ground ff the Ground and put it into your Hands with the ned to the French. You must come to me and I will ou to your Brethren the English. We will go down r to Philadelphia, and there we will hold a Treaty e Governor.

fter a Pause, Teedyuscung told the Governor, that Pach: the Shawanese King, Abraham, the Mohickon Chief, mes Davis, One of the Unamies, when it was agreed that d go to Philadelphia to let the Governor know the good had received, spoke these Words to me, Teedyuscung, You must go soon to Wyomink; You must go and live there, and We three Nations will soon come to You. Be sure let the Governor know this, and desire them to build a little Fort at Wyomink for the Safety of our Wives and Children.

Teedyuscung, on rising to go away, said, he had lost two Horses, one at Fort Allen and the other at Bethlehem; and that one of them cost Twelve Pounds.

Memorandum.

The Governor laid the above Minutes before the Aſsembly, and Teedyuscung visited him several Times before they gave their Answer; in which Visits he demanded the Indian Deeds of Release in 1718, and in a very haughty Manner asked why the Treaty was not printed? When told that Mr. Croghan desired it might not be printed before he went with it to Sir William Johnson, he fell into a violent Paſsion, called Croghan a great Rogue, and said he would have nothing to do with him nor Johnson neither. That the Governor told him when he first saw him at Easton, he would look into his Complaints and redreſs them; and from him only he expected Redreſs. If he had it not, he would return in the Spring and go to England to King George. This he mentioned again at parting.

The Governors Answer to Teedyuscung.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I am always glad to see You and particularly so at this Time. I return You Thanks for the Trouble You have taken in bringing to us the good News you received in your Return home.

Brother,

The Meſsages sent by Menatochyand and Netowatquelemond give me much Satisfaction; I am pleased with your Answer to them and Conduct upon the Occasion.

As they so frankly acknowledge that they were deluded by the French, and desire to be forgiven for what is past, and You have

llicited me on their Behalf, I desire you to tell them that I
ll disposed to receive your Sollicitations in their Favour and
them and their Friends. Encourage them and all others
tie to desist from warring against the English; invite them
you to Diahogo and join with you in the good Work
so succeſsfully accomplished. Aſsure them that under
itance, the Road is open for them to this Government, and
me with good Dispositions, they shall have Protection
nd Reception.

This String and Belt which I join to those
You have brought confirm my Words.

ther,

ave communicated all you have said to me to my Aſsembly
e fortunately sitting. And as they have promised to
me to send and employ proper Persons forthwith to build
r your Protection and some Houses to live in, I now tell
t this shall be done with all the Dispatch poſsible.
ive you now the Deed You have asked me for, tho' I have
given one to Mr. Croghan for your Use.
he Treaty shall be published with all convenient Speed.

ptember 1757.

A true Copy
Richard Peters
Secretary

Copy
Indian Minute of Council
30th Augt. 1757 & Governor
Denny's answer to Teedyuscung
of 5th: September 1757.
Received with Govr Denny's letter of
Novr 10th 1757

A SUMMARY NARRATIVE

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE ONEIDA INDIANS (LIVING AT THE UPPER TOWN) PREVIOUS TO THE ATTACK OF THE FRENCH AND THEIR INDIANS UPON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE GERMAN FLATS IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK, IN NOVEMBER, 1757.[1]

A few days after this Massacre and desolation had been perpetrated, Sir William Johnson despatched Geo. Croghan, Esq; Deputy-agent, with M^{r} Montour, the Indian interpreter, to the German Flats, where he understood several of the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians were assembled, in order to call upon those Indians to Explain themselves why they had not given more timely notice to the Germans of the designs and approach of the Enemy; it having been reported, that no intelligence had been given by the Indians, until the same morning the attack was made; and as these Indians might naturally be supposed, from their situation and other circumstances, to have had earlier knowledge of the Enemy's design and march.

Before M^{r} Croghan could get up to the German Flats, the aforesaid Indians were on their road homewards, but he was informed the Chief Sachem of the Upper Oneida Town, with a Tuscarora Sachem and another Oneida Indian, were still about four miles from Fort Harkeman: upon which he sent a messenger to acquaint them, that he was at the said fort.

The aforesaid Indians returned, and on the 30th of November at Fort Harkeman, *Conaghquieson*, the Chief Oneida Sachem, made the following speech to M^{r} Croghan, having first called in one Rudolph Shumaker, Hanjost Harkman, and several other Germans, who understood the Indian language, and desired them to sit down and hear what he was going to say.

Conaghquieson then proceeded and said:

'*Brother*,

'I can't help telling you that we were very much surprised to hear that our brethren the English suspect and charge us with not giving them timely notice of the designs of the French, as it is well known we have not neglected to give them every piece of intelligence that came to our knowledge.

'*Brother*,

'About fifteen days before the affair happened, we sent the Germans word, that some Swegatchi Indians told us, the French were determined to destroy the German Flats, and desired them to be on their guard. About six days after that we had a further account from Swegatchi, that the French were preparing to march.

'I then came down to the German Flats, and in a meeting with the Germans, told them what we had heard, and desired them to collect themselves together in a body, at their fort,* and secure their women, children, and effects, and make the best defence they could; and at the same time told them to write what I had said to our brother Warraghiyagey (meaning Sir William Johnson†) but they paid not the least regard to what I told them; and laughed at me, slapping their hands on their buttocks, saying they did not value the Enemy: Upon which I returned home and sent one of our people to the Lake, (meaning the Oneida Lake) to find out whether the Enemy were coming or not; after he had staid there two days, the Enemy arrived at the Carrying-Place, and sent word to the Castle at the Lake, that they were there; and told them what they were going to do; but charged them not to let us at the Uper Castle know anything of their design. As soon as the man I sent

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[1] Lyman C. Draper, Esq., of Phila., has had the politeness to communicate this "Narrative."

* A Stockaded Work round the church, and a block-house, with a ditch, and a parapet pallisadoed, thrown up by Sir William Johnson a year ago, upon an alarm then given.

† They never sent this intelligence to Sir William.

there heard this, he came on to us with the account that night; and as soon as we received it we sent a belt of Wampum to confirm the truth thereof, to the Flats, which came here the day before the Enemy made their attack; but the people would not give credit to the account even then, or they might have saved their lives.* This is the truth, and those Germans here present know it to be so.'

The aforesaid Germans did acknowledge it to be so; and that they had such intelligence.

George Croghan.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ALBANY,

DATED THE 13th INSTANT, BEING A RELATION OF THE MURDER COMMITTED AT THE GERMAN FLATTS, NEAR FORT HERCHAMER, BY 80 INDIANS AND 4 FRENCHMEN.

[N. Y. Mercury, May 22, 1758.]

About 12 o'Clock, on Monday the 30th of April last an Oneida Indian acquainted Captain Herchamer that a Party of 80 Indians and four Frenchmen, were nigh his fort, and would certainly come down and attack the settlements that Day, and advised Capt Harchamer to go into the Fort and take as many of the Inhabitants with him, as he could collect. About 3 o'Clock, most Part of the Inhabitants, having Notice from Capt Herchamer, left their Houses and assembled at the Fort; four Families, that fled from Henderson's Purchase in the Spring for fear of the Enemy, could not get in, and had in their Houses two Indian Traders, of the name of Clock, and six Waggoners that were carrying Capt. Gage's Baggage to the Fort. At 4 o'Clock, all of a sudden, the Houses were attacked and the Waggoners being surprized, run up stairs, the better to defend themselves. The Indians immediately rushed into the House, and killed and scalped all that were below; some of the Indians attempted the stairs, but they were knocked down by the Waggoners; they then fired up thro' the Loft, and soon were joined by more Indians who fired many shot quite thro' the House, and proposed to set it on fire, which intimidated John Ehel, a Waggoner, to such a Degree, that he leap'd out at a window, thinking to make his Escape, but was soon killed; the other five defended themselves with great Intrepidity, having killed one Indian, until they were relieved by a Party of Rangers, who came to their assistance, and after exchanging a few Shot the Indians fled, seeing our People have the advantage of a Log Fence. . . . Capt. Herchamer says he saw four or five of the Indians drop, but were carried off.—In the above affair, 33 of the Inhabitants were killed, & Lieut. Hair, of the Rangers, received a slight Wound in the Breast. . . . Next day some Oneidas came down to Trade, and met the Enemy going off, who told them they had 6 of their Company killed, and 9 Wounded.—Next Morning a Woman came into the Fort that had been scalped, besides having her Nose almost cut off, with a Wound in her Breast, and another in her side. She is likely to recover, related all that happened till she was scalped, and says there was Onondado Indians amongst them.

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* The Indians who brought this belt of Wampum finding the Germans still incredulous, the next morning, just before the attack began, laid hold on the German Minister, and in a manner forced him over to the other side of the river; by which means he and some who followed him escaped the fate of their brethren.

No. 1757

To all persons whom these presents may concern, Thomas
Penn & Richard Penn, true & absolute proprietarys of the
Provinces of Pensilvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent &
Sussex on Delaware, Send Greeting. Whereas in the Month
1754. July 6. of July 1754, after a fair, open & publick Treaty, then held, at
the City of Albany, in the province of New York, between
certain Sachems or Chiefs of the ~~Oneyda Nation~~, Mohock
Nation, the Oneyda Nation, the Onondago Nation, the Cayuga
Nation, the Seneca Nation, & the Tuscarora Nation, & the
Agents of the s^d Proprietaries, The s^d Severall ~~Six~~ Sachems
or Chiefs, ~~Did~~ by their Deed, publickly executed, in consid^r
of 400^l New York mony, then actually payd to them, Did,
for & on behalf of themselves, & all the Six Nations afores^d,
& every of them, sell & convey, unto the s^d proprietarys, All
the Lands, lying within the s^d province of Pensilv^a, bounded
& limited as follows, namely, Beginning at the Kittockteny
or blue Hills, on the West Bank of Susquehannah River, &
thence, by the s^d River, to a Mile above the Mouth of a certain
Creek, called Ka ya rondinhagh, Thence, North West & by
West, as farr as the s^d province of Pensilv^a extends, to its
western Line or Boundary, Thence, along the s^d Western
Line, to the South Line or Boundary of the s^d Province, Thence,
by the s^d South Line or Boundary, to the South end of the s^d
~~Kittockteny~~ Hills, Thence, by the South side of the s^d Hills,
along the s^d Hills, to the place of Beginning, Together with
All the Rivers, Creeks, Islands, Ways, Waters, water courses, Woods,
Underwoods, Timbers & Trees, Mountains, Hills, Mines, Valleys,
Minerals, Quarrys, Rights, priviledges, Hered^{ts} & appurt^s, whatsoev^r,
thereunto belonging, And All the Right, Title, Interest, property,
Claim & Demand, whatsoev^r, of the s^d Sachems, or any of them, or
of any person or persons of or belonging to the Six Nations of
Indians afores^d, To hold all the s^d p^{r}mises unto, & to the only

proper use & behoof of the s^d. proprietaries their heirs Succ^rs & assigns for ever, so that neither the s^d. Sachems, nor any other of the six Nations, nor their, or any of their heirs, succ^rs &/or assigns, sh^d. or might, thereafter claim, challenge or demand any right to the p^rmises thereby granted, but, from the same, sh^d be barred for ever, as by the s^d. Deed of Sale & Conveyance duly executed in presence of a great number of witnesses, Indians as well as English, relation being thereunto had, may appear. And whereas altho^ the Consideration mony, which was the real sum agreed for, was then payd, yet the Agents of the s^d. Proprietaries, by an Endorsem^t, written upon the back of the s^d. Deed, did further agree with the s^d Indians, that when ever Lands, over the ~~Apal~~ Apalaccian Hills, should be settled, the Indians, who signed the deed, were to receive a further sum, not exceeding the then present Consideration mony, as by the s^d. Endorsem^t; relation being thereunto had, may appear. ~~And whereas no part whatever of the Lands to the westward of the Allegany Mountains, tho^ included in the s^d. Deed of Sale, & fully payd for, has ever been granted out by us, or any settler suffered to sett down thereon, by any ord^r or permission, or even to the knowledge of the s^d. proprietarys~~ And whereas the p^rsent S^r Will^m Johnson Bar^t, held a Treaty, with some Indians, at , in the year 1755, (the very next year after the s^d Deed of Sale) in y^e Copy of w^ch last men^d Treaty ~~where~~ is ~~which treaty there is mention~~ made as if Complaint was then made to them by one or more of the Indian Sachems, then present, tha[illegible] Gov^n. of Pensilv^a. had bought a whole Tract, & only payd for the half; & they desired S^r W^m Johnson to let their Gov^r know, that they would not part with the Other half, but keep it, & that such things made the Indians constantly uneasy in their minds, &c. In answer to w^ch Complaint, the s^d S^r W^m Johnson told them, that as to the Lands, w^ch y^e propr^rs of Pensilv^a had bought of them, the then last year, it was done in a fair & open maner, with the Consent of the Indians whose body, then present thereat; & he believed, most of the Sachems, then present with ~~him~~ the s^d. S^r W^m Johnson, did agree to, & were present at, that bargain

^ And the s^d. Chiefs did thereby expressly covenant & declare that y^e right to the s^d. Lands, was in them & their Nations, & in no Other Nation, whatsoev^r.

1755.

~~Altho^ in fact, no part how small soever, of y^e Lands over the Apalacian Hills, (tho^ included in y^e s^d. Deed of Sale) has ever been granted out, or much less settled, by any Grant or permission of s^d. proprietaries, or to their knowledge or belief, or by any person whatsoever.~~

And that therefore, for them to want to recall the half of that purchase,
for the whole of which they had given a deed, in so public & solemn
a manner, was, in his opinion, very unreasonable & unjust; & if they
expected Justice to be done them, they ought to be ready to do Justice
themselves, To wit, he added, that he thought they ought, & he
advised them, to stand by the Bargain, & take the rest of the
purchase mony, when they wanted it. And whereas ye sd Sr
1756. Sept. 30. Wm Johnson represented to the Rt Honble the Lords Comrs for Trade
& Plantns (amongst other things) that he was inclined to believe,
tho' the sd purchase was publickly consented to, at Albany, some
of the six nations were disgusted at it, & others repented their
Consenting to it, & that part of them did, underhand, connive at
the disturbance, between the Susquehanna Indians & the Province
of Pensilva, whose raising Forces, & building Forts, on Susque-
-hanna River, tho' it had very plausible pretences, was, at ye
bottom, bad policy, & really intended to secure Lands, wch it
would be more for the true Interest of the Community, to give up, at
least, for the present; And that he conceived, that ye most effectual
method of Restoring Tranquility to that Province, would be, a
voluntary & open surrender of that Deed of sale, to fix with
the Indians, in the best manner they could, the Bounds for their
Settlements, & make them Guarantees to it; To wit, ye sd Sr Wm
Johnson added, that he knew the Land was fairly & publickly
payd for, & that the Indians were unjust & unreasonable, to
recant & keep the mony; but, if the Times, & good policy, required
it, to yield, would be more advantageous than to contest, tho' on
the side of Justice, besides, that it was private property, & ye
genl welfare suffered, by persisting in the Title to it. And
Decr 11. whereas the sd proprietaries represented, amongst other things, to the R. Lords Comrs for Trade &
Plantations, that they shod ever make it their constant rule, to act such
a part as shod be of greatest use to the public, tho' it might be prejudicial
to their private Interest. That they, at that time, thought it very imprudent
to make distant settlements, tho' the Indians were to give their free
consent; but as the Indians, on the contrary, were not well satisfyed
with the sale of those Lands on the Ohio, the Proprietarys were willing

[redacted]

to wave that part of the Treaty, provided it shod. be agreed, that if ever
hereafter, the Descendants of those Indians shod. incline to sell those
Lands, they should be sold only to the sd. proprietaries, And they further
declared that they would give their Directions to their Govr, to appoint
nondago, Sr. Wm. Johnsons proper persons to meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations, to confer freely
ny other place the Indians & settle that matter, in a manner the most conducive to preserve a
agree upon, good understanding between the English & the Indians, without,
on the one hand, being obliged to give up every thing they ask, wch
would make Treatys with them, of no use, but to subject the English
to their Contempt, or on the other, give them full satisfaction, with
respect to their hunting Grounds. And whereas the sd. proprietaries,
pursuant to what they had so proposed to the sd. Lords Comrs. did by their
Letters to their Lieut. Govr. & Secry. in Pensilva. bearing date respectively
the 12th of Feby & the 10th & 11th of March 1757, & by their Letters to
Sr. Wm. Johnston of the 12th of March 1757. & by an Instrument in writing ~~a Letter of Instructions~~
under their hands & seals, dated the same 12th day of March 1757, & generally directed
to Richd. Peters & Conrad Weyser Esqrs, & to any other or others they
might desire to be appointed, for treating with the Six Nations & Delaware,
or any other Nation of Indians, under the protection of Sr. Wm. Johnson, at
Mount Johnson, or wherever he shod. appoint, ~~way full & explicite~~
~~Ordrs & Instructions~~ thereby directing their sd. Lieut Govr to issue a Commission,
under ye Great Seal, as usual on such occasions, to the persons who were to ~~sho~~ treat with ye Indians,
& containing the sd. proprietarys explicite Ordrs & Instructions to such Comrs, to wave that
part of the before mentd. purchase, with regards to Lands on the River
Ohio, provided it shod. be agreed that if ever, hereafter, the descendts of
those Indians should incline to sell those Lands, they shod. be sold,
only, to the sd. proprietarys, & their Representatives; And such
Comrs. were, by the sd. Instrns to them, authorised & directed to enter
into Treaty with the Six Nations, for that purpose, and to consent,
that ~~for~~ the sd. proprietarys, ~~that they~~ shod. not claim, by virtue of the
aforementd. purchase, any Land, to the Northward or Westward of the
Allegany Hills, provided the Indians engaged, on their parts, that they
would never grant those Lands, to any other persons, than the Propry of
Pensilva., & also, that they renewed the former General Engagemt, not
to sell, to any other persons, any Land, within what is, by the English,

& sd Comrs were by their Instrus,
accounted the general Bounds of that province; And to take especial Care
that, in the Settlement of this Affair, the Bounds of former Sales were so
explained to the Indians, that they might thoroughly understand &
notwithstanding it was his the desire of ye sd proprietarys that ye Treaty for the purpose afs. sho. be held
near the sd Sr Wm Johnson & in his presence, yet,
acknowledge them. And whereas it may so happen, considering the
present posture of Affairs in America, That it may not be practicable
or convenient
for the sd Sir William Johnson, to meet with the sd Indians, & assist
& be present at the Treaty, intended to be held with them, on this Occasion, and some
other proper & convenient opportunity may offer, at which such intended
Treaty may be carryed on, And whereas it may, by possibility, be
suggested by the Indians, that their deed of Sale conveyed the sd Lands to the sd
proprietarys, & that the ~~power~~, to surrender of any part of the Lands
wch were sold, back again to them, ought to be ~~done~~ made in pursuance of
some Express Authity for so giving, under the hands & Seals of the sd proprietarys,
from the [illegible] Govr. only &
rather than under the Great Seal of the Province, And that it is the and &
full intent of the sd propr.ys, that the sd Treaty sho. be held &
concluded (upon like Terms as herein beforementd) with all convenient
Speed, for the Sake of the public ~~peace~~ tranquility, & that no difficulty, or doubt,
might, or may prevent the Conclusion thereof, but that all Causes, or pretended
Causes, for uneasiness, ~~however unjust or unreasonable~~ with may
remain, upon the minds of the Indians, so as to prevent a perfect
union & friendship between his Majts Subjects & the Indians in
America, ~~but~~ may be wholly removed, notwithstanding the
apparent, & notorious injustice of their Complaint, made to the sd Sr Wm
Johnson as afores.d. Know yee therefore, that, for these Causes,
& from these Motives, herein beforementd only, & from no Other Motive,
nor for any Other Cause whatsoever, They the sd Thos Penn & Richd
Penn, true & absolute proprietaries of the sd province of pensilva. & Countys
of Newcastle Kent & Sussex on Delaware, have constituted, appointed,
authorised & impowered, And by these p'sents Do constitute, appoint,
authorise & impower, Richd Peters, Conrad Weyser &
or any two of them
all of pensilva. Esqrs to be, joyntly, ~~each~~ Joynt Agents, & Attys & Comrs, & each one
of them, singly & seperably, to be the Agent, Atty & Comn, of ye sd Propr.ys,

Th

With full power & Authority to the sd Comrs, or to any two ~~or one~~ of them, to procure
a Meeting & Treaty to be had & begun, in some convenient place, between the Sachems of the sd Six
Nations, & of the Delawares, or any other Nation of Indians claiming
to have had Interest in the Lands within the sd beforemend purchase Deeds, or their
respective Deptys, & the sd Comrs, or Comr, if the same may conveniently ~~they may~~ be, in the presence
of the sd Sr Wm Johnson, or if that cannot conveniently be had, then
altho the sd Sr Wm Johnson shall not happen to be present, ~~with what~~
convenient speed, may reasonably be used; And at such Meeting,
& Treaty, ~~to~~ fully to inform ~~the~~ sd the Indians, in public manner, &
explain to them the Bounds of former Sales, made of Land within the sd
Province of Pensilva, so that they may thoroughly understand, &, ~~if~~
~~possible, be brought to~~ acknowledge, the same; And also, for the sd
Proprietarys, & in their name, & as their Act & Deed, to consent to
surrender, & give back, to the sd Indians, & to execute all necessary Deeds, Surrendrs
~~&~~ Releases & Instrumts, for surrendring & giving back, to the sd Indians,
All such part of the Lands comprised within the sd beforemend Purchase
to the Northward, as is to the Westward, of the Allegheny Hills
Deed of July 1754, in such manner, that the sd Propriets, or their heirs,
Descendts or Assns, shall never claim the Same, or any pt thereof, by
virtue of the sd recited Purchase Deed. Provided always that at such Treaty
the sd Six Nations, & Delaware or other Nations, claiming to have had
Interest in the sd Lands to be surrendred, or their Deptys, do fully & effectually agree, &
~~settle~~ settle & stipulate, the exact & certain bounds of the Lands, included
in the sd beforemend purchase, which are to remain to the sd Proprys,
after such Surrender shall be made, And do also agree, that the sd Lands
so to be surrendred, or any part or parts thereof, if the Indians or their Descendts shall ~~ever be~~
hereafter be inclined to sell the same, shall not be sold, or made over but only to the sd
Proprietarys of Pensilva ~~only~~, & to no other person or persons, whatsoever,
And do also agree to, & renew, & confirm, the former General Engagemt, on the pt of
the Indians, never to sell, to any person or persons, Other than to the Proprys of
Pensilva for the time being, any Land, within what is, by the English,
accounted the genl ~~Limits~~ & Bounds of that province. And with further power, to the sd
Comrs or Comr, so to deal with, & reconcile, ~~them~~ the sd Indians, & to remove all ill
impressions, uneasiness, or misunderstandings (if any) ~~remain~~ wch they remain
under, as that the former Friendship & Union, wch subsisted, between the
Inhabts of Pensilva in particular, & also his Majts Subjects in generall, & the
sd Indians, may be ~~accomplished obtained~~ restored; so that a General &
Happy Peace may be obtained amongst them, in such manner, at such time, &
by such persons, as his Maty shall think fit to direct, in an affaire of such high importance.

6

the sd Proprs hereby Ratifying & confirming, and promising to hold for good, firm, valid & effectual, All that ye sd Comrs hereby appointed, or any two, or one, of them, shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in the Premises, by vertue of these presents.

And Lastly. For adding the greater Authenticity hereto, the sd proprietaries do hereby direct & impower the Honble Wm Denny Esqr the present Lieutenant Govr of the sd province of Pennsa & Countys of New castle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware & the Lieutt Govr of ye sd province & Countys for the time being, & also the present Keeper of the gt seal of the sd province, & his Deptys, & ye Keeper of ye sd gt seal for the time being, & his Deptys, upon the request of any one or more of ye Comrs hereby appted, to cause the Great Seal of the sd province to be hereunto put & affixed; for the doing whereof, these presents shall be unto them & each & every of them, a full & suffnt warrant & authority.

In witness whereof the sd Thos Penn & Richd Penn, propys as aforesd have hereunto sett their hands & seals at Arms this day of November, in the 31st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Geo. the second, by the Grace of God of Gt Brn Fce & Ireld King defender of the Faith & so forth, & in the year of our Lord 1757.

Signed sealed & delivered by the abovenamed
Thos Penn & Rd Penn in ye presence of us

A. comes in at fo. 9. in the Draft.

And whereas at a Treaty lately held at Easton, between the Lieut. Gov.r of Pensilv.a & Teedyuscung the Delaware King, & others of that Nation, altho' neither the Delawares, or any other Nation of Indians had ever, so much as, hinted that they had been induced to commence Hostilitys ag.t Pensilv.a, for revenging any injustice, ~~that~~ which they imagined ~~thought~~ had been done them, yet, after being repeatedly called upon, to give a reason for their Conduct, the s.d Teedyuscung, at length, for y.e very first time, did assert it, in a most untrue & wicked manner, that the present proprietarys had forged a Deed, & made an alteration of the Courses agreed upon, to take their Lands from them; Upon the first Notice of ~~which~~ most false & unjust Aspersion, the s.d proprietarys instantly acquainted ~~applied to~~ y.e s.d Lords Com.rs for Trade & Plant.ns, ~~& acquainted them~~ of the same, & did entreat that they would give ~~Directions to~~ directions to S.r W.m Johnston, at the same time when he ~~shall~~ meet the Six Ind. Nations to settle the matter of the ~~herein~~ before recited purchase Deed & surrender, to examine with the Assistance of the s.d proprietarys Com.rs whom they sho.d appoint, into ~~that matter, &~~ their false assertion & to inform their Lordps of the Result of such Enquiry,

And whereas the s.d proprietarys, who, in all their Transactions with the Indians, have ever acted towards them, not only ~~with~~ with the utmost Justice & Uprightness, but also, with great kindness & humanity, are most grievously injured, in their Characters & Reputations, by a Slander & Aspersion so utterly void & destitute of Truth, as the beforemention.d Assertion, & cannot rest ~~until~~ easy in their minds, until that one be fully & thoroughly enquired into, & cleared up. Therefore ~~Know ye further therefore~~ that the s.d proprietys have ~~hereby further~~ authorised & impowered, ~~And do hereby~~ authorise & impower & direct ~~you~~, their s.d Com.rs herein before named, ~~at such time~~ & either of them, at such meeting with S.r W.m Johnston, as beforemention.d, in case the Chiefs of the Delaware Nation, or of any other Indian Nation claiming to have had any Interest in such Lands, shall be present, to make the most strict & solemn enquiry into that matter, & into the Foundation or pretence for any such Assertion, & to shew forth all the Transactions, any way relating thereto, & to make the s.d S.r W.m Johnston, & also such Indians, thoroughly acquainted of the Several Treatys ~~so~~ had with them, & the Deeds & Courses of the same, ~~that~~ & to require a reasonable satisfaction ~~of them~~ for this most violent injustice, that our Characters may be entirely vindicated ag.t the same.

~~To all persons to whom these presents shall come~~ Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, true & absolute Proprietarys of the Province of Pensilvania & Countys of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware, to all people to whom these presents shall come; ~~send~~ Greeting. Whereas, at a Treaty, lately held, at Easton, between the Lieut.^t Gov.^r of Pensilvania & Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, & Others of that Nation, altho' neither the Delawares, or any Other Nation of Indians, had at any time before, had so much as hinted that they had been induced to commit Hostilitys ag.^st Pensilvania, for revenging any Injustice, wch ~~had been~~ they imagined, had been done to them, but, on the contrary, Shingas, the Delaware King on the River Ohio, & other Chiefs, had, at a Conference, held between M.^r George Croghan & them, so lately, as in Jan.^ry 1754, declared, that they had the Hatchet in their hand, to strike the Enemy, as soon as their Brethren of Pensilv.^a sh.^d come to their Assistance, yet, after being repeatedly called upon, to give a Reason for their different Conduct, the s.^d — Teedyuscung, at length, did, for the very first time, ~~most unjustly~~, assert that the present Proprietarys had forged a Deed, & made an Alteration of the Courses agreed upon, to take their Lands from them; Immediately, upon the first notice of which, most unjust Assertion, the s.^d Proprietarys instantly acquainted the R.^t Hon.^ble the Lords Comm.^rs for Trade & Plant.^ns of the same, & entreated them to desire Sir W.^m Johnson, (at such time when he should meet the six Nations, to settle certain matters with those six Nations,) to examine, with the Assistance of such Comm.^rs as the s.^d Proprietarys sh.^d appoint, into the matter of such false Assertion, & to inform their Lords.^ps of the Result of such Inquiry & Examination. And whereas the s.^d Proprietarys, ~~who have ever acted towards the Indians, in all their transactions with them, not only with the utmost Justice & uprightness, but also with great kindness & humanity~~ are most grievously injured, in their Characters & Reputations, by a Slander, so gross in itself, & so utterly void & destitute of Truth, as the before-mention'd Assertion is, and cannot rest easy, in their minds, until that matter, shall, by some means or other, be thoroughly & fully enquired into; and, the rather, as they have some grounds to believe, that such matter was suggested, & insinuated, to the s.^d Teedyuscung, by ill designing persons, in ord.^r to create some discontent in y.^e Indians, or otherwise, to throw an imputation upon the s.^d Proprietarys of a crime, which they detest & abhor. And whereas the s.^d Proprietarys did appoint certain Persons as their Comm.^rs, to join with, & assist, y.^e s.^d Sir W.^m Johnson, in making such Inquiry & Examination, in case he sh.^d have undertaken y.^e same; but are since informed, that y.^e s.^d Sir W.^m Johnson declines to undertake such Inquiry & Examination, & as well that the Delaware Indians, have declared they are not acquainted with, & are not content to ~~have any Dealings~~ with, the s.^d Sir W.^m Johnson; so that, unless some Other method be found out, the s.^d Aspersion, tho' absolutely false, may remain & continue, & the s.^d Proprietarys may have no Opportunity to vindicate their much injured Reputations,

Wherefore, know yee, That the sd proprietarys have constituted, authorised & appointed, And, by these presents, Do constitute, authorise & appoint, Richard Peters, Willm Logan, Lynford Lardner & Conrad Weyser, of Pensilva, Esqrs; ~~or any three or two of them~~, to be the Agents, Attys & Commissioners of the sd Proprietarys; with full power & authority, to the sd Comrs, either upon Treatys or Conferences to be held, with the sd Delaware Indians, alone, or with the joynt aid, & assistance, of any other fair & impartial persons, who shall appear to them to be proper persons to assist therein, Or in every, or any other manner, that, to them, or any of ye sd Comrs shall appear probable to have the truth fully enquired into & ascertained, To make the most strict, & solemn Enquiry into the Assertion, so made by the sd Teedyuscung, as aforesd; & into the Truth, or Falsehood, of the same ~~such Assertion~~ & into the Motives, & Inducements, which led him, into ye ~~saying~~ uttering such an Assertion, & into the person, or persons, who ~~suggested or spirited~~ advised, or encouraged him up to, the making any such Assertion, & into All things, whatsoever, any way relating thereto; And of the whole thing, to make a true & faithful Report to the sd proprietarys, to be signed, by the sd Commissrs, or any of them, & by the sd Chiefs of ye Delaware Indians, & by such others as shall assist at such Enquiry; And the sd proprietarys do hereby direct their sd Comrs at such Enquiry, to show forth all & every the Treatys, & Proceedings, with the Indians ~~touching the Treatys~~ any way relative to the Treaty, so pretended to have been forged, or the Courses, so pretended to have been altered, & all the Transactions, relating thereto, without any the least Concealment whatsoever; And to make the Chiefs of the Delaware Indians, & all such other persons as shall be present at such Enquiry, perfectly acquainted, with ye sd Treatys, had with ye sd Delaware Indians, & with the Bounds & Courses of ye same; And to require, & receive, from the Chiefs of the sd Delaware Indians, a reasonable Acknowledgmt, of the sd Teedyuscungs Error, & satisfaction, for so violent an injustice, that so, ye sd proprietarys Characters may stand clear & unimpeached, & may be ~~[illegible]~~ entirely vindicated agt the same. And, for adding the greater Authority to these presents, The sd proprietarys do hereby direct & impower the present Lieut Govr of Pensilva, & ye Lieutenant Govr thereof for the time being, & the present Keeper, & the Keeper for the time being, of ye Great Seal of the sd province, & his & their Depy & Depys, & all others whom it may concern, upon the request of any two, or more, of the Comrs hereby appointed, to cause the Great Seal of ye sd province, to be hereunto put & affixed; For the doing whereof these presents shall be unto them & each & every of them, a full & sufficient warrant & authority. **Witness** the Hands, & Seals at Arms, of the sd proprietarys, this eighth day of Decr, in the 31st year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Geo: the 2d, by the Grace of God, of Gt Britn, France & Ireland, King, Defender of ye Faith, & so forth & in ye year of our Lord 1757.

Joyntly, or, in Case of ye death, or absolute disability, of any one, or two, of them, Then by these, or any two, of these four persons,

& And after such Acknowledgment made, to assure the Indians of the proprietarys firm resolution, to live with them, in the most a friendly & Brotherlike manner, And that in case any difference shall arise between them the proprietarys will always be ready to have the same heard & determined, with the most speedy & impartial Justice; And as the Delaware Indians have suggest some dissatisfaction, at a purchase, wch was originally ~~[illegible]~~ made by ye proprietary from their Ancestors, for lands, near the River Delaware, & which has been since confirmed, the sd proprietarys do further authorise & impower their sd Commissioners to enquire into that Complaint also, and to give them full information of every thing relating thereto; And that in case there shall be found any real cause for complaint there, to give the Indians a reasonable satisfaction for ye same; so that all doubts, or pretended causes of difference, may be removed, And that ye proprietarys & their Children, & the Indians & their Children, may live in perfect friendship as long as the sun shines upon the Earth.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered, by the abovenamed Thomas Penn & Richd Penn, in ye presence of us

1757 - 1772 Page
Pennsylvania

9th Set. No. 3. Decr. 1757

Comission dated 8 Do

from the Proprietarys,

to Messrs. Peters, Logan, Lardner & Mayer.

or any 3. or 2 of them,

to enquire,

by any means,

into Teedyuscungs false Charge

&c.

Engd two parts, very fair.

Paris.

To all Persons, whom these Presents may concern, **Thomas Penn** and **Richard Penn**, true & absolute Proprietarys of the Province of Pensilva. & Countys of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware, send Greeting. **Whereas** in the Month of July 1754, after a fair, open & publick Treaty, then held, at the City of Albany, in the Province of New York, between certain Sachems, or Chiefs, of the Mohock Nation, the Oneyda Oneido Nation, the Onendago Nation, the Cayuga Nation, the Senera Nation, & the Tuscarora Nation, & the Agents of the sd. Proprietarys, The sd. sevl. Sachems, or Chiefs, by their Deed, publickly executed, In Consideration of £400, New York Mony, then, actually payd to them, did, for & on Behalf of themselves, & all the Six Nations afsd., & every of them, sell & convey, unto the sd. Proprietarys; All the Lands, lying within the sd. Province of Pensilvania, bounded & limitted, as follows, namely, Beginning at the Kittoch Kittochtiny, or Blue Hills, on the West Bank of Sasquehannah River; & thence, by the sd. River, to a Mile above the Mouth of a certain Creek, called Ka ya rondin hagh. Thence, Northwest & by West, as far as the sd. Province of Pensilvania extends, to its Western Line or Boundary; Thence, along the sd. Western Line, to the South Line or Boundary of the sd. Province, Thence, by the sd. South Line, or Boundary, to the South side of the sd. Hills, ~~Thence, by the South side of the sd. Hills~~, along the sd. Hills, to the Place of Beginning; Together with all the Rivers, Creeks, Islands, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Woods, Underwoods, Timbers & Trees, Mountains, Hills, Mines, Valleys, Minerals, Quarrys, Rights, Privileges, Heredits. & Appurts. whatsoever, thereunto belonging, And all the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim, & Demand, whatsoever, of the sd. Sachems, or any of them, or of any Person or Persons of or belonging to the Six Nations of Indians, To hold all the sd. premises, unto, & to the only proper Use & Behoof of, the sd. Proprietarys, their Heirs, Successors, & Assns. for ever. So that neither the sd. Sachems, nor any others of the sd. Six

1754. July 6.

Nations, nor their, or any of their Heirs, Succesfors, & Afs.s, sho.d or might, thereafter, claim, challenge, or demand any Right, to the premises thereby granted, but, from the same, sho.d be barred for ever: And the s.d Chiefs did thereby expresly covenant & declare, that the Right, to those Lands, was solely in them, & their Nations, & in no Other Nation, whatsoever; As by the s.d Deed of Sale & Conveyance, duly executed, in Presence of a great Number of Witnefses, Indians as well as English, Relation being thereunto had, may appear **And Whereas** altho' the Consideration Mony, which was the Real Sum agreed for, was then payd. Yet, the Agents of the s.d Proprietarys, by an Endorsement, written upon the back of the s.d Deed, did further agree with the s.d Indians, that whenever the Lands, over the Apalachian Hills, sho.d be settled, the Indians, who signed the Deeds, were to receive a further Sum, not exceeding the then present Consideration Mony; As by the s.d Endorsement, Relation being thereunto had, may appear

And Whereas the present S.r Will.m Johnson, Bar.t, held a Treaty, with ~~many~~ Indians, of the s.d Six Nations, in the Year 1755. (the very next Year, after the s.d Deed of Sale.) ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ at wch last ment.d Treaty, one, or more, of the Indian Sachems, then present, sayd, that the Governor of Pensilv.a had bought a whole Tract, & only payd for the Half; And they desired S.r W.m Johnson to let the s.d Gov.r know, that they wo.d not Part with the Other Half, but keep it; And that such Things made the Indians constantly uneasy, in their Minds. ~~Altho'~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ **In Answer** which ~~[illegible]~~ the s.d S.r W.m Johnson, ~~[illegible]~~, told them, that, as to the La

which the Proprietarys of Pensilv.a had bought of them, the then last Year, it was done, in a f open Maner, with the Consent of the Indians whole Body, then present thereat; & he believed, most of the Sachems, then present with him ~~[illegible]~~, did agree to, & were present at, that Bargain: And that, therefore, for them to want to recall the Half of that Purchase (For the whole of which they had given a Deed, in so publick & solemn a Maner) was, in his Opinion, very unreasonable & unjust; & if they expected Justice, to be done them, they ought to be ready to do Justice themselves: To which, he added, that he thought they ought, & he advised them, to stand by the Bargain, & take the Rest of the Purchase Mony, when they wanted it. **And**

1756. Sepr. 10. **Whereas** the sd. Sr. Wm. Johnson represented to the Rt. Honble the Lords Comrs. for Trade & Plantns. (amongst other Things) that he was inclined to believe, the sd. Purchase was publickly consented to, at Albany, Some of the Six Nations were disgusted at it, & Others repented their Consenting to it. ~~[illegible]~~

To wit, he — added, that he knew, the Land was fairly & publickly payd for, ~~[illegible]~~ but, if the Times & good Policy required it, to yield, wd. be more Advantageous, than to Contest, tho' on the Side of Justice; ~~[illegible]~~

Decr. 11. **And Whereas** the sd. Proprietarys represented (among other Things) the s^{d} Lords Comiſs^{rs} for Trade & Plantations, that they sh^{d} ever make it their Constant Rule, to act such a Part, as should be of greatest Use to the Publick, tho' it might be Prejudicial to their private Interest; That they, at that Time, thought it very imprudent to make distant Settlements, tho' the Indians were to give their free Consent; But, as the Indians, on the Contrary, were not well satisfied with the Sale of those Lands, on the Ohio, the Proprietarys were willing to wave that Part of the Treaty, Provided it sh^{d} be agreed, that if ever hereafter, the Discendants of those Indians sh^{d} incline to sell those Lands, they sh^{d} be sold, only to the s^{d} Proprietarys: And they further declared, that they w^{d} give their Directions, to their Governor, to appoint proper Persons, to meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations, at Onondago, Sir William Johnsons, or any other Place, the Indians should agree upon, to confer freely, and settle that Matter, in a Manner, the most conducive to preserve a good Understanding between the English & the Indians; ~~[illegible]~~

And Whereas the said Proprietarys, pursuant to what they had so proposed to the said Lords Commissioners, did by their Sev^{l} Lres to their Lieut^{t} Gov^{r} &c in p[illegible] ~~[illegible] 1757 [illegible]~~ & by an Instrument, in Writing, under their Hands & Seals, ~~dated the same 12th Day of March 1757, &~~ directed to Richard Peters & Conrad Weyser Esq^{rs}, & to any Other or Others, they might desire to be appointed, for Treating with the Six Nations, & Delawares, or any other Nation of Indians, under the Protection of Sir William Johnson, at Mount Johnson, or wheresoever he should appoint, ~~[illegible]~~ Direct their said Lieutenant Governor, to iss

A.

Comission, under the Great Seal, as usual on such Occasions, to the Persons, who were to treat with the Indians, & ~~containing~~ did give them the said Proprietarys explicite Orders, & Instructions, to such Commissioners, to wave that Part of the before mentioned Purchase, which extends to Lands on the River Ohio, provided that it should be agreed that, if ever, the Discendants of those Indians, should incline to sell those Lands, they should be sold, Only, to the said Proprietarys, & their Representatives; And such Comissioners were, by the s.^d Instructions to them, authorised & directed, to enter into Treaty, with the Six Nations, for that Purpose, and to Consent, that the s.^d Proprietarys sho.^d not claim, by Vertue of the aforementioned Purchase, any Land, to the Northward, or Westward, of the Allegany Hills, Provided the Indians engaged, on their Part, that they would never grant those Lands, to any other Persons, than the Proprietors of Pensilvania, & also, that they renewed the former General Engagement, Not to sell, to any other Persons, any Land, within what is, by the English,

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accounted the general Bounds of that Province; ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] And Whereas [illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ And Whereas it may, ~~by Possibility~~, be suggested, by the Indians, that their Deed of Sale, conveyed the sd. Lands to the sd. Proprietarys, & that the Surrender, of any Part of the Lands which were sold, back again, to them, ought to be made, in Pursuance of some express Authority, to be given under the Hands & Seals of the sd. Proprietarys, rather, than from the Lieut.t Gov.r only, & under the Great Seal of the Province, And ~~that~~ it was, & is, the full Intent of the sd. Propr.s, that the sd. Treaty shd. be held & concluded, (upon like Terms, as herein before mend.) with all convenient Speed, for the Sake of the public Tranquility, & that No Difficulty, or Doubt, might or may prevent the Conclusion thereof, but that all Causes, or pretended Causes for Uneasiness, wch. may remain, upon the Minds of the Indians, so as to prevent a perfect Union & Friendship between his Majesty's Subjects & the Indians in America, may be wholly removed, ~~[illegible]~~

Know Yee therefore that, ~~from~~ for the Causes, & from the Motives, hereinbefore mentioned, **They**, the s^d Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, true & absolute Proprietarys of the s^d Province of Pensilvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware **have** constituted, appointed, authorised, & impowered, And by these Presents **do** constitute, appoint, authorise, & impower the s^d Rich^d Peters & Conrad Weyser, Esq^{rs}, to be, jointly, the joint Agents, Attorneys, & Comissioners, & each of them, singly & separately, to be the Agent, Attorney, & Comissioner of the s^d Proprietarys, **with full Power** & Authority, to the s^d Comissioners, hereby appointed, & to either of them, To attend such Meeting, as shall be appointed by the s^d Sir William Johnson, to be held between the Sachems of the s^d Six Nations, or their respective Deputys, & the s^d Comissioners, or Comissioner, **And**, at such Meeting, in Presence of the s^d Sir William Johnson, for them, the s^d ——

Proprietarys, & in their Name & behalf, & as their Act & Deed, to consent to Surrender, & give back, to the sd. Indians, & to execute all necessary Deeds, Surrendrs Releases & Instrumts, for the actual surrendring & giving back, to the sd. Indians, All such Part of the Lands, comprised within the sd. before mentd. Purchase Deed of July 1754, as lye to the Northward, or to the Westward, of the Allegheny Hills, in such Manner, that the sd. Propry.s, or their Heirs, Descendts or Assns, shall never claim the same, or any Part thereof, by Vertue of the sd. recited Purchase Deed. Provided always that, at such Treaty, The sd. Six Nations, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, or their Depts, do fully & effectually agree, settle & stipulate, the exact & certain Bounds of the ~~[illegible]~~ Lands, included in the sd. before mentd. Purchase, & which are still to remain to the sd. Propry.s, after such Surrender shall be made, And do, also, agree, that the sd. Lands, so to be surrendred, or any Part or Parts thereof, if the Indians or their Descendts shall hereafter be inclined to sell the same, shall not be sold, or made over, but only, to the Propry.s of Pensilva, & to no other Person or Persons, whatsoever, And do also agree to, & renew, & confirm, the former Genl. Engagements, on the Part of the Indians, never to sell, to any Person or Persons, Other than to the Propry.s of Pensilva, for the time being, any Land, within what is, by the English, accounted the genl. Bounds of that Province. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~Impressions, Uneasinesses, or Misunderstandings (if any) which they remain deep, that, the former Friendship & Union, which subsisted, between the Inhab^ts of Pensilv^a in particular, & his Maty's Subjects in general, & the s^d Indians, may be restored, & that Good Will, Peace may be obtained amongst them, in such Manner, by such Means, as his Majesty shall think fit, [illegible] of such high Importance~~; The s^d Prop^rys hereby Ratifying & Confirming, and promising to hold for good, firm, valid & effectual, All that the s^d Com^rs, hereby appointed, or either ~~[illegible]~~ of them, shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in the Pre^mises, by Vertue of these Presents. And lastly, for adding the greater Authenti[city] hereto, the s^d Prop^rys do hereby direct & impower, the Hon^ble W^m. Denny Esq^r, the present L^t Gov^r. of the s^d Province of Pensilv^a, & Countys of Newcastle Kent & Sussex on Delaware, & the Lieut^t. Gov^r of the s^d Province & Countys, for the Time being, & also, the present Keeper of the G^t Seal of the s^d Province, & his Deputys, & the Keeper of the s^d Great Seal, for the time being, & his Deputys, upon the Request of both, or any one, ~~[illegible]~~ of the Com^rs, hereby appointe[d] to cause the G^t Seal of the s^d Province to be hereunto put & affixed; For the doing whereof, these Presents shall be, unto them, & each, & every of them, a full & suffic^t Warrant & Authority, In Witness whereof the s^d Tho^s Penn & Rich^d Penn, Proprietarys as af[oresai]d have hereunto sett their Hands and Seals at Arms, this

~~Sealing~~ in the loose paper A.

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Day of November, in the 31st Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George, the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith & so forth, and in the Year of our Lord 1757.

ned, Sealed & Delivered, by the above named

Penn, & Richd. Penn, in the presence of us

To the Honourable William Denny Esquire
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the
Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle,
Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

Nov 24. 1757.

The Report of the Committee of the Council appointed to enquire into the Complaints of the Indians at the Treaty at Easton the Eighth Day of November 1756.

May it please your Honour,

Agreeable to the Order of Council, appointing Us a Committee to enquire into the pretended Causes assigned by the Indians at the said Treaty for their striking the English, and destroying so many of our back Inhabitants, and their Complaints of Injustice said to be done them by the Proprietaries in some of their Indian Purchases; we have carefully looked into and considered the same; and also the Proprietaries Deeds for their several Indian Purchases, from the first Settlement of the Province down to this Time; with other the Instruments, Books, Papers and Evidences which could furnish us with any Lights in the Affair.

We conceive the Substance of Teedyuscung's Charge and Complaints (made on behalf of the Delaware Indians &c at the said Treaty) may be reduced to these Five Heads.

1st: That the Ground he then stood on (the Land in the Forks of Delaware) was his Land and Inheritance, and was taken from him by Fraud; and when he said this Ground, he meant all the Land betwen Tohiccon Creek and Wyomink.

2d: Being called on to explain what he meant by Fraud, he answered, that when a Man had Liberty to purchase Land and he took an Indian Deed for it and then dies; after his Death his Children forge a Deed like the true one with the same Indian Names to it, whereby they take Land from the Indians which they never sold; this is Fraud.

3d: That when one King has Land beyond the River and another King has Land on this Side, both bounded by Rivers, Mountains and Springs which cannot be moved; and the Proprietaries, greedy to purchase Lands, buy of one King what belongs to the other, this also is Fraud.

4th: Being asked if he had been used in that Manner, he answered, yes, I have been served so in this Province. All the Land from Tohiccon over the great Mountain to Wyomink has been taken from me by Fraud; for when I agreed to sell the Land to the old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the young Proprietaries came and got it run out by a straight Line by the Compass, and by that means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold.

5:

5: That the Indians had been ill treated by the Out Settlers, in being refused the Liberty of cutting Fire-wood, and molested in their Hunting.

In Answer to which Charges we observe in general, that upon a diligent Inspection and Examination of all the Proprietaries Deeds for their several Indian Purchases and of other original Instruments and Papers relating thereto, or authentic Copies of them; and also of the Council Books and other Minutes and Evidences on the Subject, we find that all the Proprietaries Transactions with the Indians, more especially in their Purchases, have been always managed with great Justice, Candor and Fairneſs; and that all imaginable Caution and Care were constantly taken by the Proprietaries and their Agents to have all their Bargains and Dealings with the Indians clearly explained to them by Interpreters, either of their own choosing or, with whom they were well acquainted and in whom they had an entire Confidence. And that when the Agreements were so explained and fully understood by the Indians, the same Care and Caution were used with respect to the Deeds, which were always well interpreted and explaind to them, and then executed by the Indians in the most solemn and public Manner and witneſsed by Persons of undoubted Character and Veracity. And not content with having one Deed for each Purchase, we find the Proprietaries got many of them ratified and confirmed by the proper Indian Owners of the Land or their Succeſsors over and over, by subsequent Deeds executed in the same solemn and public Manner.

And with respect to the Consideration or Value paid for the several Purchases, which Teedyuscung says was sometimes but trifling and not sufficient, we are of Opinion, that considering it is the Settling, Cultivation and Improvement of those Lands (which at the Time of the Purchase from the Indians were all a Wilderneſs) that principally make their Value, we cannot but think that the Consideration or Value paid by the Proprietaries on those Purchases was reasonable, and, as we believe, always at least equal to, and generally much exceeded the Consideration paid by the neighbouring Provinces on their Purchases from the Indians; and a great Part was generally paid in Cash and the rest chiefly in valuable Woollen and Linnen Indian Goods, and such Parts as were not so paid were laid out in the Purchase of other Commodities equally suitable and agreeable to the Indians.

Note, the Consideration in the Deed of Release dated the 17th: September 1718 [from the Delaware Chiefs for all the Lands between the Rivers Delaware and Sasquehannah from Duck Creek to the Mountains on this Side Leheigh] is small, but then that Deed was only a kind of Quit-Claim for the Lands which had been sold and fully paid for before.

Before we enter upon a particular Answer to this Charge against the Proprietaries, we think it neceſsary to premise and observe, that the Indians being utterly unacquainted with Reading and Writing, keep no Records of their Sales of Land, or other Transactions; and that therefore their Knowledge of what their Ancestors did, being only traditional, is imperfect, and often very erroneous: A most glaring Instance whereof appears in the present Complainants against the Proprietaries in their Ignorance (if it is real) with respect to the Purchase made of their Ancestors by the old Proprietor, Mr. Penn, of the Land in and near the Forks of Delaware, to which they now pretend to set up this Claim, tho' it was actually and fairly sold by the Indian Owners thereof so long ago as the Year 1686, as we expect fully to make appear to your Honour; and then the whole of the said Charge against the Proprietaries will be fully answered and confuted: for as to such Parts of the Complaint as may be thought to affect or extend to the Proprietaries Purchases in general, we think they are fully answered by our foregoing general Observations of all the Proprietaries Indian Purchases appearing fair and just, and presuming that general Charges can be no otherwise answered than by general Answers.

To proceed then with our particular Answer, we learn from antient Books and Minutes found amongst the Proprietaries Deeds and Papers relating to the Transactions of those Times (Extracts or Copies whereof are hereto annexed) that that Purchase of the Land in the Forks of Delaware &c was made in the Absence of the old Proprietor by Captain Thomas Holme his Surveyor General and principal Agent for Land Affairs and One of the Provincial Council, for a full and large Consideration of Cash and valuable Goods; and that the original Deed which was dated the 28th: of August 1686 was executed and delivered to him for the Use of the Proprietor, and a Copy thereof soon after sent by him to the Proprietor in England. The Original of that Deed we understand is lost, but the said antient Copy being preserved and found amongst the Proprietaries old Papers in England was brought over here by Mr. Thomas Penn in 1732, as appears by a Letter of his to the Secretary which we have seen; and being proved to be the Handwriting of Mr. Phillip Th Lehnman then a noted Clerk in the Secretary and Land Offices (who dyed in the Year 1687) and in whose Hand many of the Warrants, Entries and Papers of those Times in both the said Offices appear to be wrote; and the said Copy being endorsed by the said Captain Holme himself and attended with other corroborating Circumstances and Proofs, particularly some Entries in an antient Diary of William Markham Esquire [sometime Secretary and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and One of the Provincial Council] which mention the said Mr. Markham and Captain Holme's treating with the said Delaware Indians for the Purchase of the said Lands in the Forks just before the Date of the said Deed of the 28th: August 1686; These Reasons joined with the Proofs hereto annexed [to which we refer your Honour] induce us to look upon the said antient Copy of the said original lost Deed to be as authentic in Law and as much to be regarded as the said Original itself. Besides we find that this Purchase in 1686 was allowed to be fair by the Delaware Indians themselves at a Treaty held on Purpose to settle the Dispute between them and the Proprietaries about these Lands, at Philadelphia in August 1737, when they signed a Deed of Confirmation for the same; and the Proprietaries out of their Generosity and in Compaſsion to the Indians Poverty (and not as any further Consideration as appears in Mr. Allen's Part of the annexed

Affidavit N°.) then made those Indians a handsome Present of Goods.

The said Copy thus appearing to us to be genuine, fair, anciently wrote and by the proper Persons whose Busineſs it was to write and transmit it to the old Proprietor; we therefore cannot but impute the said Teedyuscung's making that base Charge of Forgery against the Proprietors (for which we suppose this Copy being offered instead of an original Deed was the sole Foundation) to the malicious Suggestions and Management of some wicked People, Enemies to the Proprietaries, who had come to the Knowledge of that Circumstance of the said Deed's being lost, and that there was nothing but a Copy of it now to be found which they would have it believed was a forged one, being ignorant that the Truth and Fairneſs of the said Copy could be so well proved; and perhaps it would not be unjust in us if we were to impute it to some of those busy forward People, who, in spite of the expreſs Injunctions of his Majesty's Ministers against it and your Honour's repeated Notices thereof served on them, would nevertheleſs appear in such Crowds at all the late Indian Treaties, and there shew themselves so busy and active in the Management and Support of the Indians in these Complaints against the Proprietaries.

Note. If the Indians, (who, as we have observed before, are so very ignorant and illiterate) could be supposed capable of distinguishing between a Copy and an original Writing, we think that if they had thought it false or forged, they would have spoke of it when this Copy was, for want of the Original, as we imagine, shewn and explained to them at the said Treaty at Philadelphia in August 1737; and not have declared themselves fully satisfied therewith, as expreſsed in the Minute of that Treaty [whereof a Copy is hereto annexed with the affidavit N°.]

Presuming then that the Charge of Forgery mentioned in our Second Head of the Indians Complaint, is fully answered; and that by the said Proofs of the Genuineſs of the said Copy and by the said Deed of Confirmation of that Purchase of the said disputed Lands, the Proprietaries Title thereto from the Indians appears to be good and fair; we shall now [after referring your Honour to the Description of the Land granted by the said Deed in 1686, and Confirmation Deed in 1737, which is in the same Words in both, to the hereto annexed Copies. N°.] go on to state and answer the several Objections to which the said Deeds for that Purchase may be thought liable.

The principal Objections we conceive are

1st: That Blanks are left for the Course and Distance of the Southerly Side Line of the Tract granted, and for the Head Line; which being so left blank, the One and Half Day's Walk could not sufficiently supply and cure that Defect in the Deed.

2d: If it could, yet that the One and Half Day's Journey required and directed by the Deeds to be gone for ascertaining those Lines was not fairly performed by Yeates and Marshal in 1737: for the Reasons the Indians gave, as mentioned in Marshal's Affidavit vizt.

> That instead of beginning at Wright's Town and going back into the Woods a North Westerly Course, as they did, they should have gone along by the Courses of the River Delaware or the nearest Path to it.
>
> That they walked too fast and shoud not have kept walking constantly, but have frequently stopp'd to smoak a Pipe &c.
>
> And that the Length of the Walk was unreasonable and extravagant.

In Answer to which Objections we beg Leave to observe, that in the Month next after the Date of the said Confirmation Deed and in Pursuance of the Agreement therein specified, the said One and Half Day's Walk was regularly performed; in the Presence of Mr. Eastburn the then Surveyor General, since deceased; Mr. Timothy Smith the then High Sheriff of Bucks County in which those Lands lay, who were appointed by and on the Part of the Proprietaries to superintend and see the same fairly performed, with Mr. Scull and divers other Persons, and of some Delaware Indians appointed by their Chiefs for that Purpose; And after the same had been fairly performed as set forth in the hereto annexed Affidavits of Edward Marshal the Survivor of the Walkers, Mr. Scull the present Surveyor General, the said Mr. Smith and several Others present thereat [to which we refer your Honour for the Particulars about the said Walk] the said Mr. Eastburn laid down the Track, Course, Beginning and End of the said Walk in a fair Map which he drew of the contiguous Lands &c. in order to ascertain and compleat the Extent and Description of the said disputed Land in the Parts, for which Blanks had been left, until the said One and Half Day's Journey or Walk should be performed and the said Map was accordingly lodged and is now found with the Proprietaries & Indian Deeds, as mentioned in the hereto annexed Affidavit N.

But perhaps it may be objected that Mr. Eastburn took more Liberty in his Map than he was warranted to do by the said Deeds for that Purchase, in making the Head Line to run at right Angles with the Line or Course of the Walk: To obviate and answer which Objection, and also those against the Place of Beginning, the Walk and Course of it &c. we observe that after the Description in the Deed has carried the Boundary Line of this Purchase from the Spruce Tree away to the White Oak marked P and so Westward to Neshameny Creek (being so far the Line of the contiguous Purchase, in 1682) it goes on thus "from which said Line "the said Tract hereby granted does extend itself "back into the Woods as far as a Man can go "in One Day and an half, and bounded on the "Westerly Side with the Creek called Neshameny "or the most Westerly Branch thereof so far as the "said Branch does extend, and from thence by "a Line [blank in the Deed, but, as we construe it, to run parellel with and] "to the utmost "Extent of the said One and half Day's Journey "and from thence by a Line [blank in the Deed] "to the aforesaid River Delaware and from "thence down by the several Courses thereof to

Note. Tho' the said Marshal, Scull, Smith &c differ in their Evidence in some not very material Circumstances, except that of the Indians expreſsing their Diſsatisfaction with the Walk at the Time as mentioned by One or Two of the Witneſses but contradicted by much the greater Part, particularly by those who we think most worthy of Credit, yet they all agree that the Walk was fairly performed in Eighteen Hours with the neceſsary Intermiſsions only of One Night's Rest and Meal Times; and being greatly surprized that these Affidavits of so many of the principal Persons present at the Walk should be so diametrically opposite and contradictory to the Report of the Four Provincial Commiſsioners who attended your Honour at the said Treaty at Easton, which we see subjoined to the Aſsembly's printed Publication of that Treaty, in which Report those Commiſsioners take upon them to aſsert ["that the Transaction of that "Walk was at that Treaty universally given up "as unfair and not to be defended, even from "the Accounts of some of our own People who "were present at the Walking." – And that "even "the Secretary, tho' he said he believed that Satis-"faction was afterwards made the Indians, and "that this was the only Instance in which any "Foundation of Complaint had ever been given "them, yet he allowed this to be unworthy of any "Government." –] We after finishing the Examinations of all the Persons present at the said Walk who we could learn were now to be had, desired the Secretary to inform us whether those or any other Persons present at the Walk were examined on Oath at the said Treaty at Easton, or on what else it was that those Commiſsioners founded these positive Aſsertions of theirs that the said Walk was then universally given up as unfair and not to be defended, when the direct contrary so clearly appeard to us by the Affidavits of all these Persons present at it and whose Testimony only was worth regarding: – To which the Secretary answerd that none of those or any other Persons were to his Knowledge examind on Oath or otherwise about the said Walk at the said Treaty, but that some Persons who dined there with the Governor taking upon them to speak of the Unfairneſs of the Walk with great Positiveneſs and as a Thing certain and allowed by all or most of those that were present at it, and particularizing many aggravating Circumstances of the fraudulent and unjust Performance of it, and throwing out some Insinuations and Reflections against the Proprietaries as if they were privy to it, he believes he might say, if those Things were true, such a Procedure was unworthy of any Government, but avers that he, not being concerned in the Proprietaries Affairs till after that Transaction, was an absolute Stranger to it; and that any Thing he might say about the Proprietaries & making the Indians Satisfaction for it was not from any Knowledge he had of the Fact (for that he knew nothing at all about it) but meerly from his Opinion of their strict Regard to Justice; and in short, that tho' those Gentlemen had in their said Report pronounced so positively about that Affair, he believes it could only be founded upon the said Table Talk and loose Hearsay, and that in Fact they knew no of Beginning. And on comparing and considering the several Parts of the said Description and that of the contiguous Purchase on the Southerly Side thereof between Neshameny and Pennapeck &c [of which Deed we have also annexed a Copy N.°] we think it clearly appears that the Walk might, consistently with the Deed, have begun at the End of the said Line running Westward from the said White Oak to where it strikes Neshameny, which would have been more in Favour of the Proprietaries than beginning it at Wright's Town, as it would have made the Walk considerably shorter; and that the Southerly Side Line from the utmost Extent of the most Westerly Branch of Neshameny was to be a Parellel with the Course of the Walk which according to the Words of the Deed was to be back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in One Day and an Half. In order to understand and settle what Course the Indians and Proprietaries meant by those Words [back into the Woods] We had Recourse to the other Purchase Deeds where we find those Words frequently used to signify or denote the Line that was to run back into the Country from or at Right Angles with the general Course of that Part of the River Delaware from Newcastle to the Bend of the River above Pennsbury where the Delaware Indians then lived, and where the new Settlements and cleared Lands were then encreasing and spreading each Way from the City: Which general Course of the Delaware being from about North East to South West, a Line at Right Angles from it back into the Woods must consequently be North Westerly as it is expreſsly called in the Deed for the Purchase of the Land between Dublin and Pennapeck Creeks, dated 30th July 1685. from whence it neceſsarily follows that the Course of the said Walk and of the South Westerly Side Line of this disputed Purchase, from the utmost Extent of the most Westerly Branch of Neshameny (which was to be settled and determined by the Course of the Walk) must be North Westerly as Mr Eastburn has laid it down in his Map, and exactly corresponds with the Line of the next contiguous Purchase, on that Side, between Neshameny and Pennapeck.

And then as the Deed requires that the Head or Croſs Line shall go directly from the End of the said South Westerly Side Line and of the Walk to the River Delaware in One Line or Course, as we understand it, we cannot but think, as Mr Eastburn did, that it is most rational and equitable that the said Head or Croſs Line should run at Right Angles from the Course of the Walk and End of the South Westerly Side Line (that being the Medium and without favouring one Side or the other; And especially when it is considered that the Kittatinny Mountains are made the Boundary of the Proprietaries new Purchase in 1749 (in which Nutimus and another Delaware Chief also joined with the Six Nations) of the Lands to the Northwestward of those Mountains which run near at Right Angles with the Course of the Walk, and therefore we conclude must be the most proper Boundary of the said Purchase in 1686 as well as that of the said new purchased Tract on the other Side of those Mountains.

As to the Indians insisting that the Walkers should have begun at and gone up along Delaware Side, we shall only add, to what we have observed on that Head before, that the Deed expreſsly says the finishing or closing Line of the Description is down by the several Courses of Delaware to the Place of Beginning at the Spruce Tree. This may serve to shew the Ignorance of the Indians and the Wickedneſs of those who put them on making so unjust and groundleſs a Charge.

to say, that instead of its being "a Journey as far as a Man can go in One "Day and an Half" as the Deed expresses, it should only be an idle trifling Walk such as a Person would take who had little else in View but to spend the Time in Pleasure, killing Game and every now and then sitting down to smoak his Pipe. And as it was not to be such a Walk, but a real Day and Half's Journey on an Affair of so much Consequence as the settling the Boundaries of so large a Purchase, and considering that according to the natural Construction of those Words [a Journey as far as a Man can go in a Day and an Half] the Walkers were not strictly to be confined to Walking tho by the Affidavits of the said Persons present it appears they did, we think the Length of the Walk (especially stopping at the Kittatinny Mountains where according to Mr. Thomas Penn's Directions as mentioned in Mr. Smith's Deposition and where by the said Purchase in 1749 that Head Line was fixed as aforesaid) it being only about Forty Seven Miles from Wright's Town to those Mountains, was not at all extravagant or unreasonable, and ought not to have been objected to, as we find most of the Deeds for the prior Purchases fix the Northwestern Boundary at Two full Days Journey, with a Horse, from the River Delaware.

For Answer to the Third Head of the Complaint, and supposing it to allude, as we apprehend it does, to the Proprietaries Purchases from the Six Nation Indians, we find by several Minutes of Council [particularly the Entry in the Council Journals Book D Fol. 280 &ca.] and other Proofs that the Delaware Indians had, before the Settlement of Pennsylvania, been conquered by the Five now Six Nation Indians, and that they were and continued ever since their Tributaries and Dependents, and were looked upon to have no Right to sell any Lands within this Province by the said Confederate Indians of the Six Nations, who therefore repeatedly forbid and cautioned the old Proprietary and his Sons against purchasing any Lands from the Delaware Indians; and therefore the old and present Proprietaries, not only took Deeds for all their Lands bought of the Indians, from the Delaware, Sasquehannah, Schuylkill and all other Indians who claimed the Right of Possession, as well particular Chiefs and Possessors of large Tracts and Districts as the Sachems and Heads of the several Communities of those Indians; and paid for many of the Purchases two or three Times over on taking the Deeds of Confirmation thereof; But they also took Deeds for many of their Lands from the Six Nation Indians, that they might the better guard against any Cavil with any of the Indians about those Lands.

We dont find that any of the Proprietaries Indian Purchases were ever run out by a Compass, nor can We apprehend that it could be of any Use in laying them out, as they seem all to be described in the Deeds by natural Bounds; and therefore we are very much at a Loss to understand what Teedyuscung means by that Part of his Charge against the Proprietaries (in our Fourth Head) wherein he complains "that when he (meaning we suppose the "Ancestors of the present Delaware Indians) had agreed to sell the Land to "the old Proprietary by the Course of the River, the young Proprietaries came "and got it run out by a straight Line by the Compass, and by that means took "in double the Quantity intended to be sold." Unless he alludes to the Circumstance of a Compass being used in the going the said One and half Days Walk, as mentioned in One or Two of the Depositions of the Witnesses whom we examined about the Walk, particularly Marshal, who says he carried a Compass at the Time of his going the Walk: But besides his being contradicted in that

Circumstance by almost all the rest of the Witnesses, we think it very improbable that he should; as it must so much retard his Walking, if he stopp'd frequently to make any Use of it, that he could not possibly walk so far in the Eighteen Hours, as he says in his Deposition he did; And further we find by Mr. Smith's Deposition that there could be little or no Occasion for Marshal's carrying or using a Compass, for that in order to prevent the Walkers losing themselves and wandering out of the Way when they quitted the great Road and old Paths, the Proprietaries Agents had sometime before the going the Walk tried the Course and previously marked the Trees to direct the Walkers where they were obliged by the Course of the Walk to leave the great Road and old Paths, which indeed as it appears by almost all the Evidence was very little till they came near the Kittatinny Mountains, where they should have stopped as we have before observed.

In the Years 1740. and 1741, we find that the said Nutimus and some Others of the Delaware Indians (notwithstanding their said Deed of Confirmation in August 1737 for the said Purchase of the said Lands in and near the Forks) made a Complaint about the White People's settling those disputed Lands, but did not make any Objection to or so much as mention the said Walk, pretending or affecting to be quite ignorant both of the said Deed in 1686 and of their own said Deed in 1737; and only said they had never sold the Proprietaries that Land.

See Copies of their Letter of 21st November 1740 and Governor Thomas's Answer of 27th March 1741 No.

In Consequence of which Complaint and of their appealing to or desiring to have their Uncles the Six Nation Indians present when the pretended Causes for that Complaint were examined into, we find that at a Treaty held in Philadelphia in July 1742 with the Six Nation Indians, at which there was a numerous Appearance of them with their Chiefs, and the Delawares as well from Shamokin with their Chiefs, as those from the Forks of Delaware with their Chiefs, also attending the said Complaint was fully enquired into in the Presence of the said Six Nation Indians; and after hearing every thing that the Complainers could say in Support of it and what the Agent of the Proprietaries had to say in their Vindication, and perusing and carefully considering the Proprietaries Purchase Deeds relating to that disputed Land; and after the Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations had by themselves considered it, and with the Assistance of their Interpreter, Mr. Weiser, perused and fully examined the Delawares and their own Letters on the Subject, with the Draught of the Land and the Proprietaries Deeds and Writings relating thereto, which were all laid before them, they, moved with the proper Spirit of Resentment and Concern which such base Conduct of their Cousins the Delawares had raised in them, declared to the Governor and Council that they saw with their own Eyes and were fully convinced "that their said Cousins had been a very unruly People and were altogether in the wrong." And then their famous Speaker Canasatego applying himself to the Delawares, with a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, reprimanded them in a most warm and pathetic Speech, which is so strong, expressive and pertinent to the Subject of this Enquiry, that we could not omit inserting the following Extract from it, vizt.

"Let this Belt of Wampum serve to chastize You. You ought to be taken by "the Hair of the Head and shaked severely till you recover your Senses and "become sober. You don't know what Ground You stand on, nor what you are "doing. Our Brother Onas's [meaning the Proprietor] Cause is very just and plain. "On the other Hand your Cause is bad; your Heart far from being upright; and "You are maliciously bent to break the Chain of Friendship with our Brother

Onas and his People. We have seen with our Eyes a Deed signed by Nine of your Ancestors above Fifty Years ago for this very Land, and a Release signed not many Years since by some of yourselves and Chiefs now living, to the Number of Fifteen or upwards – But how came You to sell Land at all? We conquered You; We made Women of You; You know You are Women and can no more sell Land than Women; Nor is it fit you should have the Power of selling Lands since you would abuse it. This Land that you claim is gone thro your Guts; You have been furnished with Cloathes, Meat and Drink by the Goods paid You for it, and now you want it again like Children as you are –

See this Speech and Transaction in the printed Treaty in July 1742 No. and in Colden's History of the Five Nations Page 77 &c. ....

And after upbraiding them with selling the Land without their Privity or giving them any Part of the Purchase Money, and with their having in their Excuse, told them a blind Story that they had sent a Meſsenger to acquaint the Six Nations with that Sale, but that he never arrived, and charging them with being dishonest and greedy to hear and receive slanderous Reports of their Brethren the English – He charges them to remove instantly off the Land to the other Side of Delaware where they came from – But on Reflection that they might have sold that Land too, he aſsigns them two Places to go to, either to Wyomink or Shamokin, that their future Behaviour might be the easier and better observed by their Uncles the Six Nations; and then orders them to depart the Council.

Accordingly we find the Delawares, acquiescing and satisfied with their Uncles Judgment and Determination of their Differences with the Proprietaries about the said Land, did, in Obedience thereto, settle on the River Sasquehannah at Wyomink, Shamokin and other Places thereabouts, taking with them several Jersey and Minisink Indians; and continued ever since (till their late Ravages upon our Borders) to live in Harmony with the Six Nations and a kind and friendly Intercourse and good Agreement with the People of this Province; carrying on a considerable Trade with them and thereby supplying themselves with all the Neceſsaries and Conveniences of Life, without ever complaining or expreſsing any Diſsatisfaction about the said Land. And we find by the Council Minutes, that in the Year 1754, when some of the People of Connecticut, setting up a Claim to the Wyomink Lands, sent some Persons to the Sasquehannah to view the Country, who were imprudent enough to make Draughts of the Lands and Rivers in the Presence of the Indians and to make some Attempts to corrupt our Back Inhabitants, and engage them to purchase from them and to join with them in settling the Wyomink Lands, Governor Hamilton, coming to the Knowledge of these Pretensions and Designs of the New England People, and being apprehensive of the bad Consequences that might attend these new Claims and the imprudent Conduct of these People, sent Mr. Weiser and his Son to Shamokin and Wyomink to these Indians, with friendly Meſsages to be delivered at their Towns on Sasquehannah, to enquire after their Health and to acquaint them, that something had been insinuated to him, as if they had Cause of Complaint against some of our Inhabitants; and if they had to impart their Grievance to him; aſsuring them Justice should be done to their Satisfaction.

This Meſsage was taken very kindly by these Indians, and they, in Consequence thereof, in April 1755, came to Philadelphia to make their Acknowledgments for that Favour, as they esteemed it; And tho so fair an Opportunity was given them to have signified to the Governor, their Diſsatisfaction about the said Land purchased by the Proprietaries in 1686, or any other Cause of Uneasineſs, if any they had entertained or conceived against the Proprietaries, or People of this Government; yet they made not the least Mention of any, but, on the contrary, did, by their Speaker the said Teedyuscung, then give this Government the most solemn and full Aſsurances of their warmest Affections and most earnest Desire of renewing, establishing and continuing to the End of Time, that Covenant of Friendship, which the old Proprietor William Penn had so happily settled with their Ancestors and those of their Uncles the Six Nations.

And in the Treaty held at Philadelphia in August 1755 with the Owendats accompanied by Scarrooyady, a noted Chief of the Six Nations, and some other Indians just after the unhappy Defeat of General Braddock, we also find, that these Delawares were then so far from having any Thoughts or just Cause to fall out with us, that

after expreſsing some Resentment for their not being asked to join the Englis
in that Expedition, they, by Scarrooyady, promised in the strongest Terms tha
we would give them the Hatchet they would most heartily join us and th
Uncles the Six Nations against the French.

Besides what appears on the Subject in the said Treaty in August 175
we further observe that at a subsequent Treaty or Conference at Philadelphia
Eighth of the following November with Scarrooyady, Andrew Montour and
Scarrooyady acquainted the Governor and the Speaker and House of Aſsem
(purposely convened by the Governor, at the Instance of Scarrooyady, to be pre
on that Occasion) that he was sent on Purpose by all the Nations of Indians
Sasquehannah (then our hearty Friends and Allies and at the Head of whom
were these Delawares) to renew their Application and earnest Request to us t
give them the Hatchet, and to aid, protect and join with them against the Fren
and that he came "to obtain our explicit Answer whether we would fight or
And after he had used many other Arguments, he addreſsed himself to the Gov
and Aſsembly in these Words ["Brethren, I must deal plain with you, and tell
"if you will not fight with us, we will go somewhere else. We never can, nor e
"will put up the Affront. If we cannot be safe where we are we will go somew
"else for Protection and take Care of ourselves"] And tho the Governor at the Clo
of that Conference, after he had dismiſsed the Indians, did in the most preſs
Manner entreat the Speaker and Aſsembly to return to their House, to conside
well what the Indians had said on that important Occasion, and to strengthe
his Hands and enable him to make them a proper Answer to what they ha
then proposed and expected of us; and letting the House know that withou
their Aid he could not do it: Yet we find that nothing could prevail with the
Aſsembly to agree to our giving the Hatchet to the Indians and joining with th
against the French. The Consequence whereof was, that the Governor was obliged
let the Indians go away diſsatisfied; and soon after the Delawares joined th
Enemy, and began to fall upon and destroy our Frontier Inhabitants.

And thus this grand Crisis was neglected; and that critical and m
favourable Opportunity of keeping these Indians in our Interest (when they w
such earnest and repeated Sollicitations and Importunities, courted and preſs
us to it) and of preventing a great Part of the fatal Mischiefs that have since
this unhappy Country was lost! - And in all Probability we and our Poster
the latest Ages shall have Cause to lament that so much Power was then lodged
Hands of such a perverse, infatuated Set of People, and so little in the Governor

As to the Fifth Head of the said Indians Complaint that they ha
been ill treated by the Out Settlers in being refused the Liberty of cutting
Firewood, and interrupted in their Hunting; we being Strangers to the Fact
only say, that nothing of this kind has been done with the Privity of the Prop
or this Government, and in general believe that they have been extreamly
treated by all the People of this Province. There may perhaps have been so
few rash, indiscreet Persons in the Back Parts who may have had Differe
with some of the Indians; and if that has been really the Case, they shoul
complained of it to the Government, where they knew from manifold Exper
they might be sure of always meeting with Redreſs and full Satisfaction
any Injuries they might have sustained, whether of a public or private
and not have resented it and taken their own Revenge in so unjust and
a Manner against the whole Province.

Up

Upon the whole, it is very evident to us, and so we presume it must appear to all unprejudiced Persons, that there is not the least Shadow of Foundation for any Part of the Complaint made by Teedyuscung, on Behalf of the Indians, against the Proprietaries; we must therefore attribute his exhibiting that false and groundless Charge against them to some undue Influence or to the Difficulty he was under to invent any other plausible Excuse for the cruel Murders and horrid Devastations committed by them on our back Inhabitants, and for their base ungrateful Breach of Faith and the many Treaties made and so solemnly and frequently renewed with us, even so lately as the Spring before they committed those shocking Murders and Cruelties on our Borders. And we cannot but think that instead of the false Cause which Teedyuscung has thought fit to assign for their taking Part with the Enemy against us he might with greater Truth have mentioned that of our refusing or neglecting (tho so frequently and earnestly requested) to afford them Protection and give them the Hatchet, and to join and go out with them against the French, as we have before observed. But the People who have since that Time appeared so indefatigably industrious to engross all the Management of the Indians to themselves (in which your Honour must be sensible, as well as we, they have but too well succeeded) were chiefly the same who made up a great Majority of the Assembly at the Time when the House, from their unhappy religious Principles or from what other Motive they best knew, refused or declined to concur with the Governor in giving the Hatchet to and joining with those Indians against the Enemy; And as they cannot but be conscious that they justly deserve, and must have incurred great Blame on that Account, if the Indians should have given that for the Reason of their joining with the French against us, we are better able to account for these People being so numerous at all the late Indian Treaties, and upon all Occasions so very forward and anxious to ingratiate themselves with the Indians; and for Teedyuscung's choosing to offer these imaginary Reasons for their Quarrel with us rather than the true one. We are

Sir

Your most humble Servants

24th November 1757

Joseph Turner

Thomas Cadwallader

John Mifflin

Lynford Lardner

Benjamin Chew.

A true Copy examined with the Original. [NB The Papers referred to are not yet numbered] by

Richard Peters Secry

Committee ap

d to enquire into Ind

ints November 24. 1757.

Jany. 26. 58.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 1st December, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Indians:

Teedyuscung,
Moses Tatamy,
Pumpshire.

Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor that he was come to wait on him on his Return from Wyomink; He was not provided with Wampum, and hoped the Governor would excuse it, as he had nothing to propose, but only to relate to the Governor what had passed, and to observe some things to him. The Governor expressed his Satisfaction at seeing him safely returned, and acquainted Teedyuscung that he would be glad to hear whatever he had to say; on which the Chief spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"It would be proper, always, to consider what we are about. In the last Business I had too short notice. You sent a Letter to me that the Commissioners were set out, and would be at Wyomink in such a Time. I was without Interpreter, and some other People were at a Distance, that were necessary to go with me. I sent for the Interpreter; I staid four Days, and was obliged to go without him; not having sufficient Warning, the other People could not have Time to come. When the Commissioners arrived at Wyomink, there were but Thirteen Indians; I looked at their Horses, and saw there was no Hay; I looked to the Clouds and Sky; I felt it then cold, and expected it would snow, and become much colder. I advised with the Commissioners, whether it would not be better, if they only began to build some Houses now and finish in the Spring. They agreed with me it would be better so to do. The Indians were all out a hunting; I could not collect them; so we all left off and returned home. In the Spring, I hope they will be sent again. Then all the necessary Indians shall be collected; but, pray give me longer Notice than you did the last Time. Let every thing be got ready, and let the Notice be sufficient. I hope the Governor will not be offended with my Freedom; he will oblige me to do the same whereever he finds my way of doing Business in any wise amiss."

The Governor answered:

"Brother:

"If you had not Notice enough given you the last Time it was your own Fault. You may remember that, coming to me on some other Business in October, before the Commissioners were ready to set out, I took the Opportunity to consult with you; I asked you if it was not too late; if Winter or Spring was best to do the Business proposed at Wyomink; that it was equal to me, and I would send the Commissioners then or in the Spring, according as I should be informed by you which would be most convenient and proper. You declared yourself fully in favour of Dispatch, and desired the Commissioners might set off as soon as the several Matters necessary for them to take with them could be got ready; and that in the mean time you would return to and wait at Wyomink for Notice of their Departure. This being your Opinion, I made out the Commission, and they proceeded with all possible Dispatch. I hope you remember this." On which Pumpshire repeated it again, and Teedyuscung said it was all true; but not having a good Interpreter he believed he had misapprehended some things. Every thing, however, was well; he thanked the Governor. He saw clearly; he said that the Governor had done all he could, and acknowledged his Readiness to do the Work.

Teedyuscung then acquainted the Governor that he intended to go to Burlington on some Business, and desired his Passport, and and an Order on the Commissioners to allow him Ten Pounds for his Journey, and something proper for Pumpshire and Moses Tatamy. The Governor wrote a Letter to the Commissioners, and the Passport was immediately signed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, 3d January, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, Richard Peters, Esquires.

The Governor informed the Council that last night he received a Message from the House by Six Members, acquainting him that a Quorum was met, and having received a Message from the Speaker that he was indisposed and unable to attend, they had proceeded to chuse another Speaker, and desired to know when and where the House might wait on his Honour, in order to present him. The Governor appointed this Day at Twelve o'Clock, and sent the Secretary with a verbal Message to command the Attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, in order to present their Speaker.

Two Members waited on the Governor with a Message, that the House apprehended the Governor's Secretary had not rightly delivered the Governor's Message, as this had not been the usual Form in like Cases, and they were not of Opinion that the Governor had a Right to Command them. The Governor said, he had

JOURNALS OF COLONEL JAMES MONTRESOR[1]

Extract[2]

[*Nov. 20, 1757.*]

Sunday—20 press by Mr Green from Schenectady that came from Sir Wm Johnson with an acct that the French & Indians had taken Post on the great carrying place. That by the same conveyance there is an acct that out of the settlement of the German Flats are 114 persons missing that out of that number are only 8 found dead. That the horses they drove away & the Cattle they destroyed & set fire to all the houses. The oxen & cows they cut their tongues out.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

Contemporary Copy[3]

Fort Johnson
3. Decr. 1757.

Copy.
SIR

Pursuant to your Orders of the 27th. of Novr. at 5.oClock P: M: after you received Captn. Townsends Letter wth. the Alarm of the Enemys being on their March.

I set out for the German Flatts with Capt. Montour on the 20th., & about 3. oClock p. m. we arrived at Canajoharee, where we found the Indians as many as were at home, sitting in Council. They enquired of us if you had sent us to go to the German Flatts on this Alarm, we told them you had, they said that also was the Occasion of their Meeting, and that they expected us, and had agreed to send all the Men that were at home with us, to assist in Scouting or any other Service they could do, and that they were all ready to Set off. On which I returned them Thanks for their Readiness on the Occasion, and we sat off with 19. Indians, and arrived at the German Flatts that Night, Where I heard that the Oneidas and Tuscaroras/: who had been down condoling with the Germans on Acco^{t}. of the Loss of their Friends:/ were chiefly returned home, but that about 4. Miles above the Flatts there remained one Oneida Sachem named Canaghquayeeson and two more Ind^{s}. As soon as it was Day I sent two Mohawks to acquaint Canaghguayeson that I wanted to see him; And sent six more young Indians on a Scout up the River, with Orders that if they discovered any Enemy or Tracks, to return immediately to me with the Acco$^{t.}$ [*immediately to me*], after they had reconnoitred the Enemy, so as to form a Judgment what their Numbers might be.

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[1] Colonel James Gabriel Montrésor chief engineer in America, major in 1757, director and lieutenant-colonel in 1758.

[2] Printed in *Collections of New York Historical Society*, 1881, p. 49.

[3] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.; in handwriting of Peter Wraxall.

About 12 o'Clock the two Mohawks which I sent for the Oneida Sachem, returned with the three Oneidas in Company.

After the Usual Ceremonies on those Meetings Canaghguayeson spoke as follows, directing his Discourse to you.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

There has been a Number of our People down here from our Castle and from the Tuscaroras, and we have condoled with our Bretheren the Germans on the Loss of their Friends, who have been lately killed and taken by the Enemy, we would have been glad to have seen you here at that Time. But that Ceremony being over 3. Days ago, the most of our People set off 2 Days ago, and the rest yesterday, perhaps if they were here yet we might say something to you, but as I am alone I cant take upon me to say anything of Consequence.

But Brother I cant help telling you that we are very much surprised to hear that our Bretheren the English suspect and charge us with not giving timely Notice of the Designs of the French; As it is well known we have not neglected to give every piece of Intelligence that came to our Knowledge, on which he stood up and called in four Germans, and said,

Brother

About 15. Days before this happened, we sent the Germans Word, that some Swegachy Indians told us, that the French were determined to destroy the German Flatts, and desired them to be on their Guard, about 6 Days after this we had a further Acco^{t}. from Swegachy that the French were preparing to march; I then came down to the German Flatts, and in a Meeting with them, told them what we had heard, and desired them to collect themselves together in a Body at their Fort, and secure their Women Children and Effects, and make the best Defence they could, and at the same time told them to write what I had said, to our Brother Warraghiyagey. but they paid not the least Regard to what I told them, but laughed at me, and slapping their Hands on their Buttucks said they did not value the Enemy, on which I returned home, and sent one of our People to the Lake, to find out if he could, whether the Enemy was coming or not, after he had stayd there two Days, the Enemy arrived at the Carrying Place, and sent Word to the Castle at the Lake Side, that they were there, and told them what they were going to do, but charged them not to let Us at the upper Castle Know any Thing of their Design, as soon as the Man I sent there heard this, he came off to us with the Acco^{t}. and brought it to Us that Night. As soon as we received it, we sent the Belt off to confirm the Truth of this Account, which got here the Day before the Enemy made their Attack, but the People would not give Credit to the Acco^{t}. even then, or they might have saved their Lives.

This is the Truth, and those Germans present knows it to be so, here the Germans could not but acknowledge that what he said was true, that they had got such Intelligence. Then he said

Brother.

Notwithstanding we are unjustly charged and suspected, we assure you we will continue to give the best Intelligence, and earliest Notice we can, of the Enemys Motions.—

I then asked him if the Enemy was yet gone home or not, and desired him to let me know every particular Circumstance about them, as we have had Accot^s^. of their Building at Lake Ontario, to which he answered he would and then related as follows.—

That as the Enemy was coming down as Casses, the Caghnawags and French differed, as the former did not approve of destroying the Settlement, that 40. Caghnawagoes returned home, that after they destroyed the Settlements, they mostly all got drunk and traveled very slow, That on Thursday the Enemy was yet at Casses 10 Miles above the Flatts, frolicking and drunk, that when they came to the Carrying Place, they was out of Provisions, and sent to the Castle at the Lake to purchase Provisions; that the French, said they would not come again till the Spring, but that then they would come and destroy the whole River and Skenectady and perhaps go to Albany. But some Indians who were with the French said we must not believe all the French said for they knew that the French intended to come ab^t^. Christmas, and had provided every Thing for their Journey.—That as to their Building at Lake Ontario, he believed they were not, that when they came to destroy the Flatts they left 10 Men there with Provisions but no more as he heard, at the same time he could not be certain this was true, that they were not building at the Carrying Place, or Oneida Lake, neither was there any Enemy thereabouts.—

The 30^th^. I sent a party of trusty Mohawks on the Scout with Orders to go to the Carrying Place and reconnoitre the adjacent Woods well, then to proceed towards Lake Ontario, and if they could discover any Tracks of the Enemy, not to return till they saw them and reconnoitre their Situation so as to discover what they were doing and to form a Judgment of their Numbers.

SIR

I have nothing more to report to your Honour but that Canaghguayeeson said the Number of the Enemy that destroyed the Flatts were 260. Ind^{s} and 90. French

I am with Great Respect —

Your most Obedient humble
Servant
GEO. CROGHAN
Dep^{y}. Agent.

To The Hon^{ble}. S^{R}. W^{M}. JOHNSON, Bar^{t}.

JOURNAL OF HENRY WENDELL

A. D. S.[1]

December 14 (?), 1757

HONOURED SIR

The Following is a true and exact Journal of our Proceedings according to your Instructions.

On Wednesday the 7th. of December we came to Fort Harkemer, where we heard a Number of the Oneida Nation were ab^{t} 3 Mile above the Flatts from us, upon which we sent for them, and told them we were sent by the General and you to the Carrying place and Oneida, at which last Place we would call a Meeting, and deliver to them the Instructions we had received from the General and You, and desired them to go up to their Castle where we would meet them after we had been at the Great Carrying Place, upon which they answered they would, after which I desired Capt. Montour to ask them if some of their Young Men would attend us, upon which they answered with all our Hearts, and will stand by You as long as we have Blood, and we will send off 3. of our Young Men to acquaint our People at our Castle that You are coming, and we will meet you there.

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[1] In Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal.

Gentlemen London 8. Decr. 1757.

The atrocious ~~Crime~~ Charge which Teedyuscung ~~has been~~ was induced publickly, to ~~charge~~ make agt us, ~~with~~, at the late Treaty at Easton, of having forged a deed, & altered the Courses, is such, as we can not rest under. And as Sir Willm Johnson, to whom we had entreated, ~~that that matter~~ might be refer'd, to, for the ~~from~~ full Enquiry into it, & also, his Deputy Agent, have declined ~~that~~ such Enquiry, as well as Teedyuscung has ~~declined his~~ refused submitting it to Sir Williams Determination, we have no method left, for the vindication of our Characters, which have been so greatly injured, but by sending you our Commission, bearing date with this Letter, which we desire you to execute, in the most public, & speedy, maner, that ever you can, that so our Innocence may appear to the ~~whole~~ world.

You will observe that our Commission ~~contains also some authority~~, relating to another matter also (of farr ~~inferior Consequence~~ less Concern, to us) vizt an Enquiry, which the Indians desire, to have ~~made~~ into the regularity of Others of our, or our Fathers purchases; now, as to the ~~purchases~~. We most earnestly wish ~~& desire~~, that every ~~matter of~~ Complaint ~~by~~ of the Indians, ~~might be determined~~ fully enquired into, & Determined, by the Royal Authority, that the Integrity & Uprightness of ~~all~~ our Transactions, ~~with the Indians~~ might, the better, be established, And therefore, it is our intention ~~instruction~~ to you, that you by no means impede, or prevent, but, on the contrary, that you forward & accelerate, the laying before his Majy, of every Complaint made, or to be made by the Indians; But our sole intent in giving you such ~~[illegible]~~ Powers is, that in case you find those remiss or negligent ~~in~~ transmitting such Complaints, in that regard, Or that the Indians should desire unless it [illegible] to ~~have~~ that the matters, may be more speedily, enquired into, upon the spot, In that Case, we conceive it ~~to be a matter of such Consequence at this time~~ to ye public service, ~~to the public service~~, that the ~~Indians~~ shod not have any Suspicion, left on their minds, that we have, therefore, inserted those further Clauses in yor Commission, authorizing you in such case, to enquire into, & settle, fully those matters, in any fair & public way whatsoever, ~~[illegible]~~ that the Indians, themselves, shall desire, & that, as speedily, as may with convenience be done; ~~And this the rather, as [illegible]~~ & this we, the more readily, consent to, as the Delawares, are now allowed, by the ~~other~~ Six Nations, to hold Councils, & may think themselves unkindly dealt by, if they are not permitted to see, how fairly the Lands were heretofore sold & payd for, at the time ~~they~~ when the Delawares were held under subjection, by the Six Nations.

This we thought proper to write you, by way of Instructions, attendant on our sd Commission, And remain,

Gentlemen, Your loving Friends

41

Proprietarys Office

Dr the

to the Proprietors A

Thomas Penn & Richard Penn,
true & absolute Proprietarys of the Province of Pensilva.,
& Countys of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware:

To all People to whom these Presents shall come **Greeting.** **Whereas,** at a Treaty lately held, at Easton, between the Lieut. Gov. of Pensilva., & Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, & Others of that Nation, Altho' Neither the Delawares, or any other Nation of Indians, at any Time before, had so much as hinted to the sd. Proprietaries, or to any of their Agents, that they had been induced to commit Hostilitys agt. Pensilva., for revenging any Injustice, which they imagined, had been done to them, but, on the contrary, Shingas, the Delaware King, on the River Ohio, & other Chiefs, had, at a Conference, held between Mr. George Croghan & them, so lately as in January 1754, declared, that they had the Hatchet in their Hand, to strike the Enemy, as soon as their Brethren of Pensilva. shod. come to their Assistance; Yet, after being repeatedly called upon, to give a Reason for their different Conduct, the sd. Teedyuscung, at Length, did, for the very first Time, assert, that the present Proprietarys had forged a Deed, & made an Alteration of the Courses, agreed upon, to take their Lands from them; Immediately, upon the first Notice of which, most unjust Assertion, the sd. Proprietarys acquainted the Rt. Honble. the Lords Commrs. for Trade & Plantns. of the same, & entreated them to desire Sr. Wm. Johnson, at such Time when he shod. meet the Six Nations, to settle certain Matters with those Six Nations, to examine, with the Assistance of such Commrs. as the sd. Proprietarys shod. appoint, into the Matter of such false Assertion, & to inform their Lordships of the Result of such Examination. **And whereas** the sd. Proprietarys are most grievously injured, in their Characters & Reputations, by a Slander, so gross in itself, & so utterly void & destitute of Truth, as the before mentd. Assertion is, & cannot rest easy, in their Minds, until that Matter, shall, by some Means or Other, be thoroughly & fully enquired into; And, the rather, as they have some Grounds to believe, that such Matter was suggested, & insinuated, to the sd. Teedyuscung, by ill designing Persons, in Order to create some Discontent in the Indians, or otherwise, to throw an Imputation upon the sd. Proprietarys of a Crime, which they detest & abhor. **And whereas** the sd. Proprietarys did heretofore authorize certain Persons, as their Commrs., to join with & assist, the sd. Sr. Wm. Johnson, in making such Enquiry & Examinn., in Case he would have undertaken the same; but are since informed, that the sd. Sr. Wm. Johnson declines to undertake such Enquiry & Examinn., & even, that the Delaware Indians have declared that they are not acquainted with, & are not contented to treat with, the sd. Sr. Wm. Johnson, So that, unless some other Method can be found out, the sd. Aspersion, tho' absolutely untrue, may remain & continue, & the sd. Proprietarys may have no Opportunity to vindicate their much injured Reputations. **Wherefore, know Yee** that the sd. Proprietarys **have** constituted, authorized & appointed, And, by these Presents, **do** constitute, authorize & appoint, Richard Peters, William Logan, Lynford Lardner & Conrad Weiser, of Pensilva. Esqrs., jointly, or, in Case of the Death, or absolute Disability, of any One, or Two, of them, then any Three, or any Two, of the sd. Four Persons, to be the Agents & Commrs. of the sd. Proprietarys; **with full Power** & Authority, to the sd. Commrs., either upon Treatys or Conferences to be held, with the Chiefs of the Delaware or other Indians, alone, or with the joint Aid, & Assistance, of any other fair & impartial Persons, who shall appear to them, the sd. Commrs., to be proper Persons to assist therein, or in every, or any other Manner, that, to them the sd. Commrs. shall appear probable to have the Truth fully enquired into & ascertained, To make the most strict, & solemn, Enquiry into the Assertion, so made by the sd. Teedyuscung, as aforesd., & into the Truth, or Falsehood, of the same; & into the Motives, & Inducemts., which led him, to the uttering such an Assertion, & into the Person, or Persons, who advised or encouraged him to, the making any such Assertion, & into all Matters, whatsoever, any Way relating thereto; AND, of the whole Matter, to make a true & faithful Report, to the sd. Proprietarys, to be signed by the sd. Commrs., & by the said Chiefs of the Delaware or other Indians, & by such Others as shall assist, at such Enquiry; AND the sd. Proprietarys do hereby direct their sd. Commrs., at such Enquiry, to shew forth All & every the Treatys, & Proceedings, with the Indians, any Way relative to the Treaty, so pretended to have been forged, or the Courses, so pretended to have been altered, & all the Transactions, relating thereto, without any the least Concealmt. whtsoever; AND to make the sd. Chiefs of the Delaware & other Indians, & all such other Persons, as shall be present at such Enquiry, perfectly acquainted, with the several Treatys had with the sd. Delaware Indians, & with the Bounds & Courses of the same; AND to require, & receive, from the Chiefs of the sd. Delaware Indians, a reasonable Acknowledgement, of the sd. Teedyuscung's Error, & Satisfaction, for so violent an Injustice, that so, the sd. Proprietarys Characters may stand clear & unimpeached, & may be entirely vindicated agst. the same; AND, after such Acknowledgemt. made, to assure the Indians of the Proprietarys firm Resolution, to live with them, in the most affectionate & Brotherlike Manner, And that, in Case any Differences shall arise between them, the Proprietarys will, always, be ready to have the same heard & determined, with the most speedy & impartial Justice; AND as the Delaware Indians have exprest some Dissatisfaction, at a Purchase, which was originally made by the present Proprietarys late Father or his Agents, from their Ancestors, for Lands, near the River Delaware, & which has been, since, confirmed, The sd. Proprietarys do further authorize & impower their sd. Commrs. to enquire into that Complaint also, And to give them the fullest Informn. of every Step relating thereto; And that, in Case there shall be found any real Cause for Complaint, then, to give the Indians a reasonable Satisfaction for the same, So that all Causes, or pretended Causes, of Difference, may be removed, And that the Proprietarys & their Children, & the Indians & their Children, may live in perfect Friendship, as long as the Sun shines upon the Earth. AND, for adding the greater Authority, to these Presents, The sd. Proprietarys do hereby direct & impower the present Lieutent. Govr. of Pensilva., & the Lieutent Govr. thereof for the Time being, & the present Keeper, & the Keeper for the Time being, of the Great Seal of the sd. Province, & his & their Deputy & Deputys, & all Others whom it may concern upon the Request of any two, or more of the Comissrs. hereby appointed, to cause the Great Seal of the sd. Province to be hereunto put & affixed; For the doing whereof these Presents shall be unto them, & each & every of them, a full & suffict. Warrt. & Authority Witness the Hands & Seals of them of the sd. Propriets. this 8th. Day of Decr. in the 31st. Yr. of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord Geo. the 2d. by the Grace of God of Gt. Brit. France & Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, & so forth, And in the Year of Our Lord 1757.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered by the before named Thos. Penn & Richd. Penn, in the Presence of us.

8. Decr 1757.

Copy of the Commission then sent, to enquire into Teedyuscungs Charge agt the Proprietaries

Paris

Newyork, Decr. 25th. 1757.

Sir,

I had the Favour of Yours of the 10th and am very sorry to find that you are recovering so slowly from your late Indisposition.

Your Illneſs has been the Reason of my not having writt you a great Deal on our Indian Affairs, which appear at present to be on a very precarious Footing. I am afraid with all the Endeavours we are able to make, the Main of the 6 Nations will act a Part very different from those Treaties subsisting between us. The Accounts from many Places say so, and their Behaviour, when Burnetts Fields were attacked, confirms those Reports, but I forbare entering deeper into this Affair, till You are able to enter again on Busineſs; and as soon as You are, I desire to hear from You, and to have Your real Sentiments on what may be expected the ensuing Campaign, and what Measures are neceſsary to be taken with them, and whether You think it will be poſsible to bring any Part, and how many of them to act with us in the Field, and in what Shape that can be done.

As I found, the Campaign before last, great Use from the Domiciliated Indians, that served under Capt. Jacob, till they were debauched by Daniel, and by His Means have never acted with us since, except that he came out with the other Indians for a little while, I have thought of Raising a Body of those domiciliated Indians, from the Low Country; they have been extreamly ill used by the French, which I hope will incite them to Revenge; But I must insist, that you will as far as lies in Your Power, prevent any of the Indians from interfering in this, or using any Means either to prevent their Joining, or debauching them from us after they are got.

Your Knowledge of Mankind, as well as of Indian Affairs, must Shew You, that till we can be much better aſsured of the Friendship of the Six Nations, than we are at present, that tis not our Busineſs to make any Addition to that Strength, but rather to endeavour to cultivate the Friendship, of those People,

as

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

as far as we can, and to keep those Indians, who are intermixed with the White People, still domiciliated & connected with the White People, rather than by joining them to the Indians to encreaſe their Strength, and diminish that of the White People.

Tis for this Reason that I have chose to negotiate with this People myself, because I saw that if I had sent to You to do it; in the first Place, Your Health at present would not allow You to enter into it; But the Material one was I foresaw that the real Indians would immediately have been jelous, if You had negotiated with them seperate from them, and bad Consequences would have ensued; they would have endeavour'd to have drawn them off, and got them to join in their Plans whatever they might happen to be, and whenever they happen to be against us would be raising up an Enemy in our Bosoms, nay, in the Heart of our Country, which is the most Dangerous of all Enemies, and can do the most Mischief.

Therefore as You know I am order'd to look into, and assist You in Indian Affairs, don't let it enter into Your Mind, that by this I mean to interfere in the Management of Indian Affairs, by taking it out of Your Hands, or by turning it into any other Channel that thro' You; for tis the farthest from My Thoughts; for in the first Place there is no Man in America I wish to have the Management of them, but Yourself, and as to me, I am very far from wishing to encrease my Busineſs, for I have more in my other Departments to do, than is fit for any one Man to execute, as Busineſs ought to be done.

What occurs to me in the present Situation, is, ~~that~~ if the Indians who I have great Reason to believe can not be brought to join with us so as to act heartily with us, I put it gentle, for from all Quarters Informations come, that they will act against us, and that is confirmed by Your Letter acquainting me of the Danger of the Mohawk River; for if the 6. Nations are for us, the French durst not ~~touch~~ toutch it; which is an indisputable Fact: They are too near them, and too near ~~to recv~~ to receive Support from us, on the Intelligence they can give us, if they will, for the French to venture to enter their Country without their Consent; or to be able to do it without our having Timely Notice, if they were disposed to give it.

Therefore in this Situation, I thought it right that You should be able to say to the Indians, those are People totally disjoined from You who live among the White People have adopted their Customs, and they are now become one People, and live in the same Manner, and as such cooperate together, and go to War together, as they have now one common Interest.

That as for yourself, from Your long Residence among them, Your Interest with them, the King, their Father has appointed You to manage his Affairs with them, and that if they will continue to keep their Treaties with him, and give their Brethren that Assistance they have engaged to give, You will procure them all the Assistance, they stand in Need of, be it what it will; that as for those People, that are now become a Part of the white People, they stand in Need of no Assistance from You, and therefore You leave them to follow the Customs they have adopted among their Brethren with whom they live as brothers ought. I think this is the proper Footing to put it on, and is no more than You and I playing to one another's Hands for the Common Interest of the Whole.

As to the Security of the Mohawk River, I have writ to M. G. Abercromby on that Subject and he will take all possible Care of it.

As to Capt. Wraxall, I have in no Shape interfered with his Executing his Office of Secretary to Indian Affairs. You know he remained here all last winter, absent from the Execution of that Office. As soon as the Campaign begun, he desired to Return to His Office of Secretary, and when the Winter begun to Approach, he left You and returned here, with a Plan of Remaining for the Winter, and as I found by the Leave You had given him, that You did not want him at present, I thought it but reasonable he shou'd assist in compleating his Company which wanted a great Many Men, and the whole Difference that cou'd be to him was whether he was to live in one Town in the low Country, during the Winter, or in Another; which we as Soldiers do not consider as a Point of any great Consequence, and were I to go into that Way of Thinking, that every Officer who has a Wife must live where she chuses, we shou'd have a strong Army presently, and none to do Duty. As to allowing him to sell, tis so contrary to the Kings Instructions, that tis not fitt for me to agree to it. If by His Friends in England, he can bring that about I have no Objection to it.

There is one very material Thing, I must recommend to You, which is to endeavour to get some of Your Indians, who have Parts, and may be depended on, to get us Intelligence of the Enemy. There are Numbers of them constantly among the French, and I shou'd think some of them might be bought off, to get us good Intelligence, both of what they are a doing at Montreal and Tienderoga and that cou'd have so good and so frequent Intelligence among them, that they cou'd make no Movement, but what we shou'd have early and certain Accounts of, nor that they cou'd not make any Preparations, but what we shou'd know. I do beg that You will directly set about this; and I will pay any Man, who undertakes this, according to the Service he does, and will not be sparing on the Occasion, if he deserves it.

Wishing You the Compliments of the season, and a perfect Recovery, I am, &c.

P.S. — As to Mr. Croghan, I had the Liberty to appoint him, as I informd You from the Rock, and Did understand You had appointed him as Your Assistant. As to the Matter of the Commission, I think it of no great Consequence, as he Acts only as Your Deputy. —

to deliver My Speech which you have herewith & Show the War Belt of Invitation.

At Onieda you are to leave three Belts, One being that they sent me to Connojohary to prevent my proceeding to Onondaga — another in Answer to the Request brought me a few days ago from the 5 Nations by Ondatseghte a Cayouge Indian & others concerning a Trade at the German Flatts — The Third in Answer to the request of the 5 Nations delivered by the same Indian, that I would not take the Feild this Compaign but stay at home to take care of their Affairs.

If before you have finished your Tour you should find good reasons to beleive that a considerable Number of the 5 Nations will come down & go out with me send off one of the Indians Express with a Letter to give me notice of it that I may prepare accordingly, or if you should learn any News of Importance which may be depended on, & unless it should be necessary give the Indians Orders not to Show the Letter to any Officer at any of the Posts on this River. I would have you also Cautious in talking of Indian Affairs with any of those Officers either in going or returning from your Journey as an imprudent use is frequently made of such Conversations.

Given under my hand
at Fort Johnson this 29
May 1758

W^M. JOHNSON

SPEECH TO THE FIVE NATIONS

Copy[1]

Sir Will. Johnson's Speech to the 5 Nations
by Cap^t. Fonda.—

Bretheren of the 5 Nations

To the Subject of your Two Belts delivered me a few days ago (15 May vid. Blue Book) by our Brother Odatseghte of Cayouge, I now give you my Answer.

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

With regard to your Request for establishing a Trade at the German Flatts, You know that an Attempt of that kind has lately been tried there, and you know also that the French & their Indians our open & inveterate Enemies have several times within these few Months, overflowed that place with the Blood of our defenceless People, who depending upon the encouragment of the 5 Nations, cultivated their Lands & brought their goods thither, without Suspicion that their Lives were in the least Danger.

Whether you have committed or connived at these Bloody Scenes, I cannot take upon me to detirmine; and whether you can or will prevent it for the future is a Point we cannot be certain of. But this I can assure you, that the Kings General & Commander in Chief, dos not think it expedient or safe to trust the lives & Properties of His Majestys Subjects in the present Sittuation of Affairs to the Assurances of those Indians who remain idle Spectators whilst the Blood of their Bretheren is Spilling, and therefore you are not at present to expect any Trade will be carried on at the German Flatts.

At Albany & Schenectady Goods are Plenty & Cheap & Beaver bears a high price. you are Welcome to come & trade at either of those places.

Bretheren

As to your Request for my Staying at home & not taking the Feild this Campaign I am to accquaint you that it is the King my Masters Pleasure that I join his Army with all the Indians I can prevail on to follow me; I am detirmined to Obey & I now give all you Warriors an Invitation to go along with me. I shall march in about 3 weeks time. You will remember you have timely Notice & an Invitation. Those of you who will come & join me shall be fitted out as Warriors ought to be. If you all choose to stay at home & smoak your Pipes, I hope the Great Spirit above will give Success to His Majestys Arms without your Assistance.—

A List of Indians of Six Nations Present at Treaty at Easton. 1758.

MOHOCKS.

Nickes Karaghcaghlalie, a Chief, one woman and two boys, 4

ONONTAGERS.

Assarodemkquo, a Chief and 7 more men, the rest Women & Children, in all, - - 20

SINICKERS.

Sagechsadon, a Chief, Kayenquaraghton, a War Captain, Several Warriors, Women and Children, in all, - - 83

ONEIDOS.

All on the River Susquehana, Thomas King, (alias) Sagughsuniunt, Anagaraghery, both Chiefs, 9 Warriors, 32 Women and Children, in all, - 43

CAYIUCKERS.

Tokahoyo, Jenontaweke, Chiefs, Kanaghery, Otah Heghly, Sagochrenas, War Captains, 17 more Men, Women and Children, in all, - - 22

From Chognod on Susquehanna, of the same Nation, ten Warriors, 20 Women & child'n, 30

TUSCARRORAS.

Nihaquntagno, Charles, Chiefs, 10 Warriors, 14 Women and Children, in all, - - 26

NONTICOOKS.

Robert White, a Chief, 18 Warriors, 38 Women & Children, in all, - - - - 57

CONOYOS.

Last Night, a Chief, 9 Warriors, 10 Women, in all, - 20

TUTOLOWS.

Osswagaral, Tohonink, Howanos, Chiefs, Tuyonogon Tohanlideghson, Warriors, Women & Children, in all, - - 11

MAHICKANDERS.

Abraham, the Chief, 33 Warriors, 40 Women and Children, in all, - - 74

The whole of the before named Nations, amount to - - 390

Of the Delaware and Minisink Indians, I could get no account. The foregoing is a true account of them, to the best I could find.

C. WEISER.*

To the foregoing may be added the following persons.

Peter Quibeck, and his wife French Margred; Thomas Hudson, and his wife Catrina, Maryed daughter, with five or six Children.

Both the above named Indians, are noted men, and their advice is often required by the Indian, they have distinguished themselves for the English allways.

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* See also another List on minutes Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 176.

Brethren

I was from day to day in Hopes of the General's Recovery that he might have met You Face to Face and in Person proceeded on the Buſineſs you came to transact; but the State of his Health continues so weak that he cannot come abroad, but as you have signified to me that any longer delay would be extreamly dangerous, I have sent for you at his Request and am Now about to speak to You on his Behalf and desire you will be attentive and hearken to what I shall say to you.

A String.

Brethren from Canawago and the Neighbouring Towns,

You have acquainted the General, that the Indians at Canawago and places adjacent were informed of the Reduction of Fort Duquesne by the English; And likewise that Deputies from the Six Nations were arrived from the Treaty at Easton in the Delaware Towns with Meſsages to all the Indians living in these Parts and that on this Intelligence Forty of your People were dispatched to talk with these Six Nation Meſsingers and with the English General and to know from them the particulars of that Treaty and of the Meſsages sent to the Delawares, and to be inform'd what Measures would be taken by the English the ensuing Year and what part the Six Nations would take therein.

You further acquainted the General that these Forty Indians finding when they came to Pittsburgh that He as well as the Deputies of the Six Nations, had left the place and were returning home, held a Council and sent you who are five of them after the General and six Nation Deputies and ordered you to confer with them and be satisfied in these Matters.

Brethren

I have repeated the particulars of your Buſineſs as they have been taken down from your own Mouths, but if any part has been mistaken or omitted please to point it out that it may be amended.

Brethren

The Indians at Canawago shewed their prudence and good Disposition in sending some of their People to hear with their own Ears and see with their own Eyes, and to be satisfied of every thing from the Mouths of the General and the Deputies of the Six Nations. They might otherwise have been imposed upon by false Relations.

Brethren,

It is very true that a great Treaty was lately held at Easton in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects, with the Delawares, Unamies, Mohiccons and Minisink Indians.

That the Six Nations were first of all made acquainted with our Intention to hold this Treaty and invited to it, and that in Consequence of this Invitation some of the principal Chiefs of those Nations were sent to attend and assist in it, and in Conjunction with these Chiefs Peace was confirmed between the English and those Indians and sundry Matters transacted of all which an Account was sent by these our Brethren to the Delawares, Shawonese and other Indians on the Ohio, and as I understand the whole has been faithfully related to you by these our Brethren, I desire you will give entire Credit to it as they are of your own Nations.

The Six Nations further joined with us, in sending Messages to the Ohio Indians to withdraw from the French and to cease doing any further Mischief to the English, and to return to their Old Friendships and Alliance with them.

This Belt confirms my Words.

Brethren,

On the approach of the English Army to Fort du Quesne, the French Commander, rather than fight, chose to abandon the Fortification and run away, on which the General took Possession of that Place, and immediately sent Messengers to the Neighbouring Indians of all Nations to assemble, and come and confer with him there; It unfortunately happen'd that the General was so ill, that he cou'd not wait for them and therefore empower'd the Gentleman, who was next in Comand to assure them that his Majesty did not send his Forces to hurt the Indians, or to take their Lands from them, but to drive the French away, and to recommend it to the Indians, for whose Service and protection this Armament was made, to send the French away from the other parts of the Ohio and oblige them to destroy their Forts and leave the Country.

Brethren

As the Five Nations are the most powerful of our Northern Indians, They are also the Wisest. They have their settled maxims of Government as well as other Nations & their political Schools at Onondago. Their first Principles are to keep all the other Nations if not under an absolute Dependency, at least under a Certain Submission. The means they make use of are sometimes Treaty & Lenience, at other times open Force. Prudence & Circumspection are their Guides. When they see that their Neighbouring Nations like any distant tract of Land, tho' such Land be very valuable to the Five Nations, they will invite such Neighbours to Come & Place & promise to grant them such Tract for ever, but they only mean for some short space of time & when their Friends have dwelt there 5 or 6 Years, they then call them to their Fire, advising them to move farther back in the Country & they in like manner grant their Lands to the Newcomers for ever, thus they have done with Wyomink

They gave it first to the Tutelos afterwards to the Shawnese then to the Nanticokes, then to the Mohickons, then to the Delawares, & at last they invited the Chickasaws to come & live there. And according as each of these several Nations advance in the Favor & Interest of the Five Nations, so they receive them into their alliance. In Consequence of which they settle these new allies on the Frontiers of the White People & give them this as their Instruction, "Be watchful that none of the White People may come & settle "near you. You must appear to them, as frightfull men, & if "notwithstanding they come too near, give them a push, we will "secure & defend you against them."

And if one of these Petty Nations, such as the Delawares or Shawnese declare Warr, it is certainly by the Consent & approbation of all the five Nations, who send or permitt their Young Men to follow such Nations in their Warr: & in a Company of 80 such warriors, wch I've mett I found but 6 Delaws: the rest were of the five Nations. If we think the Delawares & Shawnese are the Enemy, we are in my opinion mistaken. The Chain of Union betw: the several Indian Nations is of that Nature, that if we have Warr with one of them we have also Warr with them all; altho Some Nations may affect to be Neuter or Mediators, to bring about a peace between us & the Nations in Warr with us, the Neutrals are in truth the Arbitrators of the Warr & Peace & so soon restored when they think fit: in the mean time they have every where as well among the White People as among the several Indian Nations their Emissarys who attend the Treatys & take notice of everything that happens & give information thereof to that Council at Onondago, from whence they receive their further directions. The present Union of the Indians seems to be greater & stronger than ever it has been. When the Two Cayuga Chiefs shewed the Belt of Eight Diamonds from the Eight Northern Nations to Kiy Kewor: they then produced another belt of seven Diamonds saying these are the Numerous & Powerful Nations to the Westward who are also united with us.

The Indians are liars in Common Conversation amongst the White People: trustworthy in Publick Negotiations. They will Speak words to be depended on: it is not only Speeches & Messages they expect should merit that Character, But also the Words in Conversation of such Persons as are sent to them ought to be spoken within the strictest Limits of Truth— Gain is the Chief View of most Men & when a Person comes in the Name of an English Governmt. or Principal Officer to the Indians— They are very attentive to what advantages the Messenger will give them hopes of receiving. & they are apt to believe what they desire so that if such Messenr: should promise that Each Indian should every Year have three New Suits of Cloaths, They would please themselves wth. the hopes of receiving them. but what must be the Consequence of such false Promises?. Bitterness & Revenge: it is therefore quite necessary strictly to Charge every Man who goes up the Countri the King & Country to the Indians, that he must not flatter

the Indians with any promises but such as are given him in Instr.

[illegible] of our traders often expose us to the Hatred of the Indians

& the lies of our Interpreters have always exposed us to danger from

Some Account of the Behaviour & Sentiments of a Numbe of well-disposed Indians mostly of the Minusing Tribe

About the beginning of the 7th Month 1760 some Indians came to Philadelphia from an Indian Town called Wahackloosing situated on a Branch of Susquehanna, abou two Hundred Miles from this City. Their Principal Busine was to pay a Visit to Friends who, they understood, had sent t an invitation to come down which apprehension of theirs, n barely owing to that upon some Friends hearing those Indi were religiously disposed, & refused to join the other Indians in War, might say We should be glad to see them, which being rep to them, was the occasion of this Visit, yet they thought it thei Duty also to wait upon the Governer as well to manifest t Respect to him as to deliver three Prisoners which they h redeemed from the other Indians, who had taken them Capt & Some Horses, which they had brought with them. A time appointed, by the Governor to confer with them, and a Confe=rence was held in the Council Chamber, the most Mate Part of which was as follows viz.t Papunehung the Indian Ch or as the Indians stile him their Minister Spoke to the follo Effect viz.t That Teduiscung had called at their To on his way to Assintzing and had held Council with and had applied for their Assistance in a Matter which had much at Heart which was the Redemption of the Pr =ers which were still Captives amongst the Indians,

t they had willingly complyed with this Request as far as
s in their Power, by giving up the three only Prisoners that
e amongst them; who they had brought with them & now
vered to the Governor —

And by a String of Wampom further declar'd
at now they had delivered all the Captives that were in the
nds of those Indians which belonged to their Society or Town,
says he we desire to do Justice and love God, and wish it was
our Power to assist, so that all the Prisoners that are scat-
d in the Woods every where might be brought back

By another String he spoke again
rother I am well pleased to hear of that good Peace that
so well established, I heartily Join in it and desire to live
Peace Hearken Brother I pray you would have
e Pity on us & let us have no strong Liquor at all here, All
hat live at the Place called Wahackloosing, and if any of our
ng Men come down ask them where they come from; & when they
from Mahackloosing I pray you not to give them a drop of
nor & hope you will hear us. Brother, tho' we are poor we
nt no Recompence for the Prisoners or for the Horses, we do not
rn them to you from a desire of gain, you are welcome to
em, & we are Glad of the opportunity of obliging you,

The Governor return'd them a kind answer & told them
had prepared a few things for them, & Desir'd their
ceptance of them, upon which Papoonahoal Spoke again
rother I do not come here to do any Publick business with the
vernment, I am not in that Character, I came on a Religious

account on an Invitation Sent me by Some Religious People; ab
twelve months ago, therefore it frightens me to hear what you have ju
now Spoken vizt that you have Provided some Goods for me & mean to m
us a Present of them, I thank you for your good will, but I cannot allow
self to take them, Since this would look as if I was come as other great
to Receive Presents, No Brother I am Perfectly Satisfied with the m
good things I have heard in Religious Conferrences that we have he
since we came here the Quakers. Brother, I will tell you the Reaso
why I say I am frightened, should I lay my Hands on your Presents
would raise a Jealousy in the Breasts of those round about me who
transact the publick Business and are used to receive Presents on s
Occasions. It would moreover be apt to corrupt my own Heart, & ma
me proud, & others would think I wanted to be a great man, which is
the Case I think on God who made us I want to be instructed in
Service, and Worship. I am a great Lover of peace, & have ne
been Concerned in War Affairs, I have a Sincere Rememb
of the old Friendship which subsisted between the Indians
your Forefathers & shall always observe it, I love my Brethr
the English, & they shall ever find me faithfull, I was invited to Co
and for these reasons did Come, & not to receive Presents which Sp
& Corrupt the receivers of them many have misbehaved after they hav
received them, & many, I am afraid, come only to Receive them

Paſsoonahoal then Complained of some abuses in Trad
& Said. that they had not received the price for skins which
been Promised them, that this put their young upon playing
unfair Tricks with the skins, by leaving on them, Several parts wh
were of no use, as the ears, paws &c this, added he, is not as it ou
to be,

should not Skin our Skins in such a way but our Corrupt
rts have found out this way of dealing. Brother You see there is
ove nor Honesty on either Side, you do wrong in altering your
ses, & the Indians do wrong in bringing Skins to you with so
h badneſs on them, therefore, Brother, we propose to fling this
rely away, for if it remains we shall never agree, & love one
ther as we ought to do, now Brother, I desire you will not raise
Goods to two high a price but lower them as you can afford it,
t we may live & walk together in one Brotherly Love Friend-
p as Brothers ought to do. Brother I must once more acqua
you, that my Chief design in making this Visit, is to confer
ut religious matters, & that our young Men agree with me
this, & want to love God, & leave off their former bad Courses

Brother, with regard to what I have mentioned
ut Religious matters, it may be, some may not think as I do,
may think Slightly of these matters, but I am fixt in my prin-
les & shall always abide by them, I am glad I have an op-
tunity of Mentioning these several Matters, in Presence of
h a large audience of young & old People; The, Great God
serves all that paſses in our Hearts & hears all that we say
one another.

He then finished with a Solemn act of Prayer
hanks-giving which he performed very Devoutly

The Next Day the Governor returned them a kind
suitable answer, Promising them that care should be taken
prevent the cause of Complaint in Trade, encouraging
em to Persevere in their Religious Progreſs and wished them
Prosperous Journey.

It appears, that there hasbeen for some years an immediate
awakening amongst some of these Indians, more especially of late, when
Paponahoal, who is now their Chief apprehended him self called to pre
to them; in which service he was some time after Joyned by two, or three
more. they appear very earnest in promoting true Piety, which they
apprehend is an inward work. by which the Heart is changed fro
bad to Good, which they expreſs by the Hearts becoming Soft, &
being filled with Good, In this disposition they absolutely refused
to Join the other Indians in the Prosecution of the War, letting
them know, that they would not Join them in it though they
should kill or make Slaves (or asthey expreſs it) Negroes of them,
I understood, that their Chief declared, that what ever argument mig
be advanced in defence of War, yet he was fully perswaded, that whe
God made Men he never intend they should kill or destroy one anoth
Friends had several solid opportunities with them. they regularly atten
=ed our Meetings during their stay in Town, keep themselves quite free
from Drink, & behaved Soberly & orderly. after expreſsing their Satisfa
=on with what they had heard, from friends, which they said exactly ans
to their own Religious Prospect, they returned home & were accompa
=ed as far as Bethlehem by a Friend whomade some further observati
upon their Conversations & Conduct on the way & is as follows vizt

The Behaviour of these Indians in General was commendab
but particularly the Behaviour of Paponahoal their Chief which affor
me much Satisfaction and Instruction. —— His Deportment was su
as manifested his Mind to be quiet & easy, accompanied with a be
=ing Solidity & Gravity. He dropt several Expreſsions, which a
they were interpreted to me appeard worthy of Note. Being ask
what he thought of War, He answerd. It has been told to my
Heart, that Man was not made for that End; therefore I ha
ceas'd from War; yet I have not labour'd to bring about a pea
so much as I ought to have done: I was made weak for tha

Work

k by the bad Spirit striving to over come the Good in my
rt; but I hope the Good Spirit will over come the bad, and then I
l be strong, to Labour heartily to bring People from War to
ce. I have often thought it Strange that the Christians are such
t Warriors, & I have wondred they are not greater lovers of Peace.
said he, from the Time God first shew'd himself to my mind &
his Goodneſs in my Heart, I found my self in such a Temper,
I thought if the Flesh had been whipt off me with Horse
ips, I could have borne it without being angry at those
t did it. As we were riding upon the way I had a Mind
y something to him concerning our Saviours Words, and
d examples when on Earth. I desired the Interpreter to ask
n if he was disposed to hear such things. He answered such words
very Good and would be very acceptable at a fit Time, such things
awful. and should be spoke at a Solemn Time, for then the Heart is
t & they would go into it, and not be lost. But when the Heart is hard
will not go into it, but fall off from the Heart and so are lost,
such words should not be lost; but at a fit Time I would be glad
ar of those things. Concerning People Reasoning about
gion he said, when People speak of these things they are apt to stand
in opposition one again the other, as tho they strove to throw each other
n or to see which is the wisest, now these things should not be, but
ilst one is speaking the other should hold his Head down till the
t has done, & then speak without being in a heat or angry —

I asked him, what he thought was the cause of alterations of the Times.
why they were so changed from what they had been some years
t. He answered, People are grown croſs to each other, if they
d in Love it would not be so, but they grow Proud & Covetous which
uses God to be angry & to send dry & Hot summers, & hard Winters.
lso Sickneſs amongst the People; which he would not do if they
ed one another, & would do as he would have them —

Being at the Indian Town near Bethlehem & setting in Company
with two or three Persons which were conversing on Religious matte
He said I am apprehensive that I have a feeling Sence in my
own Heart, whereby I know, when People Speak from the
Head, or when they speak from the Heart.
I told him many of my Friend as well as my self had been ~~the~~ concer
about the Indians last Winter, & had desires for their welfar
& that my Heart was made to Love many of them, tho I had nev
seen them He Replied

I believe this love was of God. for tho you did not kn
we should come down, nor we our selves did not Know it, yet God d
therefore he Inclined your Heart towards us that you might
be the more glad & make the more welcome when we did Come

I understood, by the Interpreter, that this Indian no sooner
felt the Power of God on his Heart to his Comfort, but he endeavo
=ed to make the other Indians sensible of the same, & Labour
to turn their Minds to a search after what he himself had so
happily found, one of those Indians who after some time joind hi
in this work was at first approved of by Papoonahoal but shew
=ing an inclination to fall back to some of his old corrupt ways, Pa
=poonahoal desired him to be Silent for says he you will spoil the Peo
by speaking from a bad Heart, go get your own Heart made cl
first and then come and speak to the People.

The Interpreter gave me an account of the manner in whi
Papoonahoal was first enlightened, which was as follows, He
was formerly a Drunken Man, but the Death of his Fa
bringing sorrow over his Mind, he fell into a thoughtfull me
=coly state in which state his Eyes were turned to behold the Ea

consider the things that are thereon, & seeing the folly & wicked-
that prevailed, his sorrows encreased, and it was given to him
lieve there was a Great Power that had created all these things.
is mind was turned from beholding this lower World to look to=
him that had created it, & strong desires were begot in his
rt for a farther knowledge of his Creator, Nevertheless the
ighty was not yet pleased to be found of him, but his desires encreasing
sook the Town & went to the woods in great Bitterness of Spirit
ther Indians missing him & fearing evil had befallen him;
from the Town in search of him, but could not find him;
at the end of five days it pleased God to appear to him to his
ort, & to give him a sight not only of his own inward state, but
an acquiantance into the works of Nature: He Also apprehended
ce was given him of the Virtues, and Nature of Several, Herbs.
ots, Plants & Trees and the different Relation they had one
nother, & he was made sensible that Man stood in the nearest
lation to God, of any other part of the Creation, It was at this
he was made sensible of his Duty to God, & he come home rejoycing
eavouring to put in practice what he apprehended was
ed of him   The Morning I parted with them at
lehem, I told them, that I intended to set my Face homewards,
if any of you said I have a word of advice to give Me, I
l hear it Gladly. after some pause Papoonahoal spake as
ows: —   Brother, it discovers a good disposition in
to love to hear good councill, there are some People that set light
hat I say, & will not hear me. Since I first had desires
God, People of different Notions about Religion

have spoke to me, all directing me to their particular way, but there is but one to the place of Happiness which God has prepared for His Creature Man.

Brother, there are none that ever spoke such goo words to me as I have heard from the Quakers, for what the say answers exactly to what has been told my Heart before I saw them: when I left home I resolved not to speak to the Quakers, but hearken and hear what they would spea to me; & since they have spoke to me, I have heard a Voice spe to my Heart and say The Quaquers are right, it may be a wrong voice but I believe it is the true voice, However if the Goodn which I feel in my Heart remains with me I shall come again to see the Quaquers and If I Continue to grow Strong I hope the ti will Come that I shall be joind in Close fellowship with them

e Acco^{t} of Papunehung Second Visit to Friends The 4th of the
Mon 1761 Papunehung came to Easton with 80 of his People, in
pany with about four Hundred Indians, of several Nations, who came
Business to the Government. He acquainted the Friends who attended
Treaty. That he had concluded to pay Friends of Philadelphia a
t about this Time; but the Mingoes, as they came through his Town
the Treaty, insisted, that he should come with them, and hear what they
l to say to the Governor, he consented thereto, and the more freely, as he
s told there would be a number of Friends at the Treaty, and that the
all Pox was at Philad^{a}; but as to Publick Affairs he declared, he
l nothing to say, only to acquaint the Governor, that he had delivered
Message he had sent, last year, by him, to the Munsies, and to return
n their Answer In the evening of the same day, several Friends who
re then attending upon the Treaty, went down to Papunehung's
nts & found his People gathering to their worship After they
re sat down, some time was spent by the Elder Indians in Con=
rsation, after which a short space of Silence ensued; then Papune=
ung said something, in a deliberate easy manner, in the Way of
Preaching and in a little time stopped — then after a short Pause
oke again a few Minutes with somewhat more earnest, and
more elevated Voice —— thus pausing, and speaking he proceeded,
til he raised his Voice high enough to be heard by the Women &
hildren, who were the most distant — and at last Concluded with
Short Prayer, with which he, and some who sat near the Friends,
eemed much affected; but the dim Light the fire afforded was not
fficient for us to observe the People in general As soon as he
d finished, one of the oldest Men got up and shook Hands
ith the Man next him, and then with every one of the Congregation,
d and young, in the order they sate, expressing, with tenderness
d affection, a short Salutation & Benediction, in Nearly the same
ords, to each of them. When he had done they moved from their
eats, and, we suppose, prepared for Rest; & Friends took leave
the Indians, & came away — The Interpretter accompa
nying us, we were informed, by him, That the Substance of what
Papunehung had Said, was to excite, & advise them to Care and
ircumspection in their Conduct, & thereby, to Manifest their
taining a true Sense of their Makers Goodness & Favour
ontinued to them And that in his Prayer, or Address to his
Maker, he acknowledge & returned Thanks for his Mercy
Goodness in still affording

them a Sence of his Mercy & loving kindness, & Begging the Continuence thereof. The Old Man's farewel Salutation was expressi of his good Wishes for each Person & his Desires, that we should individually be preserved, by our Maker, & remain sensible of his Goodness. We understood, that when not scattered in their hunting ti they constantly meet in this Manner, in the Morning before Sunrise, & in the Evening after Sunset, Papunehung declaring it to be earl revealed to him, from above, that Men ought daily to begin and en the Day with the worship of their Maker. About Six, in the Morning, of the 6th of the Month, Papunehung, with upwards of twent of his Men, came to the House where a Friend lodged, & expressed his desire of some Religious Conversation, notice of which being sent to several Friends and some of them attending they spent near two hours, in a very satisfactory Manner in conversing, on divers weighty Subjects; after the Conclusion of which, a Friend was concerned to supplicate the Almighty, during which the Indians expressed the deep Sense they had, of the Manifestation of the Love, and Goodness of God, not only by Tears, but, some of them, by Sighs & Groans —

The next day our Friend Susannah Hatton, with the Frie who accompanied her, came into the Town, and were soon after visited by Papunehung's Wife, and eight of her Companion, wi a few of the Indian Men, and after, a short setting in Silence; Susa na being concerned in Prayer; there was such a display of the tende Power of divine Grace, more especially over the Indians, that seve Friends, present, declared they never saw the like before after the Mee there was a string of wett where the Indians had sat from the plentiful tears they had shed On the eight in the Morning divers Friends visited Pa nehung, in his Camp and had some Satisfactory Conversation wi in the Course of which, he informed us That he was thankful to our Maker, that he had given success to his young Men in hun ing, so that they had killed a great many Beaver, & Deer, an by that means, he was enabled to bring his Friends some of thei Skins, and pointing to some Bundles of Skins in his Tent, he sa he had brought them for us; And his young Men had freel given them to him for a Present to us; as he always thought it rig when he had Plenty of any thing, that was good, to communica it to his Friends. This being an offer unexpected by us, and the va of the Present much greater than appeared fit for us to accep it was replied, that we did not think it was right for us to receive Presents from them, it being more suitable for us to gi than to receive, as it had pleased God to bless us with greate plenty of good Things; we hoped, therefore he would not th we had not a greatfull Sense of his kind intention, tho we sh not accept of so great a Present, from him. This Refusal grieved him much, as appeard by his Countinance, & Expressions, that we informed him n we should accept of his Present, rather than give him any uneasiness,

d occasion to doubt of our sincere regard, and Friendship for him; but as the
ernor might not approve of our accepting Presents without his Knowledge
might be Expedient to inform him of their kind offer to us, as we apprehen
further Consideration, they would thin it best to Present him with Part
them, we could not then, nor for somtime after, engage Papunehung to Con=
se with the same Openness and Freedom, as he had done before, the
changing Presents being with them so firmly Established, as a Testimony of
iendship, that the not freely accepting them, when offered, is constantly under=
od as a declaration of its not being well grounded, in them that refuse.
Before the Distribution of the Publick Present, to the Indians, several
us went to Papunehung & his People, who were in their Camp, & informed
em of the Governors having left the Present, & of their having a right to a
hare of them; in answer to which, after consulting Tonquakena his Bosom
Friend, Papunehung, told us, That as he had nothing to do with publick
Business, he did not intend to take any Part of the Publick Presents; unless
e Mingoes, who had invited him thither should out of their Share
ffer him any Part, which he thought he should accept —
Some Days after, the Conclusion of the Treaty, Papunehung came to
Philadelphia, with a few of his People, having sent the rest back with
e other Indians, they stay'd about two weeks, and behaved in an
rderly becoming Manner, & attended most of our Meetings of
Worship Several Friends had solid opportunitys of Conver=
ation with them, in their Houses, in one of which many Friend
eing Collected together, and after a time of Conversation falling
nto Silence, Papunehung appear, by way of Exhortation to his
People several of whom were present, the Substance of which
as to remind them of the Kindness of the Almighty particularly
n disposing the Hearts of Friends so kindly towards them; with an Exhortation, to be
reful to make suitable returns for the Favours received, After which he addressed himself
Thankfullness, to the Almighty for the Love he had revealed in their Hearts with a
upplication that the same love might be Continued and encrease, not only in
ir Hearts, but also in the Hearts of their Brethren the Friends, whereby they
uld Jointly know, in the end, , a Place of rest where Love would Prevail, & have the
ominion; after which a pause ensued and a Friend appeared in Testimony which the
terpretter repeated in the Indian Language, and the Meeting concluded —
t another Friends House where Papunehung spoke with much Freedom & appeared in
reat tenderness of Spirit he expressed himself in Substance as follows Vizt. That it
s a Matter of much Sorrow to him, that Men should make so bad a use of the breath of Life
hich God he breathed into them, which, he said, ought continually to be improved to his Honour
d to the mutual Benefit of Mankind — That it was not good to speak of things
hich relate to the Almighty, only, from the Root of the Tounge, but that in order that
ch their Words should be good they must Proceed from the good Principle in the
art — That he had for many Years felt the good Spirit in his Heart, but
wanting to try and prove it, in order to come to some certainty he was kept in
an

an unsettled State, till about four Years ago, when he received an aſsurance that that L was good, and that he needed no farther inquiry upon it, being Paſsed all Doubts th it was the right way, and in that way he had endeavoured since that time steadily Walk. That this Spirit was a Spirit of Love and that it was his daily Prayer to h Maker, that it might continually abide with him, that, when he felt it Prevalent his Heart, he was directed so as to speak that which was right, and prevented from say any thing that was wrong.

That Men not keeping to that Love which our Maker had given us in our Hearts, the Evil Sp gets poſseſsion there, and destroys all that is good in us, and this is the Cause why Men dislike o another, grow angry with, and endeavouring to kill one another; but that when we follow leadings of the good Spirit, it causes our Hearts to be tender to love one another, to look upon Mankind as one, and so to become as one Family. He farther added That when at any a Thought arose in his Mind, that would perswade him, that he knew more than oth People, a fear would also spring up, in his Heart, least this should cause him to fall back ward in his Religious Progreſs, which made him often pray to his Maker, that he would help him keep out such Thoughts; and that he might be Preserved in Love and Affection to all Men, so he might never slight or undervalue the Poor, or the Mean, nor set up the great ones, but kept in that Love which preserves the Heart lowly, humble, and in a respectfull regard all our Fellow Creatures

About the same time some other sober, well disposed Indians came to Town one of whom was nam Samuel Curtes of the Nanticoke Tribe, living at a different Town, about fifty Miles above Mahack ing. He was formerly much given to Drink, but having been awakened, to a sence of Religion by nehiong's Ministry, was become a Sobre Man, and after a while apprehended himself called Preach amongst his People; during his abode in Town he attended our Meetings where he appeared in a remarkably retired frame of Mind, and one first day in the Afternoon, unexpectedly to Friends, stood up & after speaking a few Words, with his face to the Galery, turne the People and, by Degrees raising his Voice, spoke for about a Quarter of an Hour, with great earnest his delivery was very much like that of Friends; in the like Service. As there was no Interpreter present, we can have no Account of what he expreſsed, but from himself, which by the Rela he gave, to one who, kindly, inquired of him was, as follows, That whilst he was sitting in a retired of Mind, a Sense of Love arose in his Heart, with a Desire to Communicate his Apprehension to the People, but not being willing to intrude himself, upon the Meeting, he endeavoured to pa by; but it returned with greater Preſsure, till he was like a Bottle ready to burst that the he stood up, and spoke of that Love which God had put in his Heart and which he fe at that Time; observing that as God had thus made us Partakers of his Love, it ought to a strong inducement to us likewise to love one another and concluded with an Exho tion to the People to tenderneſs and affectionate Love to one another After some days time was fixed for the Indians Departure but it happening to be on one of Our Week Day Mee as they were getting ready to go, Samuel acquainted them, he must go to the Meeting before he set o which he did, and there again appeared, in a decent becoming manner, during the Space of 10 Minutes; and it was the opinion of most Friends that his appearance had no bad effect, rather begot a religious awe over the Meeting especially amongst the Younger People

And here it may not be amiſs to mention, that altho' Religion has been but little the Subject of sation between the Indians & the English, yet we have reason to believe, some of the most sober & thoug amongst those People, have not been without an awfull Acknowledgment of the Provide Care, and tender regard of the Almighty over Mankind, as also of a deep Sensib of the Nature, & Effect of Grace, in the Heart, as has been Manifested on some extraor ry Occasions. Several Instances of this kind are related in a Printed Letter wrote

rad Weiser, who for many Years was Indian Interpretter for the Province of Pennsylva.
d so well acquainted with & in favour with the Indians as to be adopted as a Child
Brother by the Six Nation Indians, two Particular Instances he relates as follows viz
as sent by the Governor of Penn.a to Shamokin on Acco.t of the "Murther of John
mstrong, the Indian Trader. After "I had Performed my Errand, there was a feast Prepare
hich we were Invited There was about One Hundred" Persons present, to whom the oldest
Chiefs, made "a Speech, in which he said, that by a great Misfortune, "three of their
ethren, the white Men, had been "killed, by an Indian. That nevertheless, the Sun was not set
ning that there was no War) it had "only been somewhat darkened by a small Cloud, "which
now done away, He that had done the "Evil was like to be punished, and the Land to remain
eace, therefore exhorted his People to thankfullness "to God, and thereupon began to sing, with a
ll Solemnity, but without expressing any Words, the others accompanied him with their
s After they had done, the same Indian, with great earnestness, spoke these Words "Thank
nks" be to thee, thou great Lord of the World, in that "thou hast again caused the Sun to
e, and "hast dispersed the dark Cloud. The Indians are "thine". The other Instance
t a time when he had undertaken a long and Painfull Journey by order of the Governor, into the
ian Country, when being quite spent, & overcome with fatigue, my Spirits, says he, failed;
thing seized my Body, and I therefore thought Nature could no longer exist on which
pped aside, and sat me down under a Tree, expecting there to die. My Companions soon
d me. The Indians came back, and found me sitting there; I told them in a Word, I would
farther; I would die there. They remained silent a while; at last the old Indian said,
ear Companion, thou hast hitherto encouraged "us; wilt thou now quite give up
mber that Evil Days are better than good Days; for when we "suffer much, we do not
nd Sin will be drove "out of us by Sufferings: But good Days cause "Men to Sin,
God cannot extend his Mercy "to them; but contrariwise, when it goes Evil "with us,
has Compassion upon us." These Words made him ashamed: He rose up and travelled
well as he Could.

deeply remarkably Instance of the Workings of Truth upon the Spirit of Papunehung
ars from the Account he gives of some Prospects he had of the Path he was to tread, in
to attain to happiness. one Instance of which is as follows "That at a time, when
tural Faculties were, in a Manner, overcome, by something superior to Nature,
figuratively, as a Fire, burning before him, and a Sense was given him, that he
go thro that Fire which whilst he was attentively beholding & Pondering upon
, as it were, a small Narrow Path, very near the Fire, and yet which might
d in, so as to escape the Flame This, he was given to know, was the Path in which
se Indians had trod in. I understood he meant, those Indians who were wise
ding to the Wisdom of this World, such as made a Shifft to maintain a
haracter of Goodness and Wisdom amongst Men and yet had found means to
the purifying Fire of Truth, tho' they had gone so near it, as that distant Beholders
not see but that they had gone thro it

they returned home after their Second Visit, and were about to part with the
s who accompanied them part of the Way; those Friends inquired, Whether they had
ord to send to the Friends in Philadelphia After a Pause Papunehung answered in Substance as
viz.t All I have to say is this, If you, and Friends keep near to the Love which God has
you in your Hearts, and if I keep to that Degree of the same Love, which has
communicated to me we shall have an encrease of that Love, and thereby our
and Fellowship one Towards another will grow stronger and stronger—

nting to try and prove

A list of the Indian Nations living to the Westward of the Ohio. known to the English. as computed by themselves: Given to General Stanwix. by George Croghan Deputy to Sir Will Johnson about the Year 1759

Delawares a warlike Nation. living on the Ohio. Beaver Creek & several other branches of the Ohio, & high up the Susquehanna, consists of about six hundred fighting Men - - - 600

Shawaneſse a warlike Nation. their chief Town on a great Plain on the River Scioto which empties itself into the Ohio abt. 400 Miles below Pittsburg about - - - - 400

Choctaws living near the Miſsiſsipy above New Orlean, in the french Interest computed to be 2000

Lezar a Nation living on the Ohio from the Mouth upward toward the Mouth of Wabash about - - - 400

Ilionois (called so by the French) living on the Miſsisipy about 100 Miles above the mouth of the Ohio. 400

Waughweoughtannes live on the Wabash have two Towns are computed - - - - - - - 200

Pianguishaws living at the heads of the Wabash 300

Twigtwees live on the Miami River 2 towns — 300

There three last Nations desired about the Year   to be received in Friendship with the English. but being too much neglected notwithstanding their inveterate enmity to the French were obliged to join in the war against us for the sake of being supplied with Goods in Exchange for furrs.

Ottawas, Chepawas, Putawatimes. Metho=miniys or Shockeys. There four Nations are in a confederacy something like the six Nations: they live on the West Side of Lake Erie consist of about two thousand fighting Men. are not accounted by the other Indians good warriors; have three

large

large Town in sight of Fort Detroit - - - - -	2,000
toweases live on a River that runs parallel pr with the Missisipy. their settlements extend down the River to a small Lake called Sacrama, where the French had a trading House they cover a Country of 2000 Miles in length: The Indians say they have about one hundred Towns & no less than ten thousand Men, they have no fire Arms, These are the People called Welch Indians - - -	10,000
squakees live on the Missisipy formerly a great Nation but much reduced by continual wars with the frence about - - - - " - .	200
asey's live lower down the River, have been mostly cutt off by the french about - "	200
rngs live lower down the River also mostly cut off by the french - - - - - "	200
asoys called so by the Ottaways by the french Le grand Ture. live on one of the branches of Missisipie called White Creek they have several large Towns about four thousand fighting men - - - - - - - - +	4,000
nways live on the Missisipi. are about four thousand people consist of 1000 fighting men .	1.000
ssurey live on the Missisipi opposite the Ilionois country. they consist of about fighting Men . —	400
ecopos a Nation living abt. 80 Miles on the other side Fort Detroit. fighting Men cot " —	600
In all Twenty three thousand. 800 Fighting Men	23. 800

In the above account given by Geo: Croghan several Indian Nations are not numbered viz

The Cherokees

Cherokees to the Southward supposed to be near one thousand fighting Men or fifteen hundred — . 1.500

Creeks } near as many - - - - - . 1.500
Chikasas }

The Mingoes or Five or Six Nations with the several smaler Tribes which have incorporated amongst themselves viz. Naticocks, Tuteloes Conoys. Mohickons Minisinks &c. All these together may be at least about one thousand fighting Men - - - - 1.500

4:500

In the Historical Account printed by Will^{m} Bradford of the expedition against the Ohio Indians in the year 1764 under the command of Colonel H^{y} Bouquet there is at the end of the Narration a list of the Indian Nations of Canada & Louisiana. The person who gave the list is, there, said to be a French Trader, a person of considerable note who has resided many years amongst the Indians, & who still continued at Detroit when the account was published having taken the Oaths of Allegiance to King of Great-Britain. It is there said that this account may be depen upon, so far as matters of this kind can be brought nea the truth: a great part of it being delivered from his own personal knowledge In this account it is asserted that there is 56 thousand, five hundred & eighty fighting men. of such Indians as the French were connected with in Canada & Louisiana.

Extract of Christian Frederick Post's first Journey from Philadelphia to the Ohio, on a Meſsage from the Government of Pennsylvania to the Delaware, Shawanese and Mingo Indians Settled there, and formerly in Alliance with ye English

The Indroduction. As the withdrawing of the Ohio Indians last Summer from the French Interest, was of great Importan to the Succeſs of General Forbes's Expedition against Fort Duquesne, it may be some Satisfaction to the curious Reader to be informed wh Means were made use of by the General and the Government of Pennsylvania to bring about a Peace with those Indians, or at leas to engage them in a Neutrality. The great Danger to the General's Army was, that it might be attacked and routed in its March by the Indians, who are so expert in Wood-Fights, that a very small Number of them are superior to a great Number of our Regular and generally defeat them. If our Army could once arrive before the Fort, there was no Doubt but a regular Attack would soon reduce it. Therefore a proper Person was sought for, who would venture among those hostile Indians with a Meſsage; and, i the mean Time, the General moved slowly and surely. Christia Frederick Post was at length pitched on for this Service. He i a plain, honest, religiously disposed Man, who, from a conscientio Opinion of Duty, formerly went to live among the Mohickon Indians, in order convert them to Christianity. He married twic among them, and lived with them seventeen Years, whereby he attained a perfect Knowledge of their Language and Customs. Both his Wives being dead, he had returned to live among the white People; but at the Request of the Governor he readily unde took this hazardous Journey. How he executed this Trust, his Journal will show. The Indian Manner of Treating on publick Affairs, which this Journal affords a compleat Idea of, is likew a Matter of no small Curiosity: And the Event of Post's Negotiation, as well as the Experience of our bad Succeſs in the Indian War, shows the Rightneſs of that Measure continuall

inculcated

lcated and recommended by some in Pennsylvia, of reducing
Indians to Reason by Treaty rather than Force

e Journal. July the 15th 1758. This Day I received Orders
n his Honour the Governor to set out on my intended Journey,
proceeded as far as Germantown, where I found all the Indians
nk. Willamegichen returned to Philadelphia for a Horse that
promised him.

The Second Journal of Christ: Frederick Post on a Meſsage from the Governor of Pensylvania to the Indians on the Ohio

October the 25th 1758. Having received the Honouble Governor Denny, I set out from Easton to Bethlehem, and arrived there about three O'Clock in the Afternoon; I was employed most of the Night, in preparing myself with Neceſsaries &c for the Journey

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 1st December, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Indians:

Teedyuscung,
Moses Tatamy,
Pumpshire.

Teedyuscung acquainted the Governor that he was come to wait on him on his Return from Wyomink; He was not provided with Wampum, and hoped the Governor would excuse it, as he had nothing to propose, but only to relate to the Governor what had passed, and to observe some things to him. The Governor expressed his Satisfaction at seeing him safely returned, and acquainted Teedyuscung that he would be glad to hear whatever he had to say; on which the Chief spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"It would be proper, always, to consider what we are about. In the last Business I had too short notice. You sent a Letter to me that the Commissioners were set out, and would be at Wyomink in such a Time. I was without Interpreter, and some other People were at a Distance, that were necessary to go with me. I sent for the Interpreter; I staid four Days, and was obliged to go without him; not having sufficient Warning, the other People could not have Time to come. When the Commissioners arrived at Wyomink, there were but Thirteen Indians; I looked at their Horses, and saw there was no Hay; I looked to the Clouds and Sky; I felt it then cold, and expected it would snow, and become much colder. I advised with the Commissioners, whether it would not be better, if they only began to build some Houses now and finish in the Spring. They agreed with me it would be better so to do. The Indians were all out a hunting; I could not collect them; so we all left off and returned home. In the Spring, I hope they will be sent again. Then all the necessary Indians shall be collected; but, pray give me longer Notice than you did the last Time. Let every thing be got ready, and let the Notice be sufficient. I hope the Governor will not be offended with my Freedom; he will oblige me to do the same whereever he finds my way of doing Business in any wise amiss."

The Governor answered:

"Brother:

"If you had not Notice enough given you the last Time it was your own Fault. You may remember that, coming to me on some other Business in October, before the Commissioners were ready to set out, I took the Opportunity to consult with you; I asked you if it was not too late; if Winter or Spring was best to do the Business proposed at Wyomink; that it was equal to me, and I would send the Commissioners then or in the Spring, according as I should be informed by you which would be most convenient and proper. You declared yourself fully in favour of Dispatch, and desired the Commissioners might set off as soon as the several Matters necessary for them to take with them could be got ready; and that in the mean time you would return to and wait at Wyomink for Notice of their Departure. This being your Opinion, I made out the Commission, and they proceeded with all possible Dispatch. I hope you remember this." On which Pumpshire repeated it again, and Teedyuscung said it was all true; but not having a good Interpreter he believed he had misapprehended some things. Every thing, however, was well; he thanked the Governor. He saw clearly; he said that the Governor had done all he could, and acknowledged his Readiness to do the Work.

Teedyuscung then acquainted the Governor that he intended to go to Burlington on some Business, and desired his Passport, and and an Order on the Commissioners to allow him Ten Pounds for his Journey, and something proper for Pumpshire and Moses Tatamy. The Governor wrote a Letter to the Commissioners, and the Passport was immediately signed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, 3d January, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, Richard Peters, Esquires.

The Governor informed the Council that last night he received a Message from the House by Six Members, acquainting him that a Quorum was met, and having received a Message from the Speaker that he was indisposed and unable to attend, they had proceeded to chuse another Speaker, and desired to know when and where the House might wait on his Honour, in order to present him. The Governor appointed this Day at Twelve o'Clock, and sent the Secretary with a verbal Message to command the Attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, in order to present their Speaker.

Two Members waited on the Governor with a Message, that the House apprehended the Governor's Secretary had not rightly delivered the Governor's Message, as this had not been the usual Form in like Cases, and they were not of Opinion that the Governor had a Right to Command them. The Governor said, he had no Intention of introducing new Forms; He ordered the Secretary to search the Records of the House, and see what Entries were made on these Occasions. The Secretary reported to the Governor, that in the last Entry the word *required* was used, and in others *requested;* upon which the Secretary was sent back to the House with this Message, the Governor apprehends he has a Right to command the Attendance of the House whenever the Publick Business requires it, but, to avoid Dispute, desires the Message may be entered, that the Governor requires the Attendance of the House, in order to present their Speaker.

The House waited on the Governor, and Mr. Thomas Leech addressing the Governor, spoke as follows: "the late Speaker, Mr. Norris, having acquainted the House that he was indisposed and unable to attend, they had proceeded to the Choice of a Speaker, and had chosen him." The Governor said he very much approved the Choice of the House. Mr. Speaker then mentioned, that as the usual Privileges were requested and granted at the Beginning of the Year, he needed not to repeat them, only requested the Governor would overlook all Inadvertencies and Mistakes made by him, and not impute them to the House.

Then were read a Letter from Lord Colvill, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, requesting a Supply of Seamen from this Province, to recruit the Ships under his Lordship's Command; a Letter to the Governor from the Indian Commissioners, dated at Fort Hunter the 3d of November; another Letter from Mr. John Carson, dated 17th December, from Fort Augusta, and a Letter From Mr. William Edmonds, dated at Bethlehem the 31st December, which were ordered to be entered and laid before the House; and the following Message was drawn up and approved, and the Secretary directed to carry the Message to the House, with the several Papers therein referred to.

A Letter to the Governor from the Indian Commissioners.

"Fort at Hunter's, 3d November, 1757.

"Honoured Sir:

"We have the pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of your Favour of the 28th Ult^{mo} inclosing Letters to Colonel Weiser and Major Burd. The Former we immediately dispatched by Express, and tho' the Company from his Battallion is not come we have agreed to sett off this Day with Capt. Mercer's Company & a Party of fifty Men who came down with the Battoes from Augusta, having left Directions for that Company to follow us immediately, which will Occasion no Delay to us on our March, as we shall be obliged to halt at Fort Augusta a Day or two to give a little rest to the Battoe Men, &c^{a}.

"Mr. Pawling finding that Colonel Stanwix could not agree to the sending three Companys from Colonel Armstrong's Battalion return'd home from Lancaster.

"We are your Honour's most Obedient Humble Servants,

"JOHN HUGHES,
"EDWARD SHIPPEN,
"JAMES GALBREATH."

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. John Carson.

"FORT AUGUSTA, December 17th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"I beg leave to acquaint your Honour that I arrived at Fort Augusta on the 30th of November, and on the 8th Current opened a Trade with the Indians, the Store not being fit to receive the Goods sooner, and I have Disposed of some of the Goods and received a small Parcel of skins, the Account of which I now enclose for your Honour's perusal. According to the best of my Judgment I have calculated the Prices of the Goods that the Profits may defray the Charges of the Trade. I have not been able to put an equal Profit on all the Goods, the Indians having heretofore had stroud, Blankets, & Matchcoats at a very Low rate; therefore I have charged the other Goods something higher. If it appears to your Honour that I have over charged any of the Goods or sold at too low a Rate please to favour me with your Sentiments for my future Direction and I shall act agreeable thereto.

"I am your Honour's most Humble Servant,

"JOHN CARSON."

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. William Edmonds.

"May it please your Honour:

"Mr. Horsfield being at Easton when Mr. Ennis came here with the Indians Last Night, it was this Morning committed to me to go to Teedyuscung and Present him with your Compliments, and see if there was any thing material to be sent to your Honour, after which Teedyuscung first return'd your Honour his thanks, and then having collected at his own House Seven Indians, he said these from Philadelphia were come in 31 Days from the Allegeny Town, where they had seen some Chiefs, but the Head of them was named Casterequa, who asked him for News, to whom John Jacob applied he was at present not Charged with any Message from his Father or the Government, but related to them the Peace that, with the Consent of the Six Nations, was concluded Last Treaty at Easton; the which, they were glad to hear of; then he told, that when he came away, he heard Tom Leman was come amongst them with a Large belt, given by your Honour Last Treaty, of which Teedyuscung soon expects to hear some Good Effects. Further, John Jacob sayd, while they were at this Town, Viz': about 20 Miles from the French Fort called Onango, their came Deputies from the French with 5 Strings, who said they intended in Three Months from that Time, to Assemble many Soldiers, and expected also, some French Indians, whom they called their own sons, to join them to go against the Fort at Shamokin, and they came with those Strings to invite them to go along to assist them. But Castercqua on hearing from John Jacob the Good News of the Peace, concluded last Treaty at Easton, told his Young Men they should all stop at Home, and not Listen to the French, but to the Peace made by their Brothers, the Delawares, and this he engaged with John Jacob, for his Young Men at that Town, but could not say any thing further for an other Town, about 55 Miles Distant; this Town was on the Waters that came from the great Lake; and Related by Teedyuscung in the Presence of the Indians Tapescawen, John David, Nicodemus, Nathaniel, and his Son John Jacob, and his Companion David, before Mr. Ennis, Mr. Bomper and your Honour's

"Humble Servant,

"WILLIAM EDMONDS.

"At Bethlehem, December 31st, 1757."

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"In my Message to you at your first meeting in October last, I laid before you Several Matters, which as they appeared to me of the utmost Consequence to his Majesty's Interest, and the Well being of this Province, I pressed you to take into your immediate Consideration, and give them all Possible Dispatch. In consequence of which, you prepared and sent up to me one Bill only, for Regulating the Indian Trade. To which I proposed such amendments as I thought reasonable, but on your refusing to accede thereto, that necessary Bill was Laid aside, and you were pleased to adjourn to Yesterday without proceeding at that Time, to the other Matters recommended to you. I now refer you to that Message, and again press you in the most earnest Manner to resume the Consideration of the several Matters therein mentioned. The Supplies Necessary, not only for the Protection and Defence of this Province in the Present Critical and Dangerous Situation of affairs, but for the payment of the Money now in Arrear to the Provincial Forces, merit your first Attention. In this you, no doubt, will have Particular regard to the Circumstances of your Constituents, and Consider whether some other Modes of raising Taxes, such as are practised in our Mother Country, or the other Colonys, ought not to be pursued, to come in Aid of the Taxes which you may think proper to Lay on Estates, Real and Personal. In Pursuance of the Treaty of Peace, concluded with Teedyuscung and the Confederate Indians at Easton in August last, I have sent Commissioners to Wyoming to erect Houses there for their Habitation, and now Lay before You the Commissioners' Report to me, of the Progress made by them in Discharge of their Trust, in which they shew, that their Return before their Orders were fully carried into Execution, was owing to a request made by Teedyuscung, that the Finishing the Work should be deferred till the Spring.

"After your adjournment, a temporary Expedient was agreed upon by me and the late Provincial Commissioners, to prevent the fatal Consequences that might have attended the not Supplying the Indians with a Store of Winter Goods at Shamokin, agreeable to the Promises made them at Lancaster, and Goods to the Value of One Thousand Pounds have been sent up to that place, under the Care and Direction of Mr. John Carson, who was commissioned by me for that Purpose. Though this may satisfy the Indians for the present, yet nothing can so effectually secure to us their Alliance and Affection, or guard against their being abused and imposed on in their Dealings with us, as a proper Law to regulate the Trade with them; and I think myself obliged, once more, warmly to recommend to you the preparing a Bill for that Purpose.

"I Lay before you a Letter from Lord Colville, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, requesting a Supply of Seamen from this Province, to recruit the Ships under his Lordship's Command, and hope that you will enable me Speedily to comply with a Demand so necessary for the protection of his Majestie's Colonies.

"If anything material should occur during the Time of your Sitting, I shall take care to communicate it to you. All I have at this Time further to recommend to you is, that in your Deliberations you will Act with Vigor, Temper, and Moderation, which at all Times are necessary in Publick Councils, but are more particularly so in the Colonies at this Juncture.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"January 3d, 1758."

and shall recommend it to the Inhabitants there to do the same, with regard to the Route they are to take in the Woods, as being best acquainted therewith. but if they are not brisk & experienced Woodsmen they can be [*of*] but of little, or no Service that way. — I wish heartily it had appeared proper to his Lordship [*had thought proper*] to have Sent a greater Number of Troops, & Rangers up this River [*&*] the German Flatts &ca., as it is verry probable there may be Occasion for them soon. — there is a parcell of Powder left in the Magazine at Albany, which is part of the present his Majesty Sent the Indians, and as I want it now, Should be glad to know when I may Send for it.

I am [*with*]
Dr. Sr.
Yr. Most &ca.

MAJOR GENERL. ABERCROMBIE

WM. JOHNSON

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson, 13th Jan., 1758.

At a meeting of some of the Mohawk chiefs of the lower town.

Present

Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.
George Croghan Esq.
Capt. Thomas Butler.

Lieut. Claus Dep. Sec'y.
Mr. Arent Stevens,
Captain Montour,[2] } Interpreters

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[1] Printed in William L. Stone, *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, Bart.*, 2:389-92. From the Manuscript Journal of Sir William Johnson.

[2] Andrew Montour.

Abraham, Speaker.
Brother Warra:

We come here to lay our case before you, which, as it seems at present, is very precarious; listen, Brother, and we will relate you our unlucky accident which happened in our town yesterday evening.

One of our young men who has been these many weeks past from home, returning yesterday found that since his leaving home, an other party of men were posted in the garrison. In order, therefore, to pay a visit to the commanding officer, and bid him welcome to his garrison, (not knowing that the sentries were ordered to stop any Indian from entering the fort) he came up to the gate, and to his great surprise, as quite uncustomary heretofore, was repulsed by the sentry, and after offering the second time to go in, was pushed to the ground with the butt of the gun. Upon which, seeing himself thus unfriendly used, he returned to his house, and going along one of the block houses, they emptied the chamber pot upon him and shrew[3] him with snow balls: standing, a little after, under the door of his house, he saw two soldiers coming towards the Indian town, and considering his ill treatment a little before, went to the gate of the Indian fort, and attempted to stop the soldiers; giving them to understand, that as they would not let him enter their fort, he was unwilling they should come among the Indians, but he was soon pushed back; and one of the soldiers took up a piece of wood, and knocked him to the ground leaving four wounds in his head. Upon which a French prisoner, who lives in our town, tried to take up the wounded man, but was prevented by the soldiers, and obliged to run for his life to a white man's house just by there, and they followed him, and would have given him some cuts had he not pushed the door after him and kept the door shut.

Some of our young men seeing all this, immediately ran to meet us, (as we were not yet come home from the meeting at your house), and finding us at John Wemps, where we stopped a little, told us that there was fighting and quarreling among the soldiers and Indians; we hastened home, and I driving up towards my stable, in order to take my horses out of the sleigh and put them up, in the first place found four soldiers in the stable, and upon asking them what they were doing there, and desiring [them?] to leave the stable that I might put up my horses, the immediately struck me with their fists; on which I got hold of him that struck me first and brought him on the ground, holding him some time to prevent his striking me again, when the rest got hold of me, tossed me about, and had like to choke me; tore my wampum and silver medal from my neck, which they have either kept or thrown away, as I can't find it in the place we struggled. During the time of this, two other Indians hearing the noise, came to see what the matter was, when the soldiers were calling for help to the fort, as I found afterwards by a number of soldiers coming with drawn cutlasses, and pursued the two young Indians who were unarmed, and one of them ran to his house, and by a good strong door which he pushed after him saved himself, although many cuts were made into the door to split it. The other Indian ran likewise to his house, but he had not time to shut the door, when the soldiers rushed into the house, fell on cutting him and gave him three wounds in his body, two in his head, and a stab in his breast, which proves very dangerous. His sister being in the house at the same time, cried out murder, when one of the soldiers struck at her and cut her in two places under her arm; and her having a blanket about her saved her from being killed. At last an officer a sergeant came from the fort to prevent their doing more mischief, but the soldiers were in such a rage that he was obliged to draw his sword among them and actually cut one of them in the arm; which, Brother, we mention to you for this reason, that upon enquiry into the affair we mayn't be charged with having wounded him, for we assure you, we had no weapon in our hands during the whole fray, nor intended at all to quarrel.

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[3] To treat abusively.

Yesterday morning, also, when two of our women wanted to cross the river in a canoe that belongs to us, and being ready to push from the shore, they were pulled out the canoe by the hair of their head, by two of the soldiers, and the canoe taken from them. And not long ago an old woman, wife to one of our sachems, coming along the road with a load of wood on her back, was attacked by the soldiers, who wanted to ravish her, but defending herself with her axe, she prevented their design.

This, Brother, is now the true state of our complaint, and we assure you we have told you nothing but what is really fact; we could give you more instances for the ill usage and behavior of the soldiers towards us, but will for the present, pass it with silence.

Gave a string of wampum.

Brother: If you take this our case into consideration, you must be convinced that it is very hard. We, who expected to be beloved by these people as brethren, to be protected and defended by them, to be treated in such a manner! We assure you, Brother, it is a shocking accident to us, and pierces our hearts. (N. B. The speaker showed tears in his eyes at uttering these words.) We hope, Brother, we have given convincing proofs during our friendship and acquaintance with the English, and last war as well as this, that we have taken your case to be ours, shared the same fate with you, and still are resolved to continue so to our last; and now to see ourselves thus rewarded for our love and fidelity towards the English! There have been many garrisons among us, but we never were so ill used as by the present; it appears by their actions as if they wanted to pick a quarrel with us at any rate. Now and then, when a drunken Indian was troublesome to the officers heretofore, and the sachems found it out, they always took care immediately to make up and settle it between them.

Brother: If the affair happened in the garrison, we would not think so bad of it, but to see ourselves in danger of our lives in our own doors from people who pretend to be friends and brothers is very bad and not to be borne with. Wherefore, Brother, we most earnestly entreat you to represent our case to the general, and if he has any love or regard for us, he will remove this garrison, and thereby restore peace among ourselves and prevent farther accident.

New York January 11th 1758

Sir,

On seeing by a Letter from Major General Abercromby that You had Consulted him on an Application made to You, by the Senneca's, to send a Smith, and Two Traders among them, and on seeing at the same time, that You had an Invitation to a Meeting, with the Western Indians at Onondaga, in order to form an Alliance against the French

I would not lose one moment in writing to You, my Opinion on this Subject, as it seems to open a door if Properly managed, that may at once bring back the Indians to our Interest, and I am sure You will not let slip an Opportunity that may at once, do the King so much Essential Service in his Indian Interest, and Yourself so much Honour.

I think no time should be lost in sending a Smith to the Senneca's, and every mean taken in Order to bring them to our Interest, and none seems to me to be so likely to have that Effect, as in Place of sending two Traders to them, to Purchase a proper Assortment of Goods for them, at the Kings Expence, and then You should fix the Price of these Goods as Low as Possible, to defray the Expence, and

To Sir William Johnson

and send them there, with a Person, who will Strictly obey your Orders, and take no more from the Indians, than the Price you fix on the Goods, by which means the Indians will receive those Goods cheaper than the French can afford them, from where, as they are a Sett of People, who Study their own Interest as much as any sett of Men whatever, They will see the Advantage they will receive from keeping their Treatys with us, And the great Attention the King has to their Interest, in all His dealings with them, which I think will Probably * bring in many other Nations, who are at Present in great want of Goods, from the French not being able to supply them.

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of securing the
ecas but may
ably

I must further observe that great care should be taken of two things, in making out this Aſsortment of Goods, first, that there should be no Arms sent them, till we are better aſsured of what Use they will Put them to, and no more Ammunition should be sent in it, than sufficient to kill their Game, and Prevent them from being under a Neceſsity of applying to the French for it, If they Join us next Campaign we shall be able to supply what is wanted of that sort.

Ther

The next Care is, the Quantity of Goods to be sent, that they should be no more than what is necessary to supply them, to Prevent the Frenc by the means of their Friends, among the Senne from being able to supply their Indians, which they can in no other shape do at Present, and this can in no shape be Prevented, except by your sending a Proper Person in the Kings Service, who will dispose of those goods in suc Proportions as may answer the Purpose, and not supply them in such Quantitys, as may enable them to supply others.

I am clearly of Opinion that there has b no such Appearences for Reestablishing the King Interest among the Indians, nor of diminish the great Expence the Nation is at, in that Artic I am sure you will Exert your self to the utmos on this, so Essential, and Critical an occasion.

As to the Invitations the Quakers of Pensilvania, have Given to several Tribes of the Indians, to meet, and Treat, and Trade with the no one can be more sensible of the Fatal consequen such measures have to the whole Indian Intere on this Continent, and of such measures being in direct Contradiction to the Kings Instructio and I will do what Lays in my Power to Preve it going any further.

I

I did represent this affair to the Kings Ministers in August was, a Twelve month, but I have had no directions on it as yet, and shall again Lay this affair fully before them, that they may be enabled to apply a Proper remedy.

I am extremely Glad to Learn that your Health begins to be Re Establish'd, and I assure you none Rejoices more on the occasion than I do. who

Am with great Regard

Sir &ca

preceding Governor of this Province had Virtue enough to decline acting as a Judge in a case of Impeachment under the present Charter.

"Be pleased to remember, Gentlemen, that the Freedom and Happiness of an Englishman consists in a great Measure, in the most inestimable Privilege of being tried by his Equals in every case that affects his Life, Liberty, Character, or Fortune; and that to deprive him of that Right against Law, or without Clear Law, is the Highest injury that can possibly be done him, and that whoever, in such a Case, under an English Constitution, takes away the Life of a Subject, is answerable for his Blood, and Guilty of Murder. These considerations, among others, have such Weight with me, that I dare not accept of the Power you offer me, as the sole Judge in impeachments, till it is demonstrated to me that the Law has invested me with it; when that is done, I will chearfully comply with what my Duty requires of me; but till then you will excuse me if I decline any such Jurisdiction, least I may justly subject myself to the Charge of Establising a New Judicature, usurping an illegal Power, infringing the Liberties of the People, and in short, of Subverting the Constitution.

"Permit me now to remind you Gentlemen, that the Defence and Protection of this Province greatly depends on your attending, without Loss of Time, to the Several Weighty Matters recommended, recommended to you in my Messages of the Seventeenth of October, and Third of this Instant; and therefore, I again most earnestly entreat you that every Consideration of less moment and Publick Concern, may in your deliberations give place to them, and that you will defer all other Matters to more Leisure and Convenient Season.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"January 13th, 1758."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday, the 18th January, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Yesterday Two Members waited on the Governor with the following Message, which was read and ordered to be entered:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please your Honour:

"We cannot help expressing our Surprize that you should be at a Loss to conceive what could give rise to our apprehensions that you had attempted to establish a New Court of Judicature, unknown to the Constitution. For the cause we think we could safely appeal to your Honour's Heart, but we know we can to your expressions. In your Message, of the Ninth instant, you expressly inform us that common Justice required that no man should be condemned unheard in any Matter that affected his Life, Fortune, or Character, and therefore declared your design of giving William Moore an Opportunity of making his Defence; That from the moment you received the Address of the late Assembly for his Removal, you were determined on a full and close inquiry into the Charges against him, to make a Publick Example of him as far as your Power extended; And that to that End you had Appointed the same Day for Hearing all the Proofs in the Case, after due Notice given to the Parties and their Witnesses, and accordingly attended with your Council in the Council Chamber. Certainly we should be incredulous indeed and very defective in our Apprehensions, did not these Positive Declarations prevail on us to believe you did attempt to set up a New Judicature; and had not our Sergeant-at-Arms for a very high Misdemeanor arrested the person intended to be tried, that attempt had been fully executed. If the issuing process to convene the parties before your Honour and, your Council, the giving of orders for the Summoning of Witnesses by the Sheriff and his Deputies, in order to hear all the Proofs in the Case, & thereupon to acquit or condemn the person charged, and a Meeting at the Council Chamber for that Purpose, are not evident Proofs of such Attempt, we leave the impartial to determine.

"These are what your Honour calls proper Steps to enquire into the Truth of the many Petitions against William Moore, though you are pleased to declare that you could not be so absurd as to suppose you had a Judicial Power to arraign, Try, Condemn, and Punish. If you did not intend to arraign, why was the party charged to come before your Honour and Council? If not to try or judicially determine, where was the use of Witnesses? If not to condemn or acquit, what could you mean by the Intimation that no man should be condemned unheard? If not to Punish, how could you make a publick Example of him? or if no Judicial Determination was to be had thereon, what could be the design of hearing the Proofs, and giving the Party an Opportunity of making his Defence?

"As to the propriety of these Steps, we beg leave to remark that they are not supported by our Charters, or the Laws of the Constitution, nor by any Precedent in our Mother Country, and have a Tendency to institute an Authority never attempted by our Gracious Sovereign, or any of his Councils; Steps that may be of Dangerous consequence to the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People; and should your Honour and Council Pursue them, we Know not where they may end, For if you and your Council may, without the Shadow of Law, institute a full and close enquiry, at which you are to hear all the Proofs, and Examine the Witnesses upon Oath, give the Party charged an opportunity of making his Defence, and of being acquitted or Condemned, in this case, you may with the same Kind of reason and Degree of Law do it in every other, and at Last determine not only Matters which affect the Properties, but the Liberties and Lives of the Subject, and that without the Security which ever must attend an antecedent Trial before, and Impeachment by the delegates of the People. Wherever a Person in a judicial Capacity breaks over the Verge and Confines of Law, he may rove in the field of Oppression and never stop, his Power becomes Transcendent and unconfined indeed; Your Honour will, therefore, excuse us for Thinking that in the Establishment of a Power so unlimited, the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the People are very intimately concerned, and may be more essentially affected than where they cannot be tried by the Impeachment of their Representatives.

"We have again considered, and still persist in our request, that you would either remove William Moore from his Publick Offices, or permit us to impeach him of the many heinous Misdemeanors charged against him, some of which are not cognizable in the ordinary Courts of Justice; We have no doubt respecting our Right to impeach, nor are we Obliged to your Honour for admitting it, For argument Sake only. The Charter of Privileges and a Law of the Province are declarative of it in too explicit Terms to admit of the least doubt with the meanest and most prejudiced capacity, and we still are of Opinion, that your Honour ought to Determine on such an Impeachment; By the Royal Grant the Governor and Assembly here are Constituted the Two Branches of the Legislative Authority, the one holding his Power under the Crown, the other deriving their Authority from the People, and a Negative on our Laws is reserved in the Crown, each of which we agree have inherent in them, distinct Prerogatives, Privileges, Powers, and Jurisdictions, founded in the Nature of their Institution and the Principles of an English Government; and that to the Powers of each are annexed certain Requisites not expressly granted by the Royal Charter, which are to be exerted occasionally for the necessary Support and exercise of their respective Jurisdictions for the Peace and Safety of the Province. The Governor here may be deemed to Supply a middle state, and from the Nature of his Institution must be invested with these Powers and Requisites; and we apprehend ought, and was intended, to Supply the Place of a House of Lords in an Inferior Degree, with respect to Hearing and Determining on Impeachments. This cannot be denied, consistent with the Freedom and Principles of an English Government, where the Right of the Commons to redress Grievances is one of the most essential Checks in the Constitution. Without this Power in the Governor, there must be a manifest

Failure of Justice. The Proprietary Officers and others may be Guilty of the most Atrocious Offences, not cognizable in the ordinary Courts of Justice, and the Government will be destitute of the Means of punishing them, Which would be such a defect in our Constitution that common Sense forbids the Supposition. Of this opinion was a former Assembly of this Province on the like occasion, where they assert that the Power of impeaching Criminals is incident to the Legislative Authority, for the Common Safety, and that the Ends of Government cannot be answered without it; And in pursuance of this opinion they resolved, N. C. D.:

"'First. That the Present Constitution of this Government, which vests the Legislative Authority in the Governor and Representatives of the People of this Province, does well Warrant us to impeach, and the Governor to Judge of such Impeachments.

"'Secondly. That the Council having, by our Constitution, no share in the Legislative Authority, ought not to sit with the Governor Judicially upon such Impeachments.'

"But your Honour is pleased to say that no such Jurisdiction is given you by the Charter, or elsewhere, that you can find. We agree that it is not expressly, but contend that it is implicity granted to you as the Middle State of our Legislature, and founded in the very Nature of your Institution. If you have no other Powers or Jurisdiction but those which are expressly delegated and granted, by Virtue of what express Authority or Power of altering and amending Bills passed by the Assembly, and of putting an absolute Negative on them, with other Powers and Rights belonging to the House of Lords alone, and no more expressly granted than the Power of Judging on Impeachments? It cannot be by Virtue of your Representation of the Crown, because His Majesty never exercised such Powers; And therefore we Confess we cannot understand why you should be so fond of assuming the one and fearful of the other. We hope it cannot proceed from an inclination to screen Wicked Ministers from Justice, and to render ineffectual an essential and invaluable Power of the Constitution.

"We beg leave further to remark, that the Governor's assuming a Power to determine on the Impeachments of the Assembly cannot be attended with the Least Insecurity to the Lives and Liberties of the People; But on the Contrary, the Invaders of their Liberties and their Oppressors by this means will be brought to Justice, who otherwise would oppress on with Impunity, and the Distressed Subject be without Redress. Your Honour will remember that antecedent to any Impeachment before you, the Grand Inquest of the Province, The Representatives of the People, his Peers and Equals, must be made sensible of his Guilt. A Sheriff may be corrupted, a jury packed, a Court who hold their Commission during Pleasure may be influenced, but it unnatural to presume that the Representative Body of the People should be partial, corrupted, or do injustice. Besides, your Honour has the Same Power which you are so fearful of assuming, whenever a Bill of Attainder or Disability is presented for your Approbation; and in that case the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of the People are as much in your Hands as in the case of Impeachments with this Difference only, that in the first you may Determine on the Report of the Assembly only, but in the Latter there must be a judicial and Solemn Hearing.

"We are sorry we cannot see the Virtue of refusing to determine on the Impeachment of the Assembly any more than that of instituting a New Court of Judicature without their Assent. The Instance you give us of a Preceding Governor's Virtue in declining to act as a Judge in a case of Impeachment must certainly arise from your not being acquainted with his Character. He was a Gentleman remarkable for being destitute of every Virtue, either Moral, Political, or religious. The Government was in a continual Ferment during his whole Administration; The Rights of the People in perpetual Jeopardy by his Arbitrary and unjust invasions. He was charged by the Assembly with being Guilty of Frequent and notorious excesses and Debaucheries, not fit to be rehearsed, and that his Behaviour was offensive to God Almighty, Dishonourable to the Queen, and Encouraging all manner of Wickedness, and upon their Complaint removed from his Government. Whence we are induced to believe that this Gentleman's declining to determine on impeachments did not proceed from any Disrelish he had to Power, or from his Virtues, either Publick or Private, but from a determined Resolution to protect a Favourite.

"Had your Honour, upon the Address of the Late Assembly, founded upon the most impartial Enquiry, paid that Regard to it, and the Examinations of many disinterested Witnesses laid before you, which we humbly conceive you ought to have done, and removed William Moore, this dispute about your Power to determine on Impeachments had not happened; But, may it please the Governor, when we perceive you are deaf to the Address of that Assembly, regardless of the Affidavits laid before you, instituting a New Court of Judicature for his Tryal, without the Assent of the Representatives of the People, and in the mean Time permitting him to exercise all the Powers of his Offices, and the means of his former oppression, to the great Terror and anxiety of the People, who continue to exhibit to this House fresh Complaints against him, We cannot be silent. We beg leave to say, it is usual with the Crown to remove wicked Ministers on the Address of the Commons; Sometimes when that Address is founded on rumour only, and often when on an Examination before the House. And a former worthy Governor of this Province, when he was about to Pass a Bill of Disability, required no other Satisfaction of the Guilt of the Person than what he collected from a Conference with a Committee of Assembly. It is well known, that the Complaints against this Gentleman are not of a late Date only; your Honour is the Third Governor to whom the People have applied for redress against his Oppression, but as yet remain without relief.

"We, therefore, entreat Your Honour to Consider, that the Principle Powers of our Assemblies are those of making Laws, granting Aids to the Crown, and redressing the Grievances and Oppressions of the People. The first, you well know, is highly invaded and greatly diminished by Arbitrary Proprietary Instructions, now in your Possession, which you have declared you are bound to Obey. The Second has been greatly violated by the frequent and constant Amendments in our Money Bills, directing the Assemblies as to the manner, Measure, and Time of Granting Supplies; insomuch, that tho' they have not admitted such Amendments, yet they have often been necessitated, for the preservation of the Country, to Frame New Bills agreeable to them. And should your Honour persist in refusing to remove William Moore, on the Address of the late Assembly, and the earnest Solicitations of this, and will not exercise your Power of determining on the Articles of Impeachment we are ready to exhibit against him, the Third and last, that of redressing Grievances, will, in a great measure, be rendered ineffectual; A failure of Justice must ensue in the Government; Wicked Ministers and Majestrates may Oppress the Subject and Distress the Poor, with impunity; That important Check, in the Constitution, on the Actions of Wicked Officers, who hold their Commiss^{ns} during pleasure, will be wanting; The three only essential and important Branches of the Assembly's Authority will be manifestly violated; The whole Powers of the Constitution be vested in the Hands of the Governor, and our excellent mixt Frame of Government totally dissolved.

"Under these circumstances, we entreat your Honour would consider with what Spirit or Pleasure can the Assemblies of this Province give, or the People pay, their aids to the Crown. We are a faithful and Loyal People, Solicitous of assisting in the General Defence of America, as well as in that of our own Particular Province; we are willing and ready to grant Supplies, if our Governors would leave us in the Possession of anything worth Defending. Redress our Grievances, relieve our fellow-Subjects from Oppression and Slavery, restore the Constitution, and every thing your Honour can reasonably ask will chearfully be granted.

"Signed by order of the House.

"THOMAS LEECH, Speaker.

"January 17th, 1758."

Teedyuscung, Tapiscawung, Pamylachad, Onangintolany, or John, Teedyuscung's Son, attending without, were sent for into Council, and the Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he expected to have seen him on Monday according to Appointment; but was glad to see him now, and ready to hear his Business.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I wipe your eyes that you may see clear, and behold our Wives, children, and Grand Children, as long as the World endures."

A String.

"Brother:

"This is to remind the Governor of the Union of Hands, entered into first by the late Governor Morris at Easton, with the Ten Confederated Nations, their Uncles, the Six Nations, and this Government, which has been happily confirmed in the Treaties held since your Arrival. I don't doubt but you will still assist in preserving that Union, and continuing the mutual Affection and Friendship then engaged to one another."

A String.

"Brother:

"I now confirm the Union and good Harmony established between us, and assure you, I do it not only with my Mouth but my Heart, and with the greatest sincerity."

A String.

"Brother:

"We were told in one of your Speeches that you were rich, tho' the Indians were poor; and therefore, I entreat you to enable me to make the Fire that was kindled at Easton blaze up high, that it may be the better seen by all the Indians, and that they may be brought to join in this good Work, which will be attended with Expence, and this, as I have it not myself, must be provided by you."

A Belt of Eight Rows.

The Governor made answer as follows:

"Brother:

"I now in return wipe your Eyes, and assure you that I will affectionately remember your Wives and Children, and keep them in my mind to the latest Posterity. In Confirmation whereof, I give you this String."

A String.

"Brother:

"You may be assured I shall use my utmost Endeavours to establish the Peace so happily concluded at Easton, between the People of this Province, and their Brethren, the Indians."

A String.

"Brother:

"I am sensible we are richer than you, and therefore, I give you this Belt, promising that I will use my best Endeavours with the wise Men that are now sitting to enable you to make the greatest Advantage of the present happy Peace, and to bring as many more Indian Tribes as you can influence into the Peace."

A Belt.

The Governor, in way of Conversation, told Teedyuscung that it would be proper for him to make known what he proposed further to do, that he might know what Sums to ask of the Assembly. The King answered that this Belt now given should be sent to Allegheny as the last was. He does not intend to put it into his Pocket, but to send it far and wide, as he did the other; That he could not now say what Expences the Journey would cost.

The Governor, all being finished, wrote to the Commissioners as follows:

"Gentlemen: Teedyuscung, in coming on this Visit, has incurred Expences for himself and Company, with their Horses, which you will please to defray. The particulars are given to them by Mr. Edmonds, and I think the charge reasonable. You will, besides this, gratify him and his Company to their Satisfaction for their Trouble."

The Letter was given to Teedyuscung and he parted very well pleased.

Mr. Edmonds acquainted the Governor that the Law allowed an Indian but a half gill of Rum in Twelve Hours, except at Treaties; but when Teedyuscung gets Intelligence to Bethlehem, it is impossible to avoid giving him more, and desires to receive orders on this Head.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 24th January, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Till,	Joseph Turner,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

The Assembly having, hitherto, been employed in Examination of Witnesses against Mr. Moore, and Mr. Smith, the Provost, who are charged by them with abetting, promoting, and publishing a Libel against the late and present Assembly, and as they were in great Heats, and very intent on those Prosecutions, it afforded Time enough without Inconvenience to the Publick Business, to draw up a proper Reply to the Assembly's long Answer of the

New York, January 21st. 1758.

Sir,

By a Letter from Sr. Wm. Johnson I am informed, that there have been Negotiations carrying on, by some People in Your Province with the Indians. His Words are, "I find by the Senecaes that the "Government of Pensylvania, or some Branch of their Legislature, "have taken on them to send out Belts of Invitation at "different Times, and that lately to the Senecaes & Cayugaes, "earnestly desiring they would meet them early next Spring at "Wioming or Shamokin on the Susquehanna, with as many of their "Warriours as they could possibly prevail upon.

"And at the Same Time tell the Senecaes & Cayugaes that they "will not call or invite the Onondagoes, Oneidaes, Tuscaroraes, "Mohawks &ca as they look on them to be under my Direction."

Sir William Complains loudly on this, as being a direct interfering in the Office he has the Honour to serve in by the Kings Commission to him; And as those Irregular Proceedings, whilst they are permitted to be carryed on, put it out of His Power to execute His Office with the same Advantage to the Publick, he otherwise Could.

As I have had the Pleasure of Talking with You on this Subject, I know I need use few Arguments, to Convince You of the bad Consequences such Proceedings have in Our Indian Affairs, and how directly contrary they are to the Kings Intentions, which are signified not only by His Commission to Sr. Wm. Johnson, but likewise by His Instructions to His Commander in Chief in this Country all which I have explained at large to You in my former Letters.

And I must now desire You will use Your utmost Endeavours to put a Stop to this Method of Proceeding of some of Your People which is so very distructive to His Majesty's Indian Interest, and I am sure You will see, as well as I do, that if Particular Provinces, and much more private Subjects, who are in no Shape acquainted with the Kings Plans for carrying on the War, are at Liberty to draw off, and carry to what Part of the Continent they please,

To Govr. Denny

Part of the Indian Nations in Alliance with them, it cannot fail of having the Effect of weakening the Force that ought to be applied to distreſs the Enemy, and carry the War into the Heart of their Country, and must be greatly detrimental to the Common Cause of H. M.s Subjects in No. America. —

I am, &ca. —

New York, January 21st 1758

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By a Letter from Sr. William Johnson I am Informed, that there have been Negotiations carrying on, by some people in your Province with the Indians. His Words are, "I find by the Senecaes that the Government of Pensylvania, or some Branch of their Legislature have taken on them to send out Belts of Invitation at "different Times, and that lately to the Senecaes & Cayugaes, earnestly desiring they wou'd meet them early next Spring at Wioming or Shamokin on the Susquehanna, with as many of their Warriours as they cou'd possibly prevail upon.

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I am &ca

My Lord,   Philadelphia 26th January 1758—

Mr Chew has undertaken Captain Cruikshanks's Buſineſs in this Province and as there is another Attorney General for the Lower Counties he will aſsist there. The Captain showed me a Letter from your Lordship by which I was in hopes to have had the Honour of a Letter before now but none coming I acquaint your Lordship that my Aſsembly have been sitting since the second Instant, and are engaged in Enquiries relating to Mr. Moore a Justice of Peace in this Province and Mr Smith Provost of the Academy who are both in the common Jayl of this County by Commitments from the House. You will easily perceive how slow publick buſineſs goes on, by the Inclosed Meſsages of the Aſsembly which I was obliged to answer. In the Close of which I have not failed to preſs the Supplies for the Current Year and other matters of Consequence.

I send your Lordship a Copy of a Letter wrote by Captain Hamilton of the Provincial Forces who Commands at Fort Lyttleton informing me of the Arrival of a Party of the Cherokee Indians, who are well disposed to annoy the Enemy and have sent home for more Indians. I shall lay it before the Aſsembly when the present Heats are over. But submit it to your Lordship whether it will not be for His Majesty's Interest that some Provision be made by the Crown in case the Aſsembly will not make the proper Presents to the Cherokees.

Whilst I am writing this, I received your Lordship's favour of the 21st Instant, in which you are pleased to mention Sir William Johnson's Information and Complaints relating to a Correspondence with the Senecas,

Earl of Loudoun.

and other Indian Nations to the great detriment of his Majesty's Service. I can assure your Lordship that all my Indian Transactions have been communicated to Sir William Johnson, and ~~that~~ of this Affair I am entirely Ignorant, but will use my utmost endeavours to find out the Persons concerned, as I am sensible of the very bad Consequences attending such Practices. I could wish Sir William Johnson had been pleased to have explained himself more particularly and pointed out the Persons concerned, and if he will still be pleased to do this it may not only be a means of finding out the Authors of these proceedings, but may prevent future mischief. Tedyuscung may have had private Instructions from some ill disposed People here, but if he has he will deny it to me. I shall however insist upon it with him, that he sends no Messages for the future, to those or any other Indians without first acquainting me with them, that they may be transmitted to your Lordship or Sir William Johnson for Approbation and particularly that there shall be no meeting of Indians appointed by him, that may interfere with your Lordships measures and the Operations of the War.

In the present disposition of the House it is difficult to judge whether they will go upon Supplies and in case the Provincial Troops disband for want of Pay I hope your Lordship will send orders to Garrison Fort Augusta and the other Forts by the King's Troops. Mr Peters will give your Lordship further Accounts of our Affairs. I have the honour to be, My Lord, with the warmest wishes for your success in your present and all your undertakings

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most humble servant
William Denny

Fort Johnson 29th Jany 1758

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
George Croghan Esqr
Lieut Claus Depy Secry
Capt Montour Interpr

Kt Tuarenre Chief having given the following Intelligence to Sir William when he was at Canajohary, he now repeated it and is as follows.

Brother Warraghyjahey.

An Invitation came lately in the fall from the Quakers of Pensilvania to the Six Nations, desireing they would Meet them early in the Spring at Lancaster and at the same time acquainted them that by the Invitation was only Meant one or two Sachems and each Nation as the Design and ye Meeting was by no Means, to promote or transact any Warlike Bussiness. That they were the Descendants of the first Onas, (Meaning Mr William Penn) and Determined to have no hand in the Present War, but to keep up to the Treaties of Peace their forefathers entered into with the Indians. They (the Quakers) Said.

Brethren

Many of the People of this Province have been Killed this War, yet we have never Locked up, nor ever intend to take up a Hatchet to revenge the Blood which hath been Spilt, nor do we charge the Six Nations with it; therefore we most Earnestly Desire, the Six Nations to send Deputies to speake with us and renew the Treaties of Peace so long subsisting between us, A Belt.

Brethren

"Bretheren

"The present War between
the English, and French, does not Concern us
it was entered into beyond the Great Seas, by the two great
"Kings of England and France, we have nothing to do with
it nor will we concern our selves about it we are resolved
to pursue the rules our Ancestors laid down to us.

"Bretheren &c

"We know the Six
Nations was always a Warlike People, and we have
considered their present Situation as they set between
the two Contending Powers no doubt they are very bare
"of every Necessary we want therefore to talk with you
and know your Resolutions, if you incline to carry
on War Against any other Nation we have every-
"thing fitt to Kill Men with in plenty, Such as Guns,
Swords, Hatchets, Powder, Lead, Clothing and Provisions
which we are ready to furnish you with we know if you
"once begin War, it will last till you Conquer or are
"Conquered,

"If you Should determine to strike the
English, you must kill the Soldiers only, and not us
"for we have no hand in the War, nor will we concern our
selves with it, but Supply you with every thing in
Plenty as we have enough, and if you Should De-
termine to strike the French we will likewise furnish
you plentifully with every thing for that purpose.

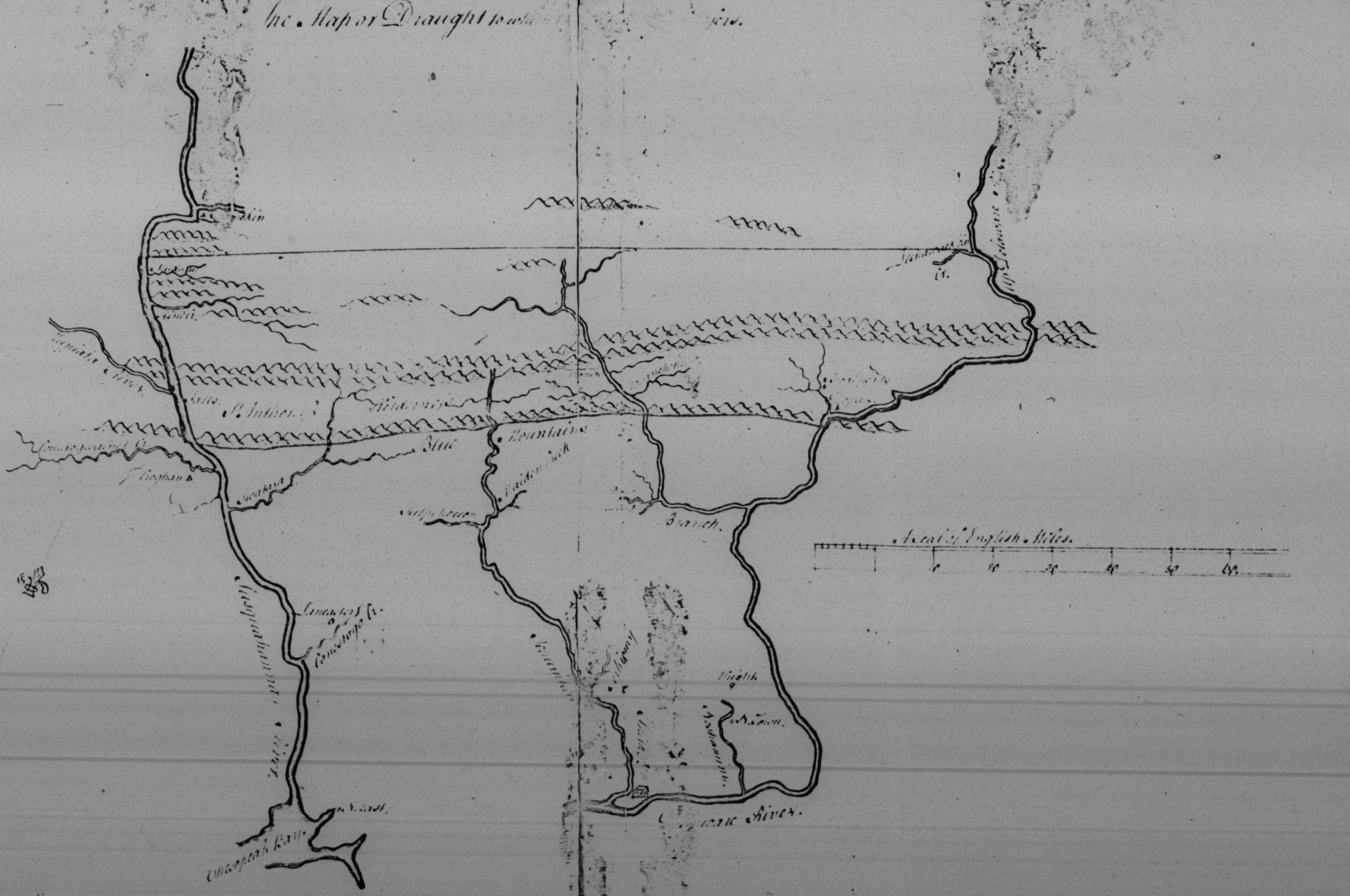
"This Bretheren is our Resolution which we [illegible] acquaint you with, and for that purpose call you here to consult with you and settle Matters as we expect no more Blood will be shed in this Province, but if the War should continue and you engage in it, you may kill men enough in other Parts of the Country without coming here.

"Gave a 2d. Belt

N.B. The above Speeches were sent down by the Six Nations to be deliverd to the Mohawkes, and were brought by Soquanesore the Chief Sachem of Tuscarore and Deliverd to Sir William Johnson at Connojohary in the presence of George Croghan Esqr., Capt. Montour Interpr and several Conojohary Sachems.

True extract from the Original
Minutes Examined by me

Peter Wraxall
Secy Indn Affairs


The Map or Draught to which ... fers.
Juniata River
Falls
St. Anthony's
Wilderness
Blue
Mountains
Swatara
Branch
Lancaster
Conestogo Cr.
Susquehannah River
Chesopeak Bay
Delaware River
A Scale of English Miles
10
20
30
40
50
60

[illegible] the [illegible]nourable William
[illegible] Esquire, Lieutenant Gove[illegible]
[illegible] Commander in Chief, of the Provin[illegible]
[illegible]sylvania, and Counties of Newcastle,
[illegible] Sussex, upon Delaware.

To all, [illegible] may concern.

I do hereby certify, that, this Day,
Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the said Province,
and Richard Tea, his Clerk, personally appeared before
me, and, by their Oath, which they respectively took, on
the Holy Evangelists of [illegible] did, severally, declare,
testify and depose to [illegible], the several Matters and
Things, contained in [illegible] respective [illegible], hereunto
annexed, in order to [illegible] to annex
Copies of the Report, made [illegible], by [illegible] of the
Provincial Council, as mentioned in [illegible]
thereof, and of the several Deeds, [illegible]
Writing, Depositions, Maps, [illegible]
and other Evidences, Muniments and [illegible]
in, and referred to by the [illegible] Report,
Schedule, thereto annexed.

In Testimony [illegible] set
my Hand, and caused [illegible] the
said Province to [illegible]
fication of the [illegible]
Philadelphia, the Se[illegible] February,
in the Thirty [illegible]
Reign, and in the [illegible] Eight
Thousand Seven [illegible]

William Denny

O[illegible] Second [illegible] February, in the Yea[illegible]
o[illegible] n Thousand [illegible] Hundred and Fif[illegible] Eight
Bef[illegible] able William Denny, Esq.
Lieute[illegible] Commander in Chief, of th[illegible]
Province [illegible] Counties of Newca[illegible]
Kent and S[illegible] are, appeared Rich[illegible]
Peters, Esquire, [illegible] said Province, wh[illegible]
Oath, on the [illegible] that the hereto an[illegible]
Papers, contai[illegible] ed Eighty nine Pages, are Cop[illegible]
the Report of [illegible]
Province and of [illegible]
of Writing, Deposi[illegible]
other Evidences, Alm[illegible]
and referred to by the [illegible]
the Schedule thereto a[illegible]
purport to be Copies; the [illegible]
xamined and compared, [illegible]
Copies of the two annexed [illegible]
to be made, from the Originals, by th[illegible]
who proved the same, by [illegible]
said Copies). And tha[illegible]
all the said Copies, to be [illegible] Richd. Peters.

Sworn before me,
the Second Day of
February 1758.
William Denny

2/ No 1.

28 [illegible] 1686.

We [illegible] ckkishsho, Sayhoppey &
Taughhaughsey [illegible] Kings, & right Owners of the Lan
hereafter [illegible] in Consideration of the Sums & particulars
of Goods [illegible], hereinafter mentioned & expressed
that is to [illegible] rty Guns, forty Kettles, forty [illegible]
Stroud Water [illegible] Fathom Duffels, fifty Shirts, for
hundred [illegible] fifty Pounds Weight of Powder, one
hundred & fifty [illegible] of Lead, one hundred Knives, fifty
Hoes, fifty [illegible] twenty [illegible] Shoes, fifty pair of Stockings,
fifty Tobacco Boxes, one hun[illegible] red Scissars, fifty Tobacco Tongs,
twenty Pounds of Red Lead, [illegible] n Pound of Beads, one hundred
Awls, five hundred [illegible] fty Combs, one hundred Looking Glasses
one hundred Fish hooks, fifty [illegible] two hundred
Tobacco Pipes, three Anchors [illegible] let, fifty
Glass Bottles, one hundred Be[illegible] Drawing
Knives, six Gimblets, by Will[illegible] ary & Governor
of the Province of Pennsylvania [illegible] p, in Hand
paid & delivered, the Receipt wh[illegible] said Indian
Kings, do hereby acknowledge the [illegible] ntents [illegible]
We the said Indian Kings, as well, [illegible] s of
as for, & on the behalf of our respecti[illegible]
are concerned, have granted, barga[illegible]
Presents, for us, our Heirs & Successors, [illegible] fully [illegible]
grant, bargain, sell & confirm unto [illegible] to the
William Penn, his Heirs & Assigns for ever, [illegible]
Tracts of Land, lying & being, in the [illegible] P
aforesaid, beginning, upon a Line, form[illegible]
from a Corner marked Spruce Tree, by th[illegible]
Makerick-kitton, & from thence, running along [illegible]
the Mountains, West North West, to a Corne[illegible]
Letter P, standing by the Indian Path [illegible]
Town, called Playwickey, & from thence, extending [illegible]
Neshameny Creek, from which [illegible]
hereby granted, doth extend itself, [illegible] Westward [illegible]
can go, in one Day & an half, & bounded, [illegible] the
Creek, called Neshameny, or the most [illegible] Branch [illegible]
as the said Branch doth extend, & from thence, by a Line,
to the utmost Extent of the said one Day & an h[illegible]
thence, by a Line, to the aforesaid [illegible]
from thence, down the several Courses of the S[illegible]
Ex RP

13

[illegible] ees Free, together [illegible]
[illegible] against the said Tract [illegible]
[illegible] Rivulets Creeks Waters [illegible]
[illegible] Marshes Swamps, Trees [illegible]
Appurtenances, whatsoever, to the said [illegible] belonging,
[illegible] any wise appertaining & all the [illegible] Property
[illegible] m and Demand, whatsoever [illegible] Indian Kings,
[illegible] of all and every other the Indians [illegible] any Part
[illegible] rcel thereof: To have & to hold [illegible] Land,
[illegible] & all & every other the grante [illegible] their
Appurtenances, unto the said William [illegible] Assigns for ever,
to [illegible] Use & Behoof of the said [illegible] Heirs & Assigns
[illegible] And we, the said Indian [illegible] every
[illegible] Tract & Tracts of Land [illegible] said
[illegible] Premises with their & every [illegible] Appurtenances, unto the said
[illegible] Penn, his Heirs & Assigns for [illegible] against the said Indian
[illegible] Heirs & Successors, & against [illegible] Indian & Indians,
[illegible] Heirs & Succe [illegible] Claim, any Right, Title or Estate, in
[illegible] any Part or Parcel thereof, shall
[illegible] these Presents. In Witness
[illegible] have, hereunto set our Hands & Seals
[illegible] Month called August, according
[illegible] hundred & eighty six.
[illegible] (L.S.) Sauah haughsey. (L.S.)

[illegible] Holme, to the Use of the within named
[illegible] Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania
[illegible] in the Presence of Us.

Christians.
Lasse Cock
Phinehas Pemberton
Charles Pickering
Will: Yardley
Mouns Cock
Joseph Wood
John Sacby

[illegible] the Indian

[illegible] August 1737. No. 2

with

Copy of the Sketch, or Draught,

of the Land ... No. 3

Referred to Col Records
Vol 8 p. 259.

1st Prop^r
d^o

Esq^rs of the Council

The ... present, the
and his ... but two. Thes
lan were ... d the other, a
only, for ... n, with thes
to adjust ... Lands, lying in t
which, tho formerly, fully and
then inhabiting those Parts,
some Claim to them _ That the
represented, that some of their C
consulted, on the Occasion, nothing
a great Number of those Indians
ancient Men, were come hither,
Prop^rs had given the Gentlemen
is offered. But, that the whole m
Paper, containing what had pass

The Indians, being then ca
spoke to, Barefoot Brunsdo

That, on the Prop^r, The P
very desirous of seeing his Brethr
his elder Brother John Penns con
same Inclination; and they, the
those Indians, at Durham, & afte
have wished to have seen those ola
Meeting. That, nevertheless, they are
always glad of such Opportunities,
Friendship, that had been establ
That all the Indians must
Justice of William Penn, as of tha
since, he made it a Rule, constantl
Possession himself, nor suffer othe
without first purchasing them, fr
to them.
Ex PP

[illegible] W. Penn's
[illegible] met the old Friendship
[illegible] the Indians, & entred into
[illegible]

That, at Pennsbury, there [illegible] publickly
but, sevl of the Indians, [illegible] might
be convenient that they shou[illegible] proposed
and the Speech, of May [illegible] interpreted, to them

Upon producing the Deeds, refer[illegible] Speech, to wit, one from
Skikerick Kiths &c, dated the 28 [illegible] the other, from
[illegible] and sevl other Souther[illegible] 1682.

The Indians now fully acknow[illegible] and owned, the last mentioned
to be true and added, that they had not a sufficient Knowledge
when they were at Pennsbury, but having, since, conferred, wth some
ancient Men, of the Southern Indians, they are convinced of the
[illegible]d.

Is

[illegible] the Indians making some Hesitation, the
was, [illegible] read, [illegible]lly interpreted, to them, but, like-
[illegible] tion of Jos[illegible] Wood, who was present at the said
[illegible] and he [illegible]ned as a Wi[illegible] to the Deed, and, likewise, the
[illegible] William [illegible]s, who was present at this Transaction, &
[illegible] sed, and the whole Matter, being
[illegible] desired, till the Afternoon, to con-

P. M.

[illegible] of the Council, being met, the
[illegible]awkyhickon, their Speaker, deliv-
[illegible] Interpreter.

[illegible] to see the Proprietor, whose Father was a
[illegible]d, his Son now stands, that being desirous
[illegible] same Love and Friendship, that had sub-
[illegible] the Indians, he now presents the
[illegible] Wampum, of Four Rows.

[illegible] if, after this mutual Love & Friendship,
[illegible] might create the least misunderstanding,
[illegible] endeavour to avoid.

[illegible] well, how the Lines, mentioned in the Deed
[illegible] to run, but they do not fully under-

Thereupon

[illegible] Vol. 1. p. 539-541.

16

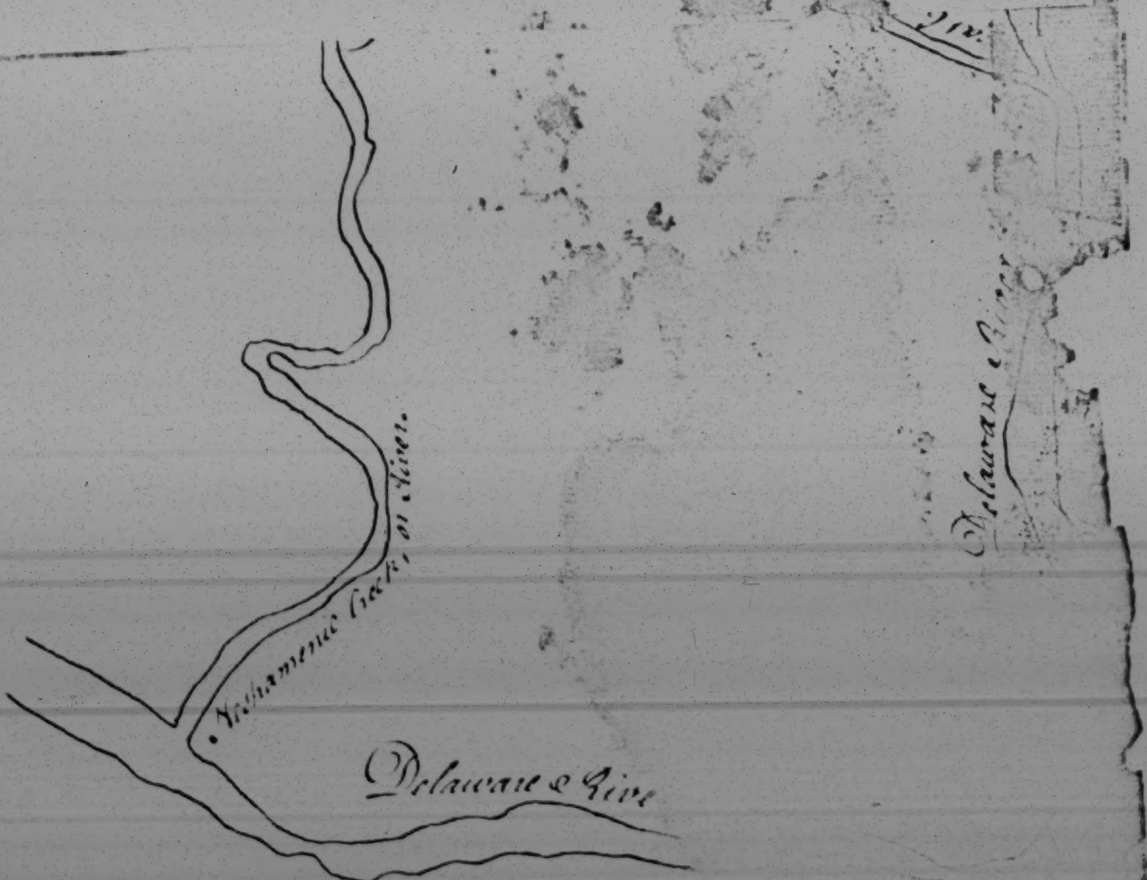
made, & the
& they conferring
led, & [illegible]

at heart, touche th
in it, laid down they
rey, and that the Lands,
sugge[illegible] [illegible] ncestors, to Wm Penn, [illegible]
ne[illegible] [illegible] illing to [illegible] in a full [illegible]
that [illegible]
abo[illegible]

That, [illegible] dians & white People have, ever,
lived together, [illegible] standing, they the Indians, [illegible]
request, that the[illegible] lled to remain, on their present
Settlements & Plantations [illegible] thin that Purchase, without
molested.

In Answer to [illegible] the [illegible]nces that were given, on this
at Pennsbury, were repeated, & confirmed, to them, And the
told them, he would speak further, to them tomorrow. —

Ex R P



Old Mr Hamiltons Sketch of Draught of the Land, treated about in Treaty of Aug 24 1737
see Col Rec Vol 8
p 269

Ex R P

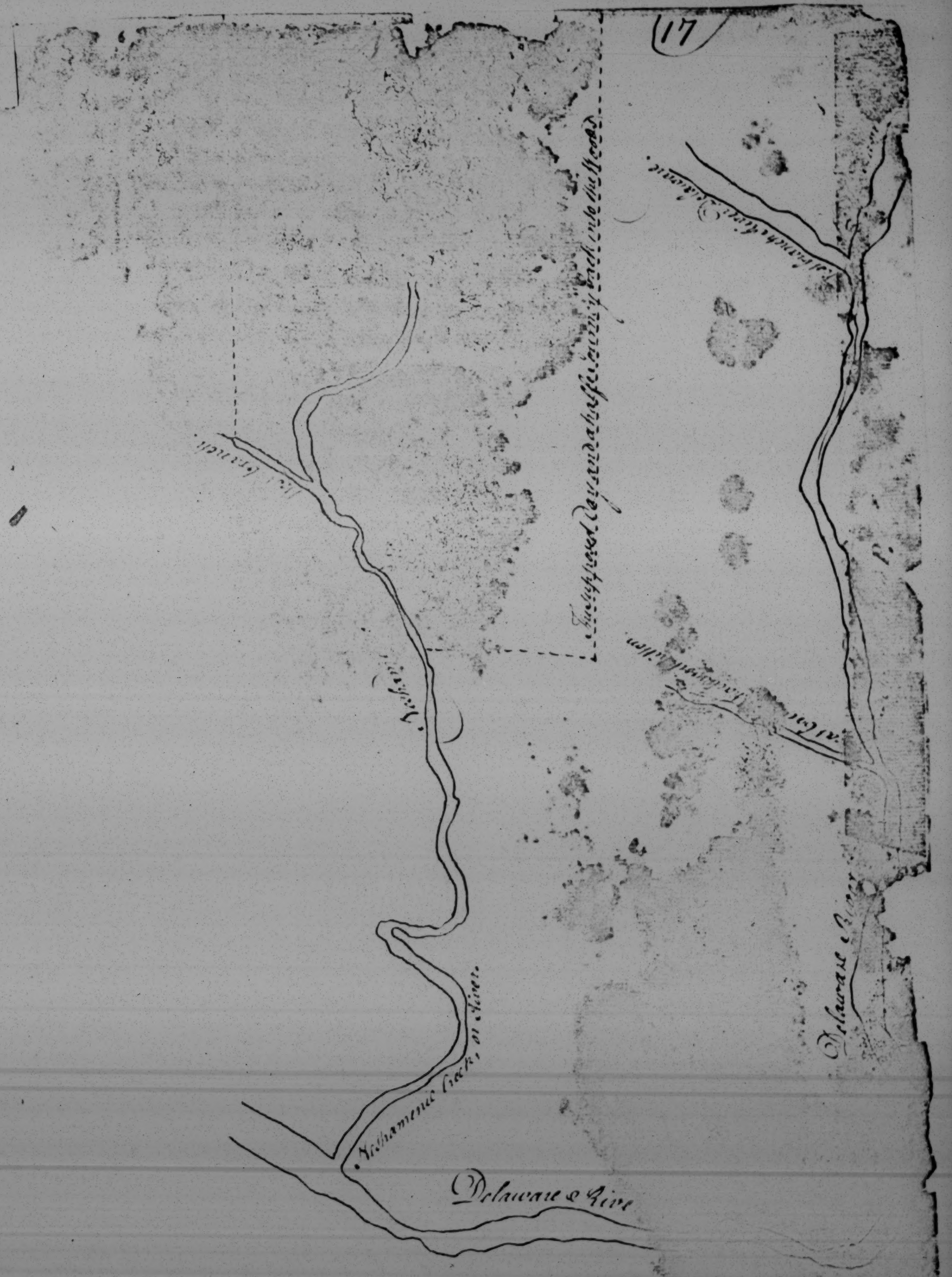
…it, like:
…he said
…, the
…ction, &
…being
…, to con:

…net, the
…et, deliv:

…was a
…desirous
…had sub
…nts the

…Friendship,
…derstanding,

…in the Deed
…ly under:
…reupon


The supposed Day and a halfe Journey back into the Woods
West branch
Neshami
Nishamenie Creek, or River
Delaware River
West branch River Delaware
Tockhickon
P.
Delaware River

Old Mr Hamiltons Sketch of
Draught of the Land, treated
about at Treaty of Aug 24 1737

See Col Rec Vol 8
p 249

Ex K.P

the Sixth
Thousand Seve
ourable Will
and Comma
, and Counties
re, appeared
Provincial an
Province, made
his [illegible] or Shee
from the Original,
which is annexed,
and Others, dated
he believes the with
Copy of the said
n, before me,
Sixth Day of
ber 1757.
William Denny

Copies of Depositions of Persons
present at the Walk performd in
September 1737 — (No. 4)

(No 4)

See page 260. Vol 8.
Col. Records

he well
of One D
thought a Day
that the said Walkers did not run or
Nor he remember that these Indians
Complaints of unfair Practice; that
Affirmant with some others lodged
completed at an Indian Town call
were many of the Delawares, amo
was one called Captain Harrison, a
and this Affirmant further saith, th
said Captain Harrison or any other
plaint or shewed the least Uneasine
relating to the said Day and an half
that if any Complaint had been ma
Indians concerning the said Walk,
heard it.

Affirmed in Council
25th January 1757.
William Denny

The Examinati
Mount Bethlehem Tow
Husbandman aged forty
March 1757 who, being
on his Solemn Affirma

That on the Twelfth Day of Septembe
seven hundred and thirty seven (as this Af
it being as he thinks eighteen or nineteen
Ex p. r

publ. in Col. Rec. VII, p. 430

hid, Surveyor
was present
some Indians we
and to a grant
ble the late Pro
and an hal Wa
rienty of
Place aforesaid
same that he believes the
stan ly Live Statute. Mill
min thy Smith Sheriff of
County and attended as he sa
an half until the same was con
he well wa
of One De th
thought a Wa d,
that the said Walker did not run o
And he remember that these Indian
Complaint of unfair Practice; that
Affirmant with some others lodged
complained at an Indian Town call
were many of the Delawares, am
was one called Captain Harrison, a
and this Affirmant further saith, th
said Captain Harrison or any other
plaint or shewed the least Uneasine
relating to the said Day and an half
that if any Complaint had been mad
Indians concerning the said Walk
heard it.

Affirmed in Council
25th January 1757.
William Denny

The Examinati

Mount Bethlehem Tow
Husbandman aged forty
March 1757 who, being
on his Solemn Affirma

That on the twelfth Day of Septembe
seven hundred and thirty seven (as this Aff
it being as he thinks eighteen or nineteen

Ex p. P.

Timothy Smith [illegible]
[illegible] a Schoemaker [illegible]
[illegible] being since deceased [illegible] [illegible] of
[illegible] a Purchase [illegible]
Land, in the Prov[illegible]
[illegible]d and understood) in [illegible]
[illegible] Yeates, John Combash, [illegible] called
[illegible] in Harrison who were [illegible] the said King
[illegible] the Chief of the De[illegible] said
Walk fairly and regularly pe[illegible] began the
said Walk at [illegible] a Clock in the [illegible] Sep
[illegible] from a Chesnut Tree in the [illegible] Wrights
[illegible] Bucks County: That they kept [illegible] Road from
[illegible] Town aforesaid, being mar[illegible] they were directed
[illegible] about North North West and [illegible] by the said
Road to Gallows Hill and [illegible] Road till
[illegible] Clock at Noon and then [illegible] Wilson's Planta:
[illegible] a Branch of Tookes Creek in [illegible] to dine and stayed there
[illegible] Minutes and then sat off again, continuing about the same
[illegible] by an old [illegible] Indian Path, and, crossing Lecheon and the
[illegible] where [illegible] hem now stands, continued their Walk by the
[illegible] old Indi[illegible] till fifteen Minutes past six a Clock in the
[illegible] when [illegible] near an Indian Town called Hockiyondocquay
[illegible] stayed [illegible] and saith that the Reason of their continu-
[illegible] that Walk [illegible] minut[illegible] after Six a Clock was to make up the
Time which [illegible] their halting at Noon as aforesaid;
[illegible] next [illegible] some of the Company's Horses being strayed away,
[illegible] in looking for them and then returning
[illegible] Station [illegible] they had first and left their Staves when they
[illegible] the [illegible], they began their Walk again (without
[illegible] eight a Clock from the said Station or
[illegible] continued it by the said old Indian
[illegible] they came to Pohopoghkunck where
[illegible] continued their Walk thro the Woods,
[illegible] North West by a Compass, which this
[illegible] Hand, but had not used before, and
[illegible] hard all the Time and the said Yeates
[illegible] at Tobyhanah Creek, this Affirmant
[illegible] with Alexander Brown who carried
[illegible] the said Alexander and Enoch being
[illegible] till two a Clock Afternoon and then stopped,
[illegible] determine the said Walk, on the North Side
[illegible] where they marked Five Chesnut Oaks by
[illegible] Stroks of them; and this Affirmant
[illegible] his continuing to walk two Hours after
[illegible] was to make up for the same Time which
[illegible] in seeking the strayd Horses as aforesaid;
[illegible] saith that they having Directions, and
[illegible] the said Walk that it should be performed
in

[illegible] early arose [illegible]
[illegible] fifteen [illegible]
[illegible] and stopping [illegible]
and [illegible] all the said [illegible] of going
said [illegible] or want of a walk [illegible]
Beginning [illegible] Affirmant Benjamin [illegible]
the [illegible] first Day did not continue
to [illegible] the Indians, who [illegible]
with [illegible] Days as aforesaid, [illegible]
left [illegible] o'clock, [illegible]
Benjamin [illegible] other Person whose [illegible] this Affirm
ant [illegible] early the next morning to the
Indian [illegible] mile Distance, where the said
Delaware [illegible] then lived, to desire he would send
some other Indians [illegible] the Walkers for the rest of the [illegible]
but the said Nicholas [illegible] Benjamin Eastburn and the other
returned with the [illegible] Answer from the said Chief, which
delivered by the said Benjamin Eastburn in the Presence of th[illegible]
Nicholas Scull, viz^t that they (meaning the said Walkers) had [illegible]
"all the best of the Land and they might go to the Devil for [illegible]
"bad, and that he would send no Indians with them", or to that
Effect; and being further asked if he [illegible] any of the
Indians express any Uneasiness about the said Walk, he saith [illegible]
about eight Weeks after the performing [illegible] Walk this
ant happened to be in Company with [illegible] Chi[illegible]
[illegible] at the said Indian Town [illegible] with [illegible]
and some other Indians, being the [illegible] he had been [illegible]
after the Walk, he then heard the said [illegible] say [illegible]
they were dissatisfied with the said Walk, [illegible] they w[illegible]
down to Philadelphia the then next [illegible] me
[illegible] to repay the Proprietor what they had received from [illegible]
and take their Land again, and th[illegible] in comp[illegible]
that the said Walk was not fairly [illegible]
should have been; and that he hath [illegible]
other Delaware Indians frequently [illegible]
not go the Course agreed on between [illegible]
Proprietors, for that they should have [illegible]
Delaware or the next Indian Path [illegible]
other the said Indians who were [illegible]
Walk fairly performed (and continued [illegible]
six Hours as aforesaid) made any Complaint [illegible]
saith that they the said Indians did not [illegible]
express any Dissatisfaction either at the Cour[illegible]
any other Respect relating to the said Walk [illegible]
were sober during the whole time they [illegible]
further saith, that the Place where the said [illegible] at the said
Five Chesnut Oaks as aforesaid was as this Affirmant [illegible]
Miles or thereabouts beyond or to the Northw[illegible]
And this Affirmant further saith that in [illegible]

2+ R P

r
at
say,
n har
f a Squ
Feet.

and Affirme
at [illegible]arshall
1757.
William Denny.

e Deposition of [illegible] nn.

Buck[illegible] [illegible]s County
eing of [illegible] on his
th March 1757.

[illegible] Month called September about
hearing that some Persons were to
reckoning Twelve Hours to the Day
Land which the Proprietaries o
Delaware Indians he this Affirmant
d experiment, and fell in with the
them in Plumsted Township
e Westward of Wrights Town Mot
ham Road, and there saw Edward
were the Walkers and accompanied
ffirmant then understood were
and also Benjamin Eastburn, Nicho
Smith and divers other Persons
rticularly remember. That the said
ng the said Durham Road till
then turned to the left hand by
to Jeremiah Wilsons Plantation
the Day for about a Quarter
n thence to the [illegible] Branch of
sometimes by an old Path and sometimes
ffirmant understood had been made some
who as this Affirmant heard and under
that the said Walkers were to go and where
alk to walk in, had marked Trees to direct
to avoid the Hills. That they crossed the
h at a Plantation of one [illegible] a
m now is where to the best of his Remembrance
h the Walkers then left them or soon after
hence to within about a Quarter of a Mile
ted Hockyondocquay by an old Indian
Path

went out a

alia
men
ng th
some
and a
ex nin
ut both
y ent a
e In
He some
pro ch Wa
larg rs of walking
e Wat ed for that Purpo
cepted hich they gave as
the Horse me few Minutes or a
before the b James he da having
too much g And further saith that
remember t refused to ho
being asked ily perform
that it was, bu em manners walke
the Horses to a good travelling Pace. T
at night at the said Indians called
Affirmant (understanding a little of
some Discourse between the said
Scull, who could talk the Delaware
that he heard in the said Discourse,
Person appeared to be displeased
walking. And when they came to
on keeping the said Nicholas Scull,
Indians there who seemed to be some of
remembers that these Indians ex
and Resentment about the manner
as this Affirmant apprehended.

Affirmed to by Alexander
Brown before me this Fifth
Day of the Month called
March 1757.
Benjn. Shoemaker

Examination of Timothy
aged 67 years who being of the
Solemn Affirmation, this 15.

Saith,

That this Affirmant being employed
of the Proprietors of this Province and
to superintend the going a Day and a ha
in Pursuance of a Purchase that the
the Indians he accordingly attended for

82 K P

tember 1737 [illegible]
y together with [illegible] and
mon Jennings who we[illegible]
ted [illegible] said Propr[illegible]
and [illegible] and another [illegible] and who
[illegible] appointed on the Part [illegible] party pet:
[illegible] and who were als[illegible] [illegible] another
[illegible] on Horseback. [illegible] the said Walkers
and [illegible] Company set out [illegible] Sunrise of the
[illegible] from [illegible] Meeting
House aforesaid which was the [illegible] understood,
that was fixed upon between the [illegible] and the Indians
the Place of Beginning the said [illegible] the main
ham Road till they came to a [illegible] Gallows Hill, and from
leaving Durham Road, they [illegible] old Path to the
ation of Widow Wilson where they [illegible] dined, and after
of them about a Quarter of an Hour proceeded Crossing the West
nch of [illegible] one Ebenezer Pettits and next where Bethlehem
stands to near the Indian Town called Hokhyondoquay by an old
dian Path [illegible] stopped for the Day about Sunset and slept all night:
this Affirmant [illegible] that the said Solomon Jennings gave out in the
noon at [illegible] Red Hill: that the next morning the
two Walkers [illegible] Marshall with one Indian whose Name
is not [illegible] as this Affirmant understood, was ap:
pointed by the [illegible] Town to accompany the said Walkers to
the [illegible] of the [illegible] at Sunrise as this Affirmant thinks;
[illegible] they came to a Place called Pochopogh:
where [illegible] called Captain Harrison then lived; that
thence they [illegible] the Woods by a Compass which was
[illegible] Nicholas Scull (two Surveyors who attended
Walk [illegible] Hours and then stopped at the Top
ntain [illegible] they [illegible] Chesnut Oaks by laying some Stones
[illegible] of the said one and half Days Walk; and
[illegible] were out Lame and tired stopped about
[illegible] said Walk; and also saith that after the
[illegible] in the morning as aforesaid had pro:
[illegible] he told this Affirmant that as it
[illegible] of Rain he would go no further with them
[illegible] and returned, and that soon after it came
[illegible] of the Day. And this Affirmant further
[illegible] in the May preceding the going the said Walk,
[illegible] in order that the said Walk might go
[illegible] could, he accordingly did; with some other
[illegible] near a straight Line as they well could.
[illegible] Mountains and thro' a very rocky broken Way which
[illegible] conceived, could not answer. he therefore advised that in
[illegible] Walk they should keep the great Road, and old Paths as
[illegible] whether Benjamin Eastburn and Nicholas
[illegible] of the Company were sent or went to the Indians
at

ac[illegible] [illegible] upon any Disp[illegible]
the said [illegible] [illegible] from such Disp[illegible]
mention[illegible] [illegible] any Uneasiness about the
Walk [illegible] any other [illegible]
[illegible] or Uneasiness [illegible]
Affirmant [illegible] Moreover that the said East[illegible] or
[illegible] [illegible] Hochyondocquy
aforesaid [illegible] he remember that any
Indian [illegible] Dissatisfaction or [illegible] of
whatever [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] or the Manner
of performing the [illegible] relating to [illegible] this Affirmant
further saith that [illegible] of the said Walk he was required
by the said [illegible] Direction of the said Proprietor to acquaint
the Persons who [illegible] to perform the said Walk, that he
said Proprietor [illegible] should not overwalk themselves [illegible]
not so intend or covet [illegible] so much Land beyond the [illegible]
as that it should occa[illegible] hurting themselves, but that they [illegible]
walk moderately and not overhurry themselves: And this Affirmant [illegible]
he did accordingly acquaint the said Walkers th[illegible] to the Effect
aforesaid. And that accordingly the said Walke[illegible] keep constan[illegible]
to a Walk and never during the said one and [illegible] whilst they were
performing the same, broke into a Run or beyond [illegible] of a Walk
this Affirmant keeping almost constantly [illegible] in [illegible]
them. And this Affirmant further saith that [illegible] Walk was
performed in Eighteen Hours (with the [illegible] aforesaid) [illegible]
which this Affirmant carried for that [illegible] the said Affirmant
being further asked whether he [illegible]
said Walk heard any Indian complain [illegible]
done them in the performing the said Wa[illegible] he answered that altho
was for several Years after in severa[illegible] Office in the said
of Bucks viz.t the Sheriff and Treasurer [illegible] that very frequent [illegible]
nities of seeing and conversing with th[illegible] the [illegible]
yet that he never heard any of them or [illegible] Indians [illegible]
any Complaint, or express any Dissatis[illegible]
about the Time of the Defeat of Gen[illegible]
ning of the present Indian War.

Affirmed the 15th day of
March 1757 Before

William Denny

Ex C P

[illegible]

The Ex[illegible]
Bucks Cou[illegible]
in New Jer[illegible]
ith the Pr[illegible]

al in the [illegible]
reparing t[illegible]
was inform[illegible] that
he under[illegible] had
were In[illegible] the
en to be a[illegible] ivity
Walk along wa[illegible] and
ng who were app[illegible] a c
Benjamin Eastbu[illegible] Scull
r and the present Sur[illegible] mothy Smith
Bucks County afores[illegible] ersons. And this
that the said Walk w[illegible] Marshall, Yeates
[illegible] Indians viz! [illegible] ohn Combush at a
[illegible] Wrightstown Mee[illegible] e in Bucks County
[illegible] River Delaware, at six [illegible] ock in the morning;
[illegible] great Durham Road, the Course being about
[illegible] till they came about five or six Miles beyond
[illegible] that Road went about a West North West Course
[illegible] Road and sometimes by blazed or marked
[illegible] Wilson's Plantation; and after staying
[illegible] went on about a North West Course by
[illegible] the West Branch of Delaware River,
their Walk about a North West Course,
kept till they came near an Indian
stopped at about six a Clock in the
And this Deponent saith that the next
[illegible] from the Place where they left off
off at about six a Clock to the best of
a North West Course, by an old Indian
believes, till they came to another Indian
[illegible] n; and from thence they continued the
[illegible] about seven or eight Miles without any
n marked for a good Part of the Way, and
ersons met in Eighteen Hours, with the
ing at Night as aforesaid, and saith that
the Walk never breaking into a Run for
at the Beginning of the first Day the said
and the said Yeates did in order to come
a Run for five or six Steps and no more,
[illegible] Tenem[illegible] he cryed out it was not fair;
er went out of a Walk for the rest of the
nt keeping almost constantly in Sight
performing the said Walk. And this De:
he continued to live in Bucks County
ears after the performing the said Walk
yet

28

d ma

bserve

ne abou

of, eithe

hits he

is Deponen

th ny Message to

or at the said In

ne d or any other

the said Town

R Capt. Harrison and h

d he had no Compass wat

Walkers the said Walk or any

and that a Day of going the

this Depon he said Solomo

farther wa her Marshall

two Miles it being the

in the Forenoon of the said First Day, bu

Company till they came to the West Br

them intirely and returned home - a

James Yeates, having on the second

rather too much (as this Deponent

stopped, to the best of this Depon

before the Expiration of the Time

which was at Twelve a Clock at

Marshall held out to the En

this Deponent saith that the

he was then informed by the

Seven Miles and Three Quart

Mountains.

Sworn the 21st: March 1757
Before William Denny

The Examina
field in Bucks Cou
on Oath the third D

Who saith

That about Nineteen Yea
of the year, this Examinant went
the said County to see the Ind an
Pursuance of some Agreement wh
been made between the Propriet
Indians for ascertaining or fixing
which the said Proprietaries or t

Ex K P

th [illegible] tians: That [illegible]
[illegible] th the Sheriff [illegible]
[illegible] veyor General w[illegible]
[illegible] Surveyor, James [illegible]
[illegible] the Walkers, [illegible] es
[illegible] and many other [illegible] said County
[illegible] and also Jo. Tune[illegible] the
[illegible] fish and (as he [illegible] by
[illegible] Indian The[illegible] Walk
[illegible] and there [illegible] pre:
[illegible] John Cumbash and Tom [illegible] said Juneam;
[illegible] said James Yeates and Edwar[illegible] and began the
Walk with the said other Company [illegible] Meeting House
[illegible] six a Clock in the Morning by [illegible] accompanied by
[illegible] Jo. Tuneam and John Cumbash [illegible] said Jo. Tuneam had
[illegible] to go the Walk with him; That they [illegible] the Durham Road
[illegible] tinued the Walk by that Road, passing over Tohiccon Creek, till
they came with[illegible] Five Miles of the Widow Wilson's Plantation upon
or near Cook[illegible] and went the said remaining Five Miles by an
[illegible] said Widow Wilson's Plantation where the Walkers
[illegible] lve a Clock and after dining and staying an
[illegible] pursuing their Walk by an old Indian Road,
[illegible] they came to the West Branch of Delaware
[illegible] which they passed at a Ford near the Place
[illegible] and from thence passing over another Creek
[illegible] Hugh Wilson's Mill is since erected, con:
[illegible] or Paths (which lead from the North
[illegible] White Oak, which they marked, near an
[illegible] Lecunk an old Indian Chief then lived
[illegible] by Mr. Scull's Watch, and rested all
[illegible] continued with the Walkers as far
[illegible] them, after having appointed the
[illegible] th the Walkers and take Care that they
[illegible] Day and desiring some of the Company
[illegible] rate if he should give out and be tired;
[illegible] that about two Hours before their stop:
[illegible] Marshal happening to drop a little
[illegible] a few larger Steps rather inclining
[illegible] the said Cumbash observed it and
[illegible] th fair. That he doe not remember that
[illegible] the said Indian Town but saith they
[illegible] staying all night at the Fires which they
made [illegible] but saith that the said John Cumbash
left the Com[illegible] in the Evening and went to the said
Indian Town and returned before Sunrise next morning with two young
Indians [illegible] with him and the Walkers and see that they walked
[illegible] That soon after the Walkers and Company
[illegible] Walk at Six a Clock accompanied by the
said

[illegible] Indians, but after [illegible]
[illegible] Mile he kept them, and
[illegible] further saith that [illegible]
[illegible] Walkers and [illegible]
[illegible] in sight of each other [illegible]
either at the [illegible] the said Walk, or at any [illegible]
[illegible] John Combach [illegible]
other [illegible] Sense or Mode of [illegible] running
the said Walkers [illegible] the Walkers walked the
first [illegible] and Johnson [illegible] waited on his
observing the [illegible] still to take the said Jennings large Strides
to overtake Yates [illegible] and positively avers, that, except those
few extra [illegible] he shall's to overtake Yates, the [illegible]
Walkers never [illegible], but continued constantly in a [illegible]
and that the [illegible] in every Respect, to the best of this [illegible]
nants Observation [illegible], so far as he went fairly perform[illegible]
this Examinant [illegible] that altho' there had been, as he was [illegible]
informed, a Course by marked Trees run [illegible] previous to
the going the said Walk, yet the Walkers for [illegible] as long as he
continued with them, seemed to have little [illegible] then to [illegible]
kept to the Durham and other Roads and [illegible] that
[illegible] Compass made Use of which [illegible] the W[illegible]
and the Company as aforesaid.

Sworn at Easton the
3d August 1757.
Before me
William Denny

Thomas [illegible]

Ex RP

Markham's Diary, of
[illegible] it begins 4th: Octo [illegible]
a part torn at the End, cut, or worn,

August 1686

9th in the morn[illegible] Whitpaines towards the [illegible]
Cantico, the [illegible] me, myself, Patrick Robi[illegible]
Whitpaine, a Car[illegible] [illegible] Swan Swanson, [illegible]
Holmes, then, and [illegible] [illegible] Indian Plantation[illegible]
3 or 4, in the afternoon [illegible] [illegible] Plantation, where
was we said little to [illegible] expecting, in the morning
the Indians, concerned in [illegible] into Richd Scull's House: Th[illegible]
we came in the Evening [illegible] in [illegible] the young Indians, could
forbear drinking, tho' [illegible] desired ...... some of the sober Part[illegible]
.... till we were gone; so in the Night, they fell to drinking, that, [illegible]
10 morning, most of them were drunk; we thought it no boot, to stay [illegible]
about Scull's Business; but, finding our purpose, and the Indian King,
that were the Propr. of the Land, that was to be bought, in Buck[illegible]
× Capt. Holmes desired to treat with them, about it: the which was [illegible]
Robinson took it, in writing, as [illegible] he had done treating with the
King, they fell to drinking, with [illegible] and we came from thence.
a And, on the Way, we met the Ind[illegible] that John Scull's House, with
his Chekima, at an Indian Wigwam, concluded, they should be at Phi[illegible]
ladelphia, the next Second Day ...... [illegible] then, we got to Rich. Whitpaine's:
Capt. Holme sent a Warrt, to Richd Scull, to appear in Philadel[illegible]
about 7 in the Evening, we got Home.

11th in the forenoon, Capt. Holme came to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to [illegible], about the Indians, and [illegible] [illegible]
James Harrison, to come down, [illegible]
and I sent it, by Tho. Rowland.

23 This morning, I set out, [illegible]
the [illegible], to treat with them [illegible] [illegible]
M. Pelleton, Capt. Cock [illegible]
Capt. [illegible] .... [illegible]

24 This morning, James Harris[illegible]
stayed for M. Pelleton, [illegible]
came with the French Gentlem[illegible]
by an Indian from Tho: [illegible]
Indians were there, and [illegible]
myself, by a Note back, by the [illegible]

Note. When the dotted Marks are, it is cut out, by Mice, worn out, [illegible]
NB. The Affair of Scull's, is mentioned in the Council Books, and [illegible]
ordered, by the Council, to inquire into it.
× . Note. There then remained no more Land, to be bought, in Buck[illegible]
that in Dispute.

[illegible] the Fifteenth Day of [illegible]
English Accompt one [illegible]
Idquahon, Janottowe, Idque[illegible]
[illegible] micken, Merkekowon, Orecton[illegible]
pisse, Nahoosey, Tomackhic[illegible]
[illegible]rakons of the One Part, and
William [illegible] [illegible]ietor of the Province [illegible]
-vania [illegible] Witnesseth, that for & in Consid[illegible]
the Sum [illegible] Parcels of Goods, Merchandizes & Utensils [illegible]
mentioned and Expressed (that is to say) Three Hundred & [illegible]
of Wampum, Two [illegible] Hundred Twenty Fathom of [illegible]
Sixty Fathoms [illegible] Twenty Kettles, Four whereof large [illegible] rty
Guns, Twenty Coats [illegible] Shirts, Forty Pair of Stockings, Forty [illegible] wes
Forty Axes, Two Barrels of Powder, Two Hundred Bars of Lead, Two
Hundred Knives, Two Hundred small Glasses, Twelve Pair of Sho[illegible] &
Forty Cop..... Boxes, Forty Tobacco [illegible]ngs, Two small Barrels of [illegible]ges
Forty Pair of Scissars, Forty Combs, [illegible]nty Four Pounds of red Lead, one
hundred Awls, Two Handfulls of [illegible] ko..... Two Handfuls of Needles
Forty Pounds of Shot, Ten Bundles [illegible] Beads, Ten small Saws, Twelve
drawing Knives, Four Anchors of [illegible] Two Anchors of Rum
.... Syder, Two Anchors of Be[illegible] And Three Hundred Gilders by
the said William Penn his Agents [illegible] Assigns to the said Indian Sa-
-chamakers for the Use of them .... Sealing &
Delivery hereof in Hand paid & [illegible]ed whereof & where[illegible]
said Sachamakers do hereby acknowledge them[illegible] fully
.... Sachamakers (Part[illegible] to these [illegible]) [illegible]ll
well for & on the Behalf .... as for & in the Beh[illegible]
respective Indians or People for [illegible]m they are [illegible]
granted bargained sold & delivered And by these [illegible]
lye absolutely grant bargain sell & deliver un[illegible]
his Heirs & Assigns forever All that [illegible] Tract [illegible]
being in the Province of Penns[illegible] in [illegible]
White Oak in the Land now in the [illegible] & [illegible]le by
the Grey Stones over against the Falls of Delaware River, [illegible] on
thence up by the River Side to a Corner marked [illegible]
P at the Foot of a Mountain, And from the said Corner [illegible]ence
Tree along by the Ledge or Foot of the Mountain West North West to a
Corner White Oak marked with the Letter P standing by the [illegible]th
that leads to an Indian Town called Playwicky & near the [illegible]
Creek called Towsissink. And from thence Westward to the Cr[illegible]
Neshammonys Creek. And along by the said Neshammony [illegible]
unto the River Delaware alias Makerishkitton. And [illegible] the
said main River to the said first mentioned White Oak in [illegible] Woods
&c RP and

Note. Where it is dotted above, the Writing in the original is eaten by Mice
or Insects.

[illegible] Islands [illegible]
Island, [illegible] [illegible]
of [illegible] said River Delaw[illegible] [illegible]
Islands, Rivers, Rivulets, Cre[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Meadows, Marshes, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] whatsoever to the said [illegible] belonging
[illegible] wise appertaining And the [illegible] [illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible] thereof. And all the Estate [illegible] Property
[illegible] Demand whatsoever as well [illegible] Sachams:
[illegible] to these Presents) as [illegible] concerned
[illegible] any Part or Parcel [illegible] said Tract
[illegible] and Islands & [illegible] Premises
[illegible] & every of their Appurtenances unto the [illegible] William Penn his
He[illegible] [illegible] forever To the only proper Use & Behoof of the said William
Penn [illegible] Heirs & Assigns for evermore And [illegible] Indian Sachamakers
& the Heirs & Successors & every of them the said [illegible] Tracts of Land
[illegible] & all & every other the said granted [illegible] with their & every
[illegible] Appurtenances unto the said William Penn his Heirs & Assigns
[illegible] against them the said Ind[illegible] Sachamakers their Heirs & Suc:
[illegible] & against all & every Indian [illegible] Indians & their Heirs & Successors
claiming or to claim any Right [illegible] or Estate in to or out of the said
[illegible] Premises or any Part [illegible] Parcel thereof Shall & will warrant &
[illegible] defend by these Pres[illegible] In Witness whereof the said
Parties [illegible] these present Inden[illegible] interchangeably have set their Hands
& Seals the Daye & Year first [illegible] written 1682.

The Mark of [illegible] (L.S.)
The Mark of [illegible]tone (L.S.)
The Mark of [illegible]queynon (L.S.)
The Mark of Sahoppe (L.S.)

The Mark of [illegible] ......
The Mark of [illegible] (L.S.)
The Mark of Shaurw ......
The Mark of ......ise (L.S.)

[illegible]
The Mark of [illegible]hickon (L.S.)
The Mark of Westhebill (L.S.)
The Mark of ......

[illegible] it is [illegible] the Writing and Seals in the Original [illegible] away by Mice [illegible]

Endorsed
Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of
The Mark of
Kowupekhickon
The Mark of
Attoircham
Lasse Cock
Rich.. Noble
Tho: Revell

Endorsed

[illegible] (39)

[illegible] within written [illegible]
[illegible] [gra]nted Tract & Tracts of [illegible]
[illegible] their Appurtenances [illegible]
[illegible] named [illegible] for & on the
[illegible] Commissioners unto William Haigh [illegible]
for the [illegible] Penn to hold to him his Heirs [illegible]
forever [illegible] true Intent & Meaning of the [illegible]
within written [illegible]

[illegible]
Lasse Cock
Silas Crispin
Richd. Noble

[E]ndorsed

First [D]ay of August 1682
At the House of Captn. Lasse Cock

We whose Names are hereunto written for Ourselves & in Name [&] Behalf of the rest of the within named [illegible] Sachamakers (in respect of a Mistake in the first Bargain betwixt us & the within named Wm. Penn of the Number of Gun[s] more than are [men]tioned in the within [illegible] we should have then received) to [ack]nowledge the Receipt [illegible] Gun[s] from the said William [illegible] And Whereas in the [illegible] there is only Mention made of three hu[ndr]ed & fifty Fathom of Wampum not expressing the Quality thereof, We therefore for ourselves & [illegible] as said do declare the same to be one [h]alf white Wampum [and the] other half black Wampum; And we the [illegible] Pytechay and Shepamachatte Indian Sachamakers who we[re] the right Owners [illegible] Land called [illegible] & of the Island of the same Na[me illegible] not formerly sign and seal the within Deed [illegible] same [illegible] do now by signing and Sealing [hereof] ratify [and] confirm the within named Deed and the Posse[ssion illegible] mentioned made & given on the back thereof [illegible] Articles of the same, and to declare our [signing and sea]ling hereof [illegible] effectual & sufficient for the conveyance of the whole Lands [illegible] named to the said Wm. Penn his Heirs & Assigns forever [illegible] then with the other within named Sachamakers Signed & [Seale]d [illegible]

The Mark of Idquoquequon (L.S.)
The Mark of Swanpisse (L.S.)
The Mark of [illegible] .....
The Mark of Shepamachatte (L.S.)

Signed Sealed & Delivered in Presence of Us.

Richard [illegible]
Lasse Cock
The Mark of
Nomm[illegible] Keshoom

+ 1 1

Copy Affidavit of William Allen, James Hamilton
Richard Peters & Nicholas Scull proving the several
preceding Deeds & Papers from No. 1. to No. 9 therein
referred to

(No. 10)

Referred to Col Records
Vol 8. p 260

Nichola [illegible] ued examin
follow [illegible] d Ric
saith, that the [illegible] and
to the Lands within [illegible] said
the Indians by the late [illegible] prieta
past and still are com [illegible] dy and
amongst which Deeds Writings [illegible] pers the
deposited the now produced antient Paper Writi
Copy of an original Deed for Lands purch
William Penn Esquire from the Delawar
near the Forks of the River Delaware, bear
Eighth Day of August in the Year of our Lord
Hundred and Eighty Six and of which now p
several Indorsements the hereto annexed Copy
true Transcript carefully compared and ex
with the said antient Copy. And the said
and the said Affirmant Nicholas Scull say
inspected, perused and well considered the Ha
now produced ancient Copy of the said Indian
several Indorsements thereon, and on comparin
ancient original Papers, many of them under
public Seals of the said Province, which the sa
Peters and the said Affirmant Nicholas Scull now
in their respective Offices, bearing Date at and about
1686, they are both well satisfied and verily believe that all
of the said antient Copy of the said Deed of 1686 and
of the Parties thereto, and of the Attestation of the Wit
endorsed is the same identical Handwriting with that
the said antient original Papers under Seal so found
Deponent Richard Peters and the said Affirmant Nichol
in their said respective Offices as aforesaid, and by carefully com
the Name of Phillip Th Lehnman which the said Deponent Richard
Peters and the said Affirmant Nicholas Scull have seen subscri
as a Witness to many original Deeds and Papers with the Handwriting
2x R P of

t original Papers so found by the [illegible] said
the Handwriting of the [illegible] said
y are well satisfied a[illegible] the same
and are the [illegible] Phillip
o as the said [illegible] and the said
olas Scull have been info[illegible] good Rea:
s Clerks to Thomas Holme the [illegible]yor General
nce since deceased [illegible] Concerning the Part of the
e on the said [illegible] these Words to wit
8. 6mo 1686 [illegible] the Name The
said Deponen[illegible] the said Affirmant
ind subscribed [illegible] iginal Papers in their
ies and with [illegible] written Papers which they
ll satisfied are [illegible] of the said Thomas
Surveyor General, they [illegible] and verily believe
ioned Indorsment [illegible] Handwriting of the said
eceased. And the said Deponent Richard Peters
upon Enquiry after [illegible] Persons who might know
the Handwriting [illegible] the said Phillip Th Lehnman and
either of them [illegible] find none now living, the said
an dying the next Year viz. in 1687 and the said Thomas
[illegible] as by the Probates of their respective Wills in the
[illegible] Philadelphia which this Deponent hath in
[illegible] and to satisfy himself about their Handwriting
Deponent Richard Peters further saith, that there were
at the said Indian Deeds and Papers Two other written
to the said Indian Purchase made by the said William
16[illegible] to wit, One of them endorsed in the Handwriting
[illegible] Penn Esquire in these Words "Minute of the Indian
1737" and purporting to be the Minute of a Treaty
aware Indians at Philadelphia the said 24th August
omas Penn Esquire with the President and Provincial
w Hamilton Esquire who was then Speaker of the House
d been Attorney General of the said Province of
d the said William Allen then a Member of Assembly,
he said Papers appear to be and this Deponent verily
in Draught or Sketch of the Tract of Land, or Part
mised or intended to be [illegible] by the Delaware Indians
rietor William Penn Esquire by the said Deed of
6 and confirmed to his [illegible] and Successors by the
August 1737 herein after mentioned, and as this Depo:
d believes the said Draught being found in the same
the Minute and [illegible] the Handwriting
then the Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council)
tical Draught or Sketch mentioned in the said Minute
ted was made and explained to the Indians at the said
em the Boundaries and by the Actual Lines of the which
the One and Half Days Walk agreed to be performed
in

in and [illegible] Deed of Confirmation executed & dated [illegible] Day, a[illegible] performed as set forth in the [illegible] several [illegible] of which Minute of the said [illegible] or Draught [illegible] this Deponent hath [illegible] Copies, ha[illegible] and compared [illegible] ponent wi[illegible] and which Copies are distin[illegible] and number[illegible] to wit, the Copy of the Minute No. 2. Copy of the Sketch or Draught No. 3. and the Copy of th[illegible] [illegible] No. 4. And the said [illegible] Peters further saith [illegible] hath also found among the [illegible] said Deeds, W[illegible] Papers relating [illegible] to this Deponent aforesaid a fair [illegible] intituled, "A Map of [illegible] "Part of the County [illegible] Province of Penn[illegible] "the Limits of the [illegible] of the Indians, and [illegible] "released to the [illegible] Proprietaries in the Year 17[illegible] "same was fixed [illegible] the Year aforesaid, according [illegible] "Agreement made with [illegible] Indians, by the Extent [illegible] "in a Day and a half, and [illegible] thence by a right Line [illegible] which Map this Deponent apprehends and believes [illegible] jamin Eastburn, since deceased, [illegible] was then the Survey[illegible] said Province, in order to delineate [illegible] and describe [illegible] Course of the said One and Half Days Walk after [illegible] formed in Consequence of the Agreement betwee[illegible] and the Delaware Indians mentioned in the [illegible] of the [illegible] 1686 and Confirmation Deed thereof dated the Twenty [illegible] August 1737. And this Deponent saith, that he was well acquain[illegible] with the said Benjamin Eastburn and with his Handwriting [illegible] often seen him write and saith that as well the said Title to the Map as all other the Words and Writing in and upon the [illegible] and the whole of the said Map are (as this Deponent verily believes) the proper Handwriting and Performance of the said Benjamin [illegible] burn, who as expressed in several of the said [illegible] was present at the performing the said One and Half Day[illegible] of which fair Map of the said [illegible] Eastburn this Depo[illegible] annexed hereto a Copy marked No. 5. which he hath care[illegible] and examined with the said original. And the said [illegible] further saith, that he hath also found amongst the [illegible] and Papers committed to his Custody and Care by the said [illegible] a certain antient Paper Book now produced which appears [illegible] and this Deponent verily believes to be a Diary kept and made by William Markham Esquire who was then Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Provincial Council and afterwards Lieutenant [illegible] of the said Province. [illegible] the reasons of which this Deponent [illegible] its being an original [illegible] Book or Diary of the said [illegible] Markham, he saith that he having also found amongst the said [illegible] etaries Deeds and ancient Papers several original Letters and other Papers which appear to be signed by the said William Markham and by carefully comparing the Handwriting of the said Diary with the Name of the said William Markham subscribed to the said Letters and other original Papers and the Handwriting of the Body of the said

Letter

on the Books of Delaware
ere Indians of the said Speci
Proprietor William Penn Esquire and
by their said Deed of the Twenty Eighth
of August 1686 of which Deed this Deponent
Indians Books and Papers the said
by and in the Handwriting of the said Phillip
by the said Thomas Holme as herein before
Edward Pennington and Nicholas Scull And for
this Deponents Belief that the said Memorand:
annexed Copy No. C. is a true Copy extracted
said Diary) relate particularly to the Pur:
the said Tract sold and granted in and by
August 1686 this Deponent saith that he
all the Proprietaries Deeds for their several
from his Observations and the best Computations
making thereon all the rest of the Land
on the Southerly Side of the Kittatinny
to have been claimed by the said Dela:
purchased by the said old Proprie:
the said Month of August 1686, and to be
Proprietor's Indian Pur:
of August 1686, besides the
the said Entries in Old
the same, which and
the said last mentioned Deed
appear to be made and
time the Evidence
the Provincial Council Minutes
relating to a Complaint
Nicholas Scull thence the said
County

Grant
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d marked
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the Forks of Delaware
Lans by the said Captain
am Penn Esquire and
of the Twenty Eighth
ich Deed this Deponent
eeds and Papers the said
writing of the said Phillip
Holme as herein before
icholas Scull And for
that the said memorand:
C. is a true Copy extracted
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all the rest of the Land
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claimed by the said Dela:
by the said old Proprie:
ust 1686, and to be
roprietor's Indian Pur:
gust 1686; besides the
said Entries in Mr
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st mentioned Deed
ear to be made and
hat Time, the Evidence
l Council Journals
relating to a Complaint
cull then of the said
County

County of Bucks of some Abuse and Violence do [illegible]
in the [illegible] Family by forcibly entring the
carri [illegible] On which Complaint the
in the [illegible] and Council made and ente
Journals [illegible] A. [illegible] Second Day of
where [illegible] Holme is ordered by the
with the [illegible] Captain Lace Coch (then Indian Inter
Zachariah Whitpaine and [illegible] where as the said Captai
should approve of forthwith [illegible] diligent Inquiry into
of the said Complaint, and [illegible] that the Indians
required to make [illegible] which Order of Co
true Copy is [illegible] exact Copy of the
ed from the said [illegible] Diary and mark
And the said William [illegible] that he was present
or Conference held [illegible] John and Thomas
Proprietaries of the [illegible] with Tieshahome
Nootamis alias Nu [illegible] and Lappawinsoe who were the
or Chiefs of the Delaware Indians and Others of the
Pennsbury in the County of Bucks in the said Prov
the Spring of the Year 1735 (to the best of this Depo
as to the Time) and well remembers that James Logan
had been Provincial Secretary and Agent and Co
for many Years to the said William Penn Esquire a
his Sons and Successors, and was then Chief
of the Provincial Council, made a Speech to the sa
he mentioned to them the Purchase made from their
said Lands in and near the Forks of Delaware by
Penn Esquire or his Agents in the said Year 1686,
chase had been fairly made by the old Proprietor
tion paid to their Ancestors and a good Deed executed by
which would be fully proved to them; That [illegible] have
found and knew the old Proprietor to be an [illegible] good
that he always was kind to and used the Indians well
would permit any Lands to be settled till he had purcha
satisfied the Indians for them; and that his Sons the
were therefore not a little surprized and concerned
now as he understood some of them did) make Objections
any Doubts about that Purchase; That they the said In
be esteemed an honest People and he hoped they would
selves so and not raise any Disputes about this Purchase
been so fairly transacted between their Ancestors and
Proprietor or his Agents on his Behalf or Words to that
amongst other Arguments then used to satisfy the
Regularity of the said Purchase they were told that it was
by Joseph Wood (who was an Anabaptist Minister) and W
Esquire (who had long been a Justice of Peace and had been
the House of Assembly of the said Province) and were well known
said Indians, and were present and saw the said Purchase
made and the Goods mentioned in the Deed laid delivered to the
and that one of them, to wit, Joseph Wood was a Subscribing Witness
the said Deed; and this Deponent saith that he hath some
that

y. llan (n

Name the ... out

vice at Pe ... nd

of the old

Indians in ... he

ensive, and the

lan (who to the best of this Deponen ... e and

was the said ... him,

aid Tishcunk ... 1686

Purchase was ma ... upon

d that he was ... t, and

with that the ... ice at

declared the ... f the

t said, that ... then

it take Time ... of it

and confirm ... old

be kind to them and th ... so too,

said Deponent ... se ... resent of Goods

ietaries to ... but it was expressly declared

the Prop ... the said Present was made them

writer ... said Purchase of the said Lands

to the ... y and from the Proprietaries General

d this ... onent William Allen further saith,

the ... ed in the said Forks of Delaware and

Place called Nockhamixon and that they were

Chief Owners of the Lands from and above To:

and about the said Forks of Delaware. And

ith that he being a Native of Pennsylvania

h that and the neighbouring Province of New

of knowing the Chiefs or principal Indians

Reason of their Intercourse and frequent

in Inhabitants of both the said Provinces

ing Personally acquainted with the said Tishcunk

other Chiefs and Indians both of Pennsylvania

he saith that Teedyuscung whom this Deponent had

eight years was One of the Jersey Indians but now pre:

tends to be the King or Chief of the Delaware Indians was

young since the Commencement of the Ravages and

ed on the said Provinces by the said Delaware Indians

a Person of any Consequence amongst the Indians or

or Claims to any Lands in Pennsylvania; And that

tion which this Deponent had with the said Tedy:

which about Three Months ago this Deponent

aid Tedyuscung that the said Tishcunk and Nutti:

esteemed to be the Chief Owners of the Lands in and

ks of Delaware and the adjacent Lands from

said Delaware assented to it and allowed

And the said Deponent William Allen further

saith

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that Date
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alias Nutim
and by the
thereto to se
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this Depone
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sa [illegible] or Conference
n [illegible] adelphia in the
17 [illegible] read the [illegible]
no [illegible] the [illegible]
& [illegible] Philadelphia
ot [illegible] Land mentione
said [illegible] same to be gen
that the s [illegible] tance or Heads of
passed at [illegible] said rough Sketc
Draught [illegible] same identical
mentioned [illegible] which was, as exp
the said [illegible] d explain to the
Boundar [illegible] Course of the
Day's Wal [illegible] d fix the Extent
of that P [illegible] and saith
acquainte [illegible] the said An
Esquire (the [illegible] who signed
having often seen him w [illegible] he verily be
the Words wrote upon the sa [illegible] Sketch or Dr
produced are the proper Handw [illegible] of the said
who was then present at the said [illegible] ally at the
this Deponent saith he also remembers that
of the 15th July 1682 (true Copy whereof is mark
No. 9. and 28th August 1686 were then explaine
Manawkyhickon and other the Delaware Ind
and believes that the Depositions of the sa
William Biles were then also read and explaine
saith that after the said Indians had delibera [illegible]
sidered what had been then shewn and sa [illegible] the
themselves fully satisfied and convinced of the Truth
that the Lands mentioned in the said Deed of the 28
had been fairly sold by their Ancestors to the said
and that they were willing to join in a full Con
the present Proprietaries. **And** these Deponen
and James Hamilton both say that on or about the
of August 1737 (being the next Day after the said
Treaty or Conference) they were present and saw the
that Date (now produced and whereof a true Copy is
marked No. 8.) signed and sealed as therein mentione
-kyhickon, Lappawinzoe, Tishecomin (or Tishecunk)
alias Nutimus the Indian Chiefs mentioned [illegible]
and by the other Indians who appear to have signed or sealed
thereto to signify their Approbation thereof, and that the Names
Allen and James Hamilton subscribed amongst the other Wit
thereto are the proper Handwriting of these Deponents respectively
this Deponent James Hamilton further saith that he was [illegible] acquaint
-ed with the several Handwritings of the said Indians [illegible]
ix K P

Father) and of the said Robert Charles, who
737, was the Provincial [illegible] Deponent
quently seen them write [illegible] said now
t purporting to be the [illegible] Treaty held
aware Indians [illegible] 24th. Day
7 is all (as this Depo [illegible] former
t of the said Robert Charle[s] except the Indorsement in
nit, "Minute of the Ind[ian] [illegible] Treaty August 24. 1737"
Deponent belie[ves] [illegible] ing of the said Thomas
whose Handwr[iting] [illegible] so well acquainted;
ponent saith, [illegible] considered the
now also produ[ced] [illegible] rough Sketch of
he Land menti[oned] [illegible] is of Opinion
lieves that all the [illegible] the said Draught to
he names and [illegible] of the several Rivers,
to the dotted Line for the supposed Course of
Journey back into the Woods and other the remain
ces delineated and laid down in the said roug[h]
re all the proper Handwriting of this Deponent
Hamilt[on] [illegible] ceased And the said Deponent
r saith that in a late Conversation which he
discoursing on a Visit which he made this Depo[nent]
ago and since the former herein before mentione[d]
e that he was now a Quaker this Deponent
asked him how long have you been a Quaker?
answered that he had been a Quaker about
he could get Dollars enough from the Quakers.

rny

Will: Allen

James Hamilton

Richard Peters

Nich^o Scull

Copy Indian Deed of 15th July 1682 and
Counterpart executed by Gov [illegible]. Markham
(No. 9)

Referred to Col. Records
Vol 8 p. 260

The deed as within
appears "Penn^a Archives
Vol 1. p. 47.

On [illegible] October in the Year of our [illegible]
Thous[illegible] fifty seven before [illegible]
Allen Esq [illegible] Province of Pennsylvani
zed Rich [illegible] Provincial Secretary and Secr
to the [illegible] Proprietaries of the said Province [illegible]
makes Oath [illegible] Proprietaries Title Deeds for the
Indian Purchases being committed to the Care of this D
he finds amongst them the [illegible] Deed and also
part thereof of the same [illegible] date which app
and executed by Wi [illegible] Esquire then Dep
to William Penn Esq [illegible] neither of which ap
have been put upon [illegible] Deponent hath made [illegible]
ter the several subs [illegible] sses thereto, in order t
legally proved and recorded [illegible] is informed they are all
dead; and on the best Inquiry he can make he not finding
or Persons now surviving who can prove the Handwrit [illegible]
Parties or Witnesses to the said Deed and Counterpar [illegible]
fore endeavoured to make himself acquainted with [illegible]
writing respectively, and particularly with that of [illegible]
as this Deponent finds by several Entrys in the Minutes
of the Proceedings of the Governors and Provincial Co
said Province, was a noted Swede, one of the said Co
imployed in Indian Affairs; and on comparing his Ha
several Places on the said Deed and the said Counterpart
and the several Indorsments thereon respectively written a
to attest the Execution with the Name Lasse Co [illegible] subscribe
Last Will which this Deponent hath seen in [illegible] General
Office at Philadelphia and with his the said Lasse several other origi
Instruments of Writing, this Deponent verily be
Lasse Cock subscribed as a Witness to attest the Ex
Deed and also the said Counterpart thereof and [illegible]
ments thereon is the genuine Handwriting of the [illegible]
deceased. And also on this Deponents comparing the N
Allen, which he finds subscribed to the original last W
Allen of Philadelphia aforesaid deceased which appe
proved in the said Register Generals Office the 23. [illegible]
with the Name Nathaniel Allen subscribed to attest [illegible]
the Indorsment on the said Deed by the Indians [illegible]
Swanpisse and others, and upon the said Counterpart, [illegible]
also believes the Name Nathaniel Allen so upon the [illegible]
and the said Counterpart subscribed as a Witness is
Handwriting of the said Nathaniel Allen deceased.

Richar

(L S) Sworn before me
Will: Allen Chief Justice

Ex R P

Copy. Minute of Council of 26: March 1741
with Copie of Letter from the Delaware Indians
to Governor Thomas & Mr Sanchorne with Governor
Thomas's Answer together with
[illegible]

(No 14.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Referred to Pa Records
Vol 8 p. 260

For Minutes of Council of March 26. 1741
as within See Pa Records Vol. 4. p. 481

[illegible] hia. March 26th: 17[illegible]

[illegible] Proprietary
Lieut. Governor
[illegible] Plumsted } Esqrs.

The Govern[illegible] Papers an[illegible]
relating to t[illegible]
A Copy of a [illegible] id Indians de[illegible]
-miah Langhorne Esqr. a[illegible] agistrates of thi[illegible]
complaining of certain [illegible] s County being ta[illegible]
from them without [illegible] ived Satisfaction
Dated. Novr. 21st: 17[illegible]
A Letter to the [illegible] e same Indians and
Purpose dated [illegible]
Absolute D[illegible] e of all the sai[illegible]
of the Six Nations [illegible] dated Octo[illegible]
An absolute [illegible] and [illegible] in
from the Chiefs o[illegible] re Indians 13th
August the 25th: 1737 An[illegible] of the said [illegible]
And a Letter from the Chiefs of the Six
declare that their Cousins the Delawares have no
and praying the Proprietor not to buy or accept of
from them.

Which being read.

It is the Opinion of the Board that a Letter
be sent to the Delaware Indians setting forth the
and Releases of the said Lands and the Request a[illegible]
aforesaid, and exhorting and requiring them (the[illegible]
peaceably and friendly with the English Inhabitants as[illegible]
And at the same Time to inform them that as the Chiefs
Nations are to be at Philadelphia in May next [illegible]
Affair will be made known, the Delawares may [illegible]
at their own Expence come down at the same Time and

Letter of Delaware Indians to [illegible]

Smithfield. Novem[illegible]

To All[illegible]
Jeremiah Langhorne and to all Magistrates in[illegible]
pray you would take Notice of the great Wrong[illegible]
here is about a hundred Families settled upon [illegible]
they are there settled for we know not the [illegible]
Thomas Penn has sold them the Land whic[illegible]
strange that Thomas Penn should sell that [illegible]

2+ k P

[illegible] him this Land th[illegible] the [illegible] with Penn
[illegible] to do with his Father [illegible] plaguing
[illegible] same Land and never [illegible] to not [illegible]
[illegible] will be [illegible] what would
[illegible] any Land [illegible] thing from him
[illegible] want any Thing [illegible] Dealings and
[illegible] lets us alone we will [illegible] the Lands we do
[illegible] begins at [illegible] along the
[illegible] Branch to the [illegible] with a straight Line
[illegible] parting thence with [illegible] the Blue Mountain thence
to [illegible] Place called Mohanning [illegible] Mountain called Nesopeck
[illegible] thence along the great [illegible] Branch of Delaware River
[illegible] Delaware down to th[illegible] first began all this is
our own Land except some [illegible] disposal of, the Tract of
Durham, the Tract of Nicho[illegible] the Tract of old Weiser we
[illegible] but for the Rest we [illegible] sold and we desire Thomas
would take these People off from our Land in Peace that we
[illegible] be at the Trouble to drive [illegible] off for the Land we will hold
[illegible] Brethren Hands [illegible] but in open View of all
[illegible] all our Friends and [illegible] that is the Eastern Indians
[illegible] the Six Nations and the Mohickkons and the Twigh:
[illegible] Shawnese [illegible] and the [illegible] the
[illegible] shall be by and hear us speak and we shall stand at our
[illegible] we shall speak. Now Gentlemen and all others
[illegible] Advice and likewise we desire some of your
[illegible] this Affair for we have lived in Brotherly Friendship so we
[illegible] the same if so be we can be righted any Manner of
[illegible] your Friends. This is a Copy of a Petition sent by
[illegible] Time ago so hoping His Excellency may look over it
[illegible] Consideration.

The Indians acknowledge this to be done by their Direction.

[illegible] of Delaware Indians to Governor Thomas.
[illegible] Sir

[illegible] much wronged and abused, of having our Lands
[illegible] settled, and we know not how nor what for, we have applied
[illegible] to the Authority of this Province, directed to Mr.
[illegible] their Advice and Assistance, but we have received
[illegible] we hope your Excellency will help us that
[illegible] according to the Articles made between
[illegible] our Fathers, which was if we are right informed, to live
together; but not as we live now, for we cannot en:
[illegible] in Peace and Quietness, but we are abused, as if
[illegible] Friends, for we dare not speak for our Rights
[illegible] in Danger of being cut in Pieces and
[illegible] keep our young People in Order, and if
[illegible] to assist in any Thing that we want, he is
[illegible] appear now at this Time, for here is a great
Uproar

The Indians acknowledge this to be done by their Direction

Uproar, and we know not what it is, [for it is very [illegible] we may not have an [illegible] him to take our Part in a[illegible] he must be killed, [illegible] ry.] So if this Practice [illegible] then we are no more [illegible] Friends, [but much Enemies, then we [illegible] not Carry ourselves] [illegible] strange that your Excellency [illegible] take any Notice of [illegible] what he says or what [illegible] he is not a Friend to the [illegible] to us, he is properly [illegible] of all Indians [illegible] he has lived so long among them [illegible] own Nature [illegible] lives a [illegible] idle Life, he is an Intruder [illegible] and us, he buys no Land nor settles any, for a [illegible] a little Improvement, and then sells his Improvement [illegible] Rum, and other Truck [illegible] peddling amongst the Indians [illegible] that, he does no Good to [illegible] nor any body else, now he is afraid [illegible] shall lose his Way of Living, he makes a great Uproar, and does [illegible] what he does, so he may but be revenged upon us, for we do not intend to let him sell any of our [illegible] any more, indeed all the rest [illegible] makes this Uproar [illegible] creditable Person amongst [illegible] for they think that by this [illegible] they will scare us to be [illegible] let them alone in their [illegible] to take our Land and never give us any thing for it, [illegible] willing to be served so, therefore we pray your Excellency [illegible] us to settle these Affairs, so that we all together live in [illegible] Brotherly Love, according to our first Articles, which were [illegible] Forefathers, Pray it may please your Excellency [illegible] and altho We be Indians, we beg Leave to subscribe ours [illegible] Excellency's most humble Servants

Smithfield January ye 3d 1740/1

Onollipus his mark
Manawno his mark
Matchon his mark
Inahaikis his mark
Meenhickene his mark
Lasehawe his mark
Cappos his mark
Nottomens his mark

Letter from Governor Thomas to the Delaw[illegible]

Brethren

I received your Letter by the two Indians [illegible] two Months and Twenty One Days after [illegible] strange as you express a great Desire to h[illegible] stand likewise that your Letter [illegible] to him but a few Days ago. I find the [illegible]

Ex p.

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o have shewn th eady
Agreements ith
t and Frie lingly
evil mind fot
lling ye upon
ation nd the
a. About
s ago urchase
to Say. elaware Indians
lity of C ginning at a
erly laid out p ce Tree on the Ri-
vare about Mac unning along the
foot of the Moun Oak marked with
P standing by the at leadeth to an Indian
led Playwicky and, tending Westward to
Creek and to exte e said Line into the
as a Man can goin and an half and from
e Line to Delawa and from thence down
everal Courses to th said Spruce Tree together
ds in the said Rive s being made long ago and
the rchase not hav been known to be walked, it
that should me he Proprietors in order to settle
Agreement, and the accordingly about Six Years ago
urham where they met two or three Delawares and Nu-
at many other Jersey Indians who were informed
de by Maykeerikisho, but seemed very unwilling to-
ing of it, and as if they had an Inclination to be paid
ime Land they desired to have another Meeting when
g some of your old Men from Wyomink. At this Re-
intment was made at Pennsbury the next Year where
inza Tishecunk, Nutamis and many other Indians to
d the old Treaty, and two old Men Joseph Wood and
who were present at it were examined before a
the most solemn Manner with which Lappawinza
st old Men were satisfied and acknowledged it was
er you finished the Treaty and agreed to walk the Day and
ed another Meeting at which should be present your
thwickon with some others who lived on Sasquehannah.
Appointment the Proprietors readily agreed and you
ere where having the old Deed read & explained
Account of what passed at the first Treaties at
of Monokahickon, Lappawinza Tishecunk,
et white People and Indians
had been interpreted to them in
to be good and released any
elaware Indians had to those
Lands

Lands previously [illegible] sent some Persons to joyn with [illegible] should be [illegible] Day and an half wh[illegible] accordingly [illegible] together in order [illegible] Agreement and the [illegible] Man should [illegible] Liberty to [illegible] all the Int[illegible] an half [illegible] Mountain and [illegible] Words [illegible] Fire to Delawar[illegible]

As I find this [illegible] you [illegible] your Part who have acted [illegible] Agreement that was [illegible] between William Penn and all [illegible] Indians, and instead of ac[illegible] like Brothers have told [illegible] is not true in order to [illegible] that Friendship with the white [illegible] otherwise, when you remem[illegible] ber well the several Things I have [illegible] mentioned, could you [illegible] Lands to the Mouth of [illegible] when you have so lately signed [illegible] Deed for them so much above that [illegible] If you had an Incli[illegible] to keep Peace How come you to give me an Account by your Letter [illegible] Jeremiah Langhorne of the [illegible] Indians that would be with [illegible] help you to demand Justice and with them you intended to [illegible] in the War with the Subjects of the Great King of England[illegible]

I would have you consider well what you do, The English [illegible] unwilling to act by the Indians as if they were Enemies, [illegible] but know if they were forced to it, they are vastly superior [illegible] consequently would be soon able to overpower you. [illegible] a white Man out of the Hands of an Officer [illegible] no Inclination to live peaceably with us because you [illegible] you had no Business or Authority to meddle with any Subjects who are answerable to our Laws and at our [illegible] and I do let you know that I will not suffer any such [illegible] Rights and do demand of you Jacob Sebering to be [illegible] the Sheriff of Bucks County where if he is innoc[illegible] be punished.

As to the Business of the Land I think it not [illegible] any further to you about it, your Uncles the Six [illegible] Assistance you expect to have, signed a Release for [illegible] Proprietor, and shewn a Letter, all their [illegible] that we would never treat with their Cousins the [illegible] Land. In that Letter they express themselves in these [illegible]
"further of our Brethren Onas and James Logan ne[illegible]
"Lands of our Cousins the Delawares and Others w[illegible]
"as Cousins they are People of no Virtue and have [illegible]
"burning and deal very often unjust with our Brethren
"the English.

"Let it be manifest to all People that [illegible]
"our Cousins and others whom we treat as [illegible]
"any Land to the Europeans that nobody [illegible]
"have no Land remaining to them and if [illegible]
"no good Design."

C1

ttedly acquaint … Chiefs an
st when Mr … ion of you
quaints then … hat has
time any … what is
conside … Depre
ve de … often putt
ver … the Bu
st … y send
d to … rsey
ndian
ot you a … ed to
cult to deliv … ely
Cause of these … ng Injustice was
by the Inhabit … unished for such Behavi
The Cold was … so deep that after having
us Journey he was obliged to return - I now send him
Order to enquire both … White People and Indians
ve behaved towards each other, that I may know who are
uses of this Uneasiness, and I do expect that you do
t interfere with any Orders I shall send that relate
eople the Great King of England has put under my

ny of the last Deed to be read to you all and to be
hat all your young People who never were here
tents of it.

Geo: Thomas

l.

of the Answer of the Chiefs of the Delaware Indians
Governor's Message of the 2[illegible]th March 1741.

hen shall behave peaceably and orderly towards
he Five Nations come down to Philadelphia so
we will have a fair Hearing with them, and
t we will be ready.

County of
1741.
ebruary.

O. Nolepy
Capus
Nutimus
Wientocchamich
Hoighquaotoon
Maweemoo
Mattecamen
Wallawanchun
Papis, alias Jo

79

Memoranda of two Letters to Jeremiah Langhorne from Sundry Indians

March 26 1741

To Mr Jeremiah Langhorne & all Magistrates of Pennsilvania. ~~We pray~~

First letter dated Smithfield Novemb.r 21. 1740 ~~[illegible]~~ Directed as above. We pray that You Wo.d take Notice of the Great Wrong We receive in Our lands, here are about 100 families settled On it for What reason they Can't tell. They tell them That Thomas Penn has Sold them the Land Which We think must be Very Strange that T. Penn Should Sell them that w.ch was never his for We never Sold him this land. The Case was this. That When We Were With Penn to treat as usual with his Father. He keep begging & plagueing us to Give him some Land & never gives us leave to treat upon any thing Else he Wearies us Out of Our Lives but What Should ~~Penn~~ We Give Penn any Land for We never had any thing from him but honest Dealings & Civility If he lets us alone We Will let him alone. The Lands We do Own to be Ours Begins at the Mouth of Tohickon Run's up along ye said Branch to the Head Springs thence up With a strait Line Patquating thence With a strait Line to the Blew Mountain thence to a Place Called Mohaining thence along a Mountain called Neshameck thence along the Great Swamp to a Branch of Delaware River So along Delaware River to ye Place where it first began. All this is Our own Land Except Some tracts We have disposed off. The Tract of Durham The tract of Nicholas Depuis the Tract of Old Weiser We have Sold But for ye Rest We have Never sold & We Desire Thomas Penn Would take these People off from Our Land in Peace that We May not be at ye trouble to drive them off for the Land We Will hold fast With both Our hands not in Privately but in Open View of all the Country & all Our Friends & Relations that is the Eastern Indians & Our Uncles ye five Nations & the Mohickkons & the Twitweys Shawanahs Shawee-kelaw Tuskerrores & the Takkasaw the last, these all Shall be by ye Hearus Speak & We Shall Stand at Our Uncles Breast When We Shall Speak. Now Gentlemen & all others We Desire some of Your Advice & likewise We Desire Some of Your Assistance in this Affair for We have lived in Brotherly Friendship So We Desire to Continue the same if so be We Can be righted any Manner of Ways So We Remain

Your Friends

This is a Copy of a Petition Sent by the Indians Sometime ago to hoping his Excellency May look Over it & take it into Consideration—

{ The Indians Acknowledges this to be done by their Direction } Wrote in ye Margent of ye Letter

2d Letter dated Smithfield January ye 3d. 1740/1

Honoured Sir

We are Very much Wronged & Abused of having Our Lands taken & Settled & We
know not how nor What for We have applied Ourſelves Sometime Ago to ye Authority
of the Province to Mr Langhorne & beged their Advice & Aſsistance but We have Receiv'd
No Answer nor Any News as Yet – We hope Your Excellency Will help us that We
may have Justice done Us according to the Articles Made between ye English & Our
Fathers Which Was if We are right Informed to live in Brotherly Love together
but not as We live Now for We Cannot Enjoy our Birth rights in Peace & Quietneſs
but We Are abused as if We Were Enemies & not Friends for We dare not Speak
for Our rights but there is an Uproar and in danger of being Cut to pieces &
Deſtroyed So that We Cannot keep Our Young People in Ordr. & if We do Get an
Honest Man to Aſsist in anything that We Want He is in Danger of his Life as
appears now at this time for here is a great Uproar & We know not for what it
is [for it Very Strange that We May not have any Honest Man to take Our Part
in any Just Cause but he must be killed or fly his Countrey] So if that Practice
muſt hold Why then We are No more Brothers & Friends but much More like
Open Enemies then We Shall but Ruin & Destroy Our Selves It look Very Strang
that Your Excellency Would take any Notice of Jn. McMachon what he Says or
what He Can do for he is not a Friend to the English nor to Us. He is Sprung
a Shawanah the Worst of all Indian Nations He has lived So long among ym
that He has got their Own Nature He lives a lazy idle life He is an Ine
der upon the Proprietor & Us He buys no Lands nor Settles any for a Livelyhoo
Makes a little Improvement & then Sells his Improvement & So getts a
Bottle of Rum & Other truck & goes Peddling among the Indians for a
Livelyhood He does no Good to himself nor any Body Else Now he is
afraid he Shall loſe his Way of living He makes a great uproar & Wou
not care What he does so he may be revenged upon us for We do not Intend
let him Settle any of Our Lands any More Indeed all the Rest that ma
this uproar there is not One Creditable Person among them for they think th
by this Uproar they Will feare us to be lazy & let them alone in their Wic
way

Way to take Our Land & Never Give us anything for it but We are not Willing to be served so Therefore We Pray Your Excellency Will assist us to settle these Affairs So that We altogether live in Peace & in Brotherly Love according to Our first Articles Which Were Made by Our Forefathers —

We Pray it may please Your Excellency to send us an Answer & altho We had [illegible] We Beg Leave to Subscribe Our Selves his Excellency's Most Humble Servants

Onottessae — his Mark
Mawcree — his Mark
Mataker — his Mark
Onakaekis — his Mark
Weenhaukeme — his Mark
Lapuhawa — his Mark
Cappos — his Mark
Nottemeus — his Mark

Also a Letter or Petition to ye Govr. setting forth Jacob Labermans is an honest & true Man Yc. & Jno McMathon alledged War — Signed by Jacob Kuykendal
Abra Vancampen Junior
Nicholas Depui
Jacobus Kuykendael

23 MAY 27 1741

Memorand.m from a Letter wrote to the Delaware Indians by
in Answ.r to their Sent

The Letter begins Brethren — Acknowledges ye rect of their Lett.r by two Indian Messengers two Months & 5 Days after date & also ye wrote to Jerem Langhorne — Mentions its being Wrote in a different Stile & Manner from any Others had hitherto seen from any Ind.ns in this Governm.t who had shewn themselves to be an honest fair People ready to perform their Agreements & who had always been treated by us wth Great Tenderness — Hopes those Lett.rs Were Wrote by some Evil Minded Men & that the Ind.ns did not know ye Contents which Were not true, then relates the Purchase made in 1686 — & the Confirmation With the transactions at Durham and at Pennsbury. & describes ye Courses of the Purchase, Mentions that Lappowinza & their honest Old Men Were Satisfied with & Acknowledged it Was all true — & Agreed upon ye Day & half's Walk at a Sd Meetg at Philad.a Where the Deeds were all produced & read again in presence of Monokahickon Lappawinza Teshecomk & Nutimees & Many white People & Indians who Were Witnesses whereupon they ye Delawar released all right & Claim to those Lands & promised to appoint some Persons to Walk ye Day & half, Which they did & they set out together in Ord.r to Execute ye Agreem.t — — Mentions ye Journey of the Walk & where they stoped, at a Mountain & According to ye Deed run a strait Line to Delaware River. — Then Mentions ye as this is the Case Tis they who have Acted Wrong &c. & told a Story in Ord.r to break ye Friendship or otherwise they might remember these several things — Querys how they could Claim Lands to ye Mouth of Tohickon &c. unless You had a mind to break ye Peace Or If You had an Inclination to keep the Peace How came You to Write to J. Langhorne yt several Indians would be With You to demand Justice as if Intended to Attack & make War On the Kings Subjects — — Desires ye ~~Cousin~~ Ind.ns to Consider Well What they are about — Mentions ye Strength of ye English & if forced to it might easily Overcome them — Reprimands them for their tak.g Jacob Seaborring Out of ye hands of the Sherif & demands his Delivery —

After this Mentions that their Uncles ye Five Nat.s had signed a Release for these Lands to the Propriet.rs & further Desired of Onas & Ja.s Logan that

copys of
Letters from Indians to ye Gov.r
& to Jer. Langhorne
referred to in Minutes March 21
1741

they would never treat with their Cous.ⁿ ye Delawares ab.ᵗ Lands for that they Were a People of no Credit & had not there a Council Fire burning & dealt often very unjustly with Our Lords & Brethren the English &c.

Then Acq.ᵗˢ them that some of their Cheifs are to be here in May & that Mr Penn Will Complain to them of their Behaviour & Acquaint ym partic.ˡʸ of every thing that has passed at which time any of You may come down & be present provided You come down at Your Own Charge for the Propriet.ʳ Conceive You have acted so unjustly by them & have often put them to the Expence in several Meetings without Intending to the Business, that You must not Expect to be Maintained here You may send such as are Allowed to be of the Delaware Nation because the Jersey Or other Strange Indians will not be taken any Notice of —

Mentions He had Wrote a Lett.ʳ ab.ᵗ 3 months ago & given it to Nich. Sc to be deliv'd them with Ord.ʳˢ to Examine very Closely into ye Cause of these Disturbances & that if any Injustice Was done You by ye Inhabitants they might be Punished for such Behaviour — But yᵗ he Could not proceed for ye Cold & Obliged to Return — Now sends him again to make this Enquiry that he may know Who are the Principal Causes of this Uneasiness. & that he does not Expect they Will Interfere in any Orders He shall send relat.ᵍ to ye White People ye King of Englands Subjects not under his Gov.ᵗ —

Sends a Copy of ye Last Deed to be Read to You all & to be kept in Your hands that all their Young People who were Never here may know & Co

Lett.ʳ Ends

N.B. See the Indorsem.ᵗ Copied from ye Original Indorsem.ᵗ

The Answer of the Cheifs of the Delaware Indians to the Govern.ʳˢ Message of
the 27. March 1741 —

Our Young Men Shall behave Peaceably and Orderly towards the English till the five Nations come down to Philadelphia to treat At which time We Will have fair hearing with them and if the Land be Sold We Will be Easy. — Signed

Smithfield in the County of
Bucks May 12. 1741 —

Wallawanehun
Papis alias Jo.

Onstopy
Capees
Nutimus
Wiendockamick
Houghquacton
Maweemso
Matteamen

Rough Draft of an Intended Letter
to the Delaware Indians
27. March 1741 —

Sent Accordingly by May 1st.
& the Answer Inclosed —

Indians Message [illegible] the Government of [illegible]
delivered to Thoma[illegible] Esquire by Conrad W[illegible]
November the 19: 1736.

We the Chiefs of the [illegible] of Indians the Onon[illegible]
Ssanantow[illegible] Oneider, Tuscaro[illegible]
Behalf also of the [illegible] do hereby desire our
Brethren Onas and James [illegible] in our Behalf to inform
or Owners of the [illegible] Land, the Governor of Virginia
to let them both know that we expect some consideration for our
Land now in their Possession, and [illegible] they are willing to make
some Consideration, let them [illegible] the same with our Brethren in
Philadelphia, where we have a Fire burning, and if they have any
Thing to say to the contrary we will hear them at the said Fire, if
they will come there: We desire further of our Brethren Onas and
James Logan to let us know in as short a time as [illegible] the [illegible]
of the Two Chief Men, one living in Annapolis [illegible]
Virginia

We desire further of our Brethren [illegible] and
their utmost Endeavour to see the goods [illegible]
our Skins; they can write to the great [illegible]
the Goods is made and first bought [illegible]
Makers and first Sellers must sell cheaper.

We desire further of our Brethren Onas and [illegible]
to buy any Land of our Cousins the Delawares, [illegible]
we treat as Cousins; they are [illegible] the same and
a Fire burning and deal very [illegible] with our
Brethren the English.

Let it be manifest to all People that [illegible]
Cousins and other whom we treat as Cousins [illegible]
to the [illegible] means, that no Foreigner [illegible] them [illegible]
Land remaining to them; and if they offer to [illegible]
Design.

P. If so be that the Chief Man of Annapolis and [illegible]
nia do neglect to make us any Consideration for [illegible]
desire our Brethren Onas and James Logan to [illegible]
the great Sea know of it; but notwithstanding [illegible]
possible the Answer of both.

Hanickhungo his
Sacunnatie
Tarilagito his
Haguchoan[illegible] his

Conrad Weiser Interpreter

24 K P

On the twenty [illegible] of September Anno [illegible] thousand seven hundred and fifty seven before me William [illegible] Esquire one of the [illegible] of Pennsylvania Personally appeared [illegible] Weiser in Berks County [illegible] Provincial [illegible] Interpreter [illegible] made Oath on the Holy Evangelists that [illegible] Philadelphia in the Month [illegible] October Anno [illegible] hundred and [illegible] six when and [illegible] the Honourable [illegible] then [illegible] Proprietaries [illegible] with sundry Chiefs [illegible] Others of the Six Nations [illegible] Onontagoes, Sganatowin or Seneca, Cayugas, Oneydoes [illegible] at which Treaty there were a great Number of the [illegible] present and [illegible] Sachems or Chiefs of them then signed and executed to the said Proprietaries a Deed now produced, dated [illegible] of October [illegible] thousand seven hundred and thirty six [illegible] Sasquehanna [illegible] with the Lands lying on both sides [illegible] mentioned in the said Deed and [illegible] subscribed his Name among the other Witnesses [illegible] many of the Chiefs of the said Indians [illegible] several Days at this Deponents Plantation [illegible] said in their Return from Philadelphia [illegible] (as they had been used to do at former Treaties) the said Indian Chiefs did there sign and [illegible] fully interpreted and explained to them [illegible] other Deed now produced, dated the twenty fifth [illegible] one thousand seven hundred and thirty six aforesaid [illegible] of John Peter Zech and John Leonard Zech this [illegible] and Brother in Law since deceased and of the [illegible] the said Deed being a Release and further Expla[illegible] mentioned of the said first mentioned Deed of the [illegible] October one thousand seven hundred and thirty six [illegible] this Deponent further saith that within a day [illegible] Indians signing the said second herein mentioned [illegible] their Departure from this Deponents House, the [illegible] the said Six Nations in a very earnest Manner de[illegible] to write for them introducing it as a Matter which [illegible] to mention at the Treaty at Philadelphia the [illegible] ment or Petition to the said Proprietaries of the said [illegible] the said Indians are always called and addressed [illegible] of Onas as mentioned in the said Petition) and to [illegible] who for many Years before had been [illegible] nager of Indian Affairs for the [illegible] etor William Penn Esquire and this [illegible] accordingly write the said annexed Petition for and at the Instance of the said Six Nation Chiefs and that the Substance

by them to this Deponent [illegible]agraph by Paragraph
same contain the true Sentime[illegible] of the said Indian Chiefs
[illegible] delivered the same to this [illegible]t and the same
[illegible] Petition was soon after [illegible] the [illegible] Conference [illegible] the said
[illegible] presented and deliver[illegible] this Deponent [illegible]omas
Esquire one of the said [illegible] on [illegible] this Deponent
[illegible] Philadelphia in the No[illegible] [illegible] in the said
[illegible] thousand seven [illegible] fifty six as endorsed on
[illegible] Petition.

Conrad Weiser

[illegible]n before me the Day and
Year first above mentioned
Will. Allen Chief [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Decbr 14th 1778

Sir

~~Since my last letter I had the Honour to write I [illegible] had advice here in the Back Country where the French & their Indians and Canadians have made an Incursion on the Mohawk River at German Flatts~~

Sir

In order to lay the [illegible] affairs with this County before you it would be necessary to lay [illegible] of Facts that have happened and have created a great deal of Uneasiness to me since I had the Honour to write to you last, in the course of which I shall give an account of the Steps I have taken on them and that you may be the more enabled to Judge of how far I have acted properly I shall add Copys of the letters that have past on the unpleasant parts of these ~~[illegible]~~ affairs

Whilst [illegible] and the Troops were on their march to [illegible] the French Indians [illegible] ~~into the German Flatts~~ with a body of Canadians and Indians upon the German Flatts near Fort Herkimer [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible] in this ~~[illegible]~~ County where [illegible] on the Mohawk River. The first Intelligence we had of this was I think from the Oneida Indians (through what Channel they came to know it [illegible]) [illegible] the [illegible] contradicted the Report of 800 Men [illegible] to [illegible] & a body of French were marching that way they [illegible] in the Evening of the 11th of Novbr and [illegible] murdered the Inhabitants Plundered & Burnt the Houses and killed & carried off ~~[illegible]~~ many of the People that fell into their Hands by which means the [illegible] was [illegible] before the [illegible] reached me as the Indians had ~~given~~ so often given false Intelligence of motions of the Enemy that [illegible] they had only the [illegible] [illegible] who lives ~~[illegible]~~ on that River ~~was~~ so little alarmed that he had gone so far as to order the Militia to hold themselves in Readiness to march [illegible] of which as the Enemy have for a Long march ~~[illegible]~~ desolate [illegible] the great Carnage [illegible] I gave Ld Ster an order to take the Command of [illegible] at Schenectady and the Posts on the Mohawk River that he may be able to [illegible] force from them [illegible] without a [illegible] order [illegible] part of the 42d Regt of Highlanders with Schenectady [illegible] may be [illegible] necessary for that service. Ld Ster [illegible] the Troops on their march [illegible] or himself ~~after at Herkemer~~ asked only for assistance [illegible] who [illegible] had his people about him by whom he corresponded with [illegible] Albany from thence he was going to Herkemer with part of the Militia of that County and what few Indians there could be collected [illegible] of the 13: before he got there the Enemy were retired except a few straggling Indians & a party and to [illegible] some [illegible] above Herkemer & his [illegible] particularly the Indians and whole [illegible] to discover their ~~[illegible]~~ numbers ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ they returned without any [illegible] report from [illegible] which they made ~~reported~~ their numbers to be great, and when he proposed to them ~~[illegible]~~ to send out ~~[illegible]~~ a second party to discover their numbers with certainty he was obliged to go out of whole men with them and from that time he had no [illegible] of any ~~either man~~ [illegible] they were [illegible] which confirmed the Intelligence I had had that the six nations had been debauched by the French and were in danger of ever acting [illegible] against us [illegible] leave the Indian affairs in order to [illegible] them or [illegible] of them will permit me into one part of my letter.

[illegible] I was relieved after having done the above [illegible] the back country have been ever since in apprehension of another visit which has obliged me to detach 200 men of the 2nd [illegible] at Fort Herkemer ~~and~~ the 100 [illegible] and the 100 men at Fort Herkemer of the 2nd [illegible] to throw up a work of 100 [illegible] which [illegible] made part of the [illegible] and [illegible]

The only thing that has happened in point of time was the dispute between Governor ~~[illegible]~~ Sharpe of Maryland and the Assembly of this Province in relation to the Provincial Troops raised by them the command of which troops the Assembly insisted on vesting in [illegible] exclusive of his Majesty's Governor and indeed any of the Kings Officers, and would take into their own hands the sole command and direction of them on which the Governor wrote to me for advice how he was to proceed in case the Bill for that purpose was presented to him for his concurrence and to [illegible] one of the [illegible] Fort Cumberland being guarded by [illegible] Garrison since the Assembly insisted on [illegible] appear and would make no further provision for the support of [illegible] Garrison

On which I wrote the enclosed letters to Governor Sharpe and [illegible] which will show you the steps I have taken for the support of Fort Cumberland and the Provincial orders

I have given in the Enclosure is so great and the Communication so difficult between them and me ~~or~~ that hardly any of the letters ~~there dont~~ which go ~~beyond~~ beyond Philadelphia ever arrive and when they do lie from three to six weeks [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

To explain this letter its necessary to observe that by my letters of [illegible] I applied for the aid in the [illegible] of the Governors of the Southern Provinces as I found the supplying the whole of the Provincials to the Northward with Provisions would be a very heavy Sum I had [illegible] with the Southern Provinces that they should [illegible] the Legislature of the several Provinces maintain all the Provincial Troops raised by them [illegible] destined for the Defence of their own Province but they should supply with the necessary Provisions such of those Troops as should serve out of their own Province on the General Service of the whole

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Province of Maryland I ordered the 500 men they raised to [illegible] for Garrisoning Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick and keeping up the Communication between them [illegible] the Season I have ~~[illegible]~~ desired in my letter to Col [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] will ~~keep~~ those troops in the Garrison ~~[illegible]~~ in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as far [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as to ~~[illegible]~~ them with Provisions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] them to ~~keep~~ Continue to Garrison that Post

You will likewise observe that I have [illegible] [illegible] in my power [illegible] to have that Post Garrisoned by Provincials rather than by the Regular Troops this Season for that [illegible] this from all accounts [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] from its situation and from its works and I think is more calculated for such a Body than Regular Troops and if [illegible] taken by the Enemy it will be less ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] of Reflection than if it were Garrisoned by the Regular Troops

The [illegible] thing that occurred was the [illegible] of Quarters [illegible] [illegible] at Boston (on the arrival of the [illegible] [illegible] from the Troops in Nova Scotia) where they absolutely refused them any Quarters [illegible] [illegible] in the Castle on an Island in the Harbour which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] over the Country [illegible] [illegible] taken [illegible] so high an ~~[illegible]~~ this passing [illegible] the attention of the whole Continent even [illegible] where they have had Troops this two years the People [illegible] [illegible] see the issue of this affair in order to [illegible] it and turn out the Troops from their Quarters in the middle of winter which obliged me to order a Detachment of [illegible] the Right of Quarters there, and I found I should have had the whole Provinces in a ferment directly. this affair looks of a very bad turn in Agitation, as from Experience I find nothing is to be done by letters in this Country for the whole Negotiation with you by letters or by Expresses will not bring any determination, so that the only way of carrying on business is by being on the spot where when you can bring them to agree you can bring them to act before they have time to change their minds.

You will be [illegible] from the long Negotiation I have had at Boston in regard to the Rangers I proposed to them to keep up in the winter ~~in Garrison~~ and to [illegible] the body of Provincial Troops [illegible] them what Proposition I made to them in the begining of Sept and ~~[illegible]~~ Pownal had [illegible] the Rangers [illegible] as I should have no difficulty of this affair [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] on to the 20th of Dec ~~[illegible]~~ which the Assembly gave a Refusal to it and the [illegible] from this Province [illegible] in Europe [illegible] you have the Answer of which [illegible]
on the [illegible] Assembly [illegible] informed

The [illegible] of these ~~Contention~~ [illegible] in themselves is [illegible] inconsequential [illegible] the Prejudices of one Province Breaking up and ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] in conjunction with the others may have very bad Effects on the Universal Union in this Country to throw all expences off themselves and lay it on the Mother Country whereas the Dangers [illegible] will follow the Example

Secondly you have the whole Publick Correspondence on this subject, this you [illegible] by the ~~[illegible]~~ Informed Judge on what I have [illegible] these affairs and [illegible] I have acted in Conformity to the Kings orders Communicated to the several Governors ~~from~~ by his Secretary of State [illegible] from the 23rd of Sept 1754 to this time

Another difficulty has arisen on the Rights of the Quarters to be furnished by the different Provinces in Sept When Gover Pownal was here [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

To Mr Pitt [illegible] New York Febr 1758

of opinion that I should take no notice of the Quotas as settled at Albany [several being inapt] ~~and~~ but to write to the ~~different~~ Governors of the different Provinces for such a number of men from their Provinces as I thought necessary in the same proportion they as I judged ~~they~~ they had ability ~~[illegible]~~ to furnish. I told him I could not agree to make any alteration in the Quota that had been unanimously settled and agreed upon altho the ~~Commissioners~~ of that General Meeting had not been established by the different Provinces after the return of these Commissioners from Albany yet as they had all continued ever since to furnish by their Quota I thought it an [illegible] to undertake to attempt an alteration in it at this time and therefore declined

But by the Extract of ~~Governor~~ Governor Pownall's letter of January 30th I see that the deputies that had traveled here for some days in a few days there were to have an ~~invitation~~ invitation to the four Governments of New England to meet at Boston to consult some Plan with which I have only been acquainted the deputies that the Governor of Rhode Island refused to come to the Meeting except the Commander in Chief was made acquainted with it and that the Governor of Connecticut proposed that New York should be consulted. by his letter of Febr 2d it seems he has been brought over and such Conventions and from that letter it ~~seems~~ appears the purpose one ~~[illegible]~~ is for settling a separate Quota and ~~for~~ taking measures for their employing the Confined forces [illegible] as an information does not come any person with certainty but ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ three Governments meeting ~~[illegible]~~ at this season of the year ~~[illegible]~~ to make an alteration in the Quotas since they have been in use to furnish their Quotas by a Rule acquiesced under for so many years and ~~where~~ New York one of the [illegible] has never been ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~and~~ the Jerseys does not appear to have been invited and Rhode Island ~~appears to have~~ has refused refused ~~to come~~ coming to it as the ~~[illegible]~~ Plan that has been proposed ~~appears~~ seems to me to be an affair of great consequence ~~and~~ which if not prevented is likely to create Disputes and animosities among the Provinces and will probably prevent in a great measure ~~[illegible]~~ the Harmony that ought to be cultivated amongst them at this time and deprive the Public in a great measure of that Aid they have a right to expect from them on the List And as to them applying the Confined Troops I take that to be ~~[illegible]~~ Entirely in the King who only has Orders on that Subject to whom ever he thinks proper to appoint to the Command of his Troops to whom alone whatever the Provincial Levies are intended was said and only while under the Command of the Governors of Colonies are paid as to the Services they are to be employed in

In order as far as I can to prevent the bad Consequences I apprehend from this measure I have ~~ordered them~~ desired the Governor of ~~[illegible]~~ the four that [illegible] Carolinas and Georgia and the Persons to [illegible] in Correspondence with the [illegible] for General Council for the 2d of this month in order to prevent if I can any measure being taken by [illegible] that may affect the whole or of measures have been taken to endeavour to [illegible] the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ and to [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Soldiers of [illegible] so that we may be able to [illegible] with the Public Service I have Given the last line by this or the [illegible] has been appointed to the 2d of March before I was informed of it

I shall next give you a Short State of your Indian affairs Sir William Johnson which are he has taken all the pains in them he possibly can but there has been a general defection through the whole of them which appeared on this side by the [illegible] Sir William Johnson was able to bring only [illegible] and these [illegible] for [illegible] taken they all returned home in place of going to give us there assistance and we have great reason to believe that both the Onondagas and the Senecas had a number of their People ~~[illegible]~~ with the French that [illegible] the German Flatts and the [illegible] [illegible] they were [illegible] none of or Warriors of one to Ld Howe when he went up the Mohawk River on that occasion [illegible] of Intelligence [illegible] so far as to say the Six Nations would only appear against us next Campaign

Of late Sir William Johnson has had an Invitation to treat them at Onondaga from whence he has great hopes of [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ and by his Intelligence there seems to be some discontent [illegible] among them against the French of their [illegible] (for I have little doubt) I ~~[illegible]~~ can only give you ~~you~~ whether it arises from the French only being able to supply them with Presents with Provisions and Goods or if they are beyond to the Jealousy of their [illegible] or if the French have been cautious from finding ~~[illegible]~~ have got such a Body of Indians and their Interest as to [illegible] among them and from thence have treated them ill as they appear to have done by the Transactions of the Quakers' Treaty which I received last night from Sir William Johnson forwarded by Mr. Abercromby along with the Message from the Quakers in Pensilvania to the Indians both which you have inclosed

The Message from the Quakers to the Indians is of so extraordinary a Nature that I dispatched an Express immediately to ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Abercromby to endeavour by all means to get possession of the Original of it in writing, or from those who are [illegible] able to detect the Author

Sir William Johnson has all along complained greatly of the [illegible] was done to the King's Indian Affairs by the Interfering of the Government of Pensilvania and last year at his earnest Solicitation I wrote a Letter to that Government to intreat to prevent their meddling any farther in Indian Affairs, of which I transmitted [illegible] to the King's Ministers and desired further Directions as to Proceed in Indian Affairs but to this I have had no answer as yet

which gives me another great Difficulty as Sir William applies to me on such occasions he applied to me to stop on the Interferings of some ~~[illegible]~~ Society in Pensilvania with the Indians and desired I would apply to some People [illegible] I accordingly did and he is in search after it but had not got to the ~~[illegible]~~ knowledge of it, and the ~~[illegible]~~ Original to you see has fallen into Sir William's hands

Finding on Ld Howe's return so strong a Confirmation of the Information of the Disposition of the Six Nations I called together the General Officers and [illegible] remained at Albany, which were Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Webb, Col. [illegible] and Ld Howe ~~[illegible]~~ in order to consider of the General Disposition necessary to be made of the Troops for the next Campaign where from the ~~[illegible]~~ Disposition the Indians appeared to be in we agreed that it was necessary to have next summer such a force in the back parts of this Country as should not only keep those Indians in awe but as should be able to act offensively against the Enemy and that as the Enemy had got in Conjunction with them such a large Body of Irregulars, it was absolutely necessary for us to increase our light Troops so as to be able to keep the Field against the Enemy's Canadians and Indians who both act in the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ same manner in the Field and as they allowed ~~[illegible]~~ a greater addition to be made to the Rangers

~~[illegible]~~ I have so far followed this advice as to Complete the 4 Companys in the Kings Pay and to order the Raising of 2 new Companys to be in the Field by the 15th of March and Jacobs the Indian who was in the Service in 1756 but was debauched from us last year [illegible] with his 50 Indians

I have endeavoured all in my Power to reduce the Exorbitant Expence of the Rangers from the Plan they were first raised on by Sir William Shirley, but as they [illegible] at Present be with [illegible] all I have been able to save is the 50 Dollars a Man of the Levy Money

We have had many Plans for Employing ~~[illegible]~~ some Companys of each of the Regiments in this Service [illegible] especially have been [illegible] [illegible] we take the Field and then I shall be able [illegible] to [illegible] as experience [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ think it ought to be

At this occasion Lt Col Gage made an offer of Raising a Regiment of 500 Rangers and Cloathing at his own Expence at the same Pay with the Troops of his Majesty ~~[illegible]~~ should ~~[illegible]~~ be so kind as to appoint ~~appointing~~ him Colonel of that Corps as by this Plan I should both make so great a Saving to the Publick in reducing the Pay of the Rangers from 4s and 6d Sterling to 6d and their Cloathing and at the same time have a Corps of Rangers that would be disciplined and ~~[illegible]~~ have Officers at their head on whom I could depend which except a very few is not the Case at present and by this Plan if it succeeded I should be independent of the Rangers and from thence be able to reduce their Expence besides which I am obliged to ~~[illegible]~~ make the Rangers it is necessary to have an officer at their Head by whom I can Communicate the Orders to them and to be answerable for their being Executed

On this View of things I have so far accepted of the Plan as to Sett him a raising them ~~[illegible]~~ and have allowed him to name the Officers from among the Troops, ~~[illegible]~~ which he has taken from among the Volunteers or Serjeants or among the men. These Officers I hope he has picked out as being the Properest for the Service ~~to~~ to remain on their Present Pay in their own Corps and have ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] to be made up to them from the Contingencys for their Service [illegible] and to have no ~~[illegible]~~ Rank in the Army but [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ they have by the Commissions they are to get in that [illegible]

To Mr Pitt Sheet 3d New York Feb 1758

Light they are to belong to till H M pleasure is known

~~And~~ as I could not propose that Lt Col Gage should ~~advance~~ raise his own money for carrying this Plan into execution till H M had expressed his Pleasure upon it I have for this Reason advanced the money for the Levy, and ~~have~~ pay the Subsistence on his Security till such time His Majesty approves of the Plan

I have likewise given him a Draft of 96 Men out of the Troops for Serjeants and Corporals and to make a beginning ~~which he had no ground~~ for which I am to pay the Subsistence due on the Vacancies of the Draft, as they are not young, on enlisting in several more People have enlisted with them they ~~would~~ could not be brought to enlist with the Regular Troops

I accepted of Lt Col Gage on this Plan both as I think him a very proper Person for this Service and as he is the Eldest Lt Col ~~[illegible]~~ in the Service of the Troops that are with us

As the Packet has brought no Orders for the Ranging Companys and as whatever the Steps may be taken at home by the Ministry I find myself under a Necessity of making Preparations which cannot be done without forming of Plans which is so far well known I have in consequence taken

I have Proposed these Plans to be carried in to execution by ... the Season ~~as~~ long on Louisbourg before the Enemy can be able to throw in Provisions or Succours or get Ships into the Harbour to Protect the Place

And as from the Intelligence I have had from many People who have been taken (and brought in here) in their Passage from Hence to the West Indies particularly Sargent a Councillor of the Province who was carried into the Gulf and was taken in a French Ship ~~[illegible]~~ that was carrying him Prisoner to the Cape who assures me that there are no Ships of War left there than they at first Intended to have left the Fourgeux and a Frigate ~~[illegible]~~ which had both suffered in the Storm but they afterwards got them refitted and hear now the whole Ships are now Sail for Europe he further says that they were in great want of Provisions which had obliged them to send part of the Garrison to Quebec that there ~~[illegible]~~ sailed from France in Sept 6 large Transports with Provisions 4 of ~~them~~ which were taken in Europe and ~~[illegible]~~ the other 2 arrived in Louisbourg 2 days before the Fleet sailed and that the Fleet took the whole of them without allowing a part to be Landed He likewise says that ~~they were~~ the whole the Garrison was 2200 &

where he left it and the Inhabitants were very sickly having got the Black Fever and Flux to a violent degree among them and that they had neither Bread Provision nor Medicine in their Hospitals

In this Situation it appears that the Siege of Louisbourg is to be undertaken by Sir C Hardy with the Troops now in Nova Scotia Assisted by a body of New England Provincial Troops and to Settle this Plan I have wrote to Sir C Hardy and Ld Colvil to send Col Lawrence to them to concert ~~the Matter~~ the manner with us after I have heard from him the appearance of the Fleet and Conveyance

As the General has a thorough ~~approbation~~ knowledge of this Country and much earlier Intelligence than I can have been I have proposed to leave to him ~~[illegible]~~ to settle what Troops he will take with him and what he will leave for the Garrisons he had [illegible] ~~will leave with the design~~ [illegible] the Provincial ~~Garrison~~ of [illegible] ~~Cumberland~~ from [illegible] Computed 5400 Regular Troops [illegible] of which he [illegible] Detached [illegible] Artillery and Rangers and if he will take ~~[illegible] that body and Desire~~ the [illegible] of the two Regiments Shirley's and Pepperrell's found [illegible] ~~Garrison [illegible] of~~ ~~those~~ Garrison with the ~~[illegible]~~ New England ~~Provincial~~ which ~~[illegible]~~ I made an allowance on the Strength of the Troops [illegible] that [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] [illegible] the other [illegible] [illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ to be ~~[illegible]~~ made I have [illegible] from him by which I find he has ~~[illegible]~~ a great many more men ~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ he ~~[illegible]~~ will leave all the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] of the Nova Scotia Regts ~~with~~ which Compose the Garrisons in the back Forts [illegible] ~~[illegible] the Garrisons which with [illegible] of the Provincials are~~ detach to Halifax but I hope to be able to replace them [illegible] by [illegible] which will be ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and~~ Halifax ~~[illegible]~~ sufficient in the above Service for the Provincials are more than the Engineers think may ~~[illegible]~~ be sufficient for this service

The Plan I am preparing for an Attack on Fort Du Quesne which I propose should be undertaken with 2000 of the Regular Troops and the Provincials of Virginia Maryland and Pensilvania ~~which~~ who I hope will furnish 4000 men ~~[illegible]~~ but expect no Difficulty in getting the Virginia Quota and it is very uncertain what numbers ~~[illegible]~~ I hope will be able to get in the Governments Pensilvania and I hope will [illegible] their great heats at present

And from the Behaviour of the Cherokees who lately were in Virginia and Pensilvania and were in good Humour I propose to [illegible] them in greater numbers I am now endeavouring to get 500 or a greater number of them if possible for which purpose I have sent Mr Byrd of Virginia (who has formerly Treated with them [illegible]) to South Carolina to assist Mr Atkin in this Negotiation where I am certain Governor Lyttelton will give every assistance in his power

The third Plan I am preparing for is to endeavour to push into Canada by Lake Champlain where I may expect the whole Force of that Country to push with. In order to facilitate matters on that side I should propose to make an attack on Ticonderoga and [illegible] the [illegible] of the day, and make the preparations for which ~~[illegible]~~ I [illegible] [illegible] than I proposed to have got on myself both the Preparations [illegible] and the reports of going to New England or Nova Scotia from the [illegible] companys, on these [illegible] have detached Ld Howe ~~[illegible]~~. By Information [illegible] 300 Regulars besides Rangers with a large [illegible] and Howitzers [illegible] the Boats [illegible] last [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] his Lop to [illegible] [illegible] them to what they Judge will answer the purpose [illegible] to prevent [illegible] them [illegible] of the time of our Intelligence. The Garrison of Ticonderoga [illegible] consists of 380 and at Crown Point 150

If his Lop succeeds it will forward matters greatly [illegible] on this Side but great numbers of Boats will be wanted both to transport Provisions [illegible] on those great Lakes which I am ~~and~~ building and have appointed Captn Broadstreet to take the Charge of those for this side and to provide the Battoe men for them

He proposes to Collect those men employed with him last year (in whom he confides who will be [illegible] in the Battoe Service after his [illegible]) to make an attack on Cadaraqui which he thinks he can carry as soon as the Ice breaks up or at least to burn or destroy all the Vessels they now have on that Lake and if he succeeds to be employed his Lop and be recommended to the Kings Ministers for some Reward and such Reward as they may think his Services deserve. I am to furnish him with Boats and Provision. This Service will be so very Material if he succeeds and will not only have a great Effect among the Indians but will oblige the Enemy to send More Force to secure their on this side than I have agreed to ~~[illegible]~~ the undertaking, on Prevost I believe there is not the least suspicion of the Design and I think from his Diligence and Expedition no Person can be more likely to succeed than he in which will depend on his being there before the Enemy can discover the Design

As you have ordered the Battalion under the Command of Lt Col Prevost to South Carolina where there are three Independent Companies stationed and as the Governor ~~[illegible]~~ ... a Body of 700 Men for their own Defence and as I do not see any Pressing or offensive Measures the Troops in that Country can be employed in there I have determined to withdraw the five Companies of the 1st Batt. of the Royal Americans who I had sent there some time ago as they seem [illegible] and further Service there ~~necessary~~

2 × It has occurred to me that an Attack might be successfully made on the Mobile which would greatly distress the Enemy, but Ships of War and Transports would be necessary for that undertaking which must be ordered by you. The time that seems most proper for this undertaking in those Southern Climates is in the Winter after the Campaign is over in these more Northern Countries. I submit it for your consideration if it appears favourable to you

3 × For this purpose I propose to employ the Transports that brought the Highland Troops, of which have absolutely refused to be Discharged or to sail without Convoy, or if there Charterers [illegible] to detain them there with Convoy and remain in Pay till they arrive there

Inclosed I ~~send~~ ~~you~~ have the Honour to transmit to you the Copy of a Letter I ~~[illegible]~~ from Mons. Vaudreuil and of my answer to him to which I have as yet had no return ~~and have [illegible] accounts both from the Officers and [illegible] of the [illegible] that were committed after the Capitulation and from the Prisoners they have taken of the horrid Murders [illegible] committed on the Prisoners in the way to Montreal and even at Montreal after they were arrived there by the Northern Indians without the French interposing or endeavouring to prevent it~~

Since the writing of this letter I have had the most shocking accounts of the Murders the Northern Indians committed on the Prisoners both on the Road and even at Montreal after they arrived there without the Governor interposing to prevent it

Mr [illegible] Sheet 4th 1754 New York [illegible]

I have here stated the situation of affairs ~~[illegible]~~ as they now stand in this part of H.M. Dominions with an account of the preparations I am making [illegible] in order to have the affairs in as great forwardness as possible ~~[illegible]~~ against the orders ~~[illegible]~~ arrive. I could not make preparations without proper orders lest these may interfere with the orders you send, or they may arrive long before these of mine can be put in execution.

From the situation of things to the North you will see the absolute necessity of forming an act for the quartering of Troops in America and I can see no other rule that will answer the purpose but to put them on the same footing with quartering in Scotland or the mercenary [illegible] under [illegible] and I am the more convinced of this from the Province [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] an act for quartering them in private houses who could not be ~~[illegible]~~ lodged in publick houses, notwithstanding of which [illegible] on the [illegible] more wanted and [illegible] for to see their success in order to be very [illegible]

The Governments of Pensilvania and Maryland are at present in a [illegible] they make [illegible] so very [illegible] with them I flatter myself that I shall be able to carry through the [illegible] in Pensilvania this [illegible] many of them but the Assembly of Maryland is in such a disposition that I have not the same dependance on them but as they are now met again I hope Mr Sharpe will be able to soften matters so as we may get an [illegible] better than their behaviour at their last meeting seemed to promise.

Altho Sir Thomas Robinson's letter of the 26th of Octbr 1754 and all those since where there was occasion to mention the powers given to the Commander in Chief or to the Command of all Troops raised or to be raised and also H.M. expected from his Governors in this Country ~~[illegible]~~ an preparation being made to them for quartering of the Troops &c. yet the great difficulties that have been made in the one and the [illegible] that appears from [illegible] letter to [illegible] [illegible] it appears [illegible] and [illegible] the powers H.M. was pleased to give his Commander in Chief in this Country [illegible]

[illegible] I have [illegible] the [illegible]
on the war and what he expects from the Governors in these Parts I have not
entered into the particulars that may be expected as I shall be better able to do so soon
as the Meeting at Oxford is over

~~Received~~ I received two Letters from ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] by your Order ~~from~~ Major
Smith of Virginia I shall endeavour to make the best use I can of him I have
informed of [illegible] of ~~from~~ Mr Digges a Counsellor of Virginia ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~
who has an Estate in Augusta County [illegible] and of [illegible]
of the Virginia Regts ~~both~~ ~~who~~ were both here when he arrived ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] I learn that the History he gives of himself is in many parts not true and he seems~~
~~[illegible] a [illegible] that he never had a [illegible]~~
~~he [illegible] of [illegible] 1000 [illegible] 936 miles with 15 days Provisions [illegible]~~
~~the Black [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] the [illegible] with the [illegible]~~

~~and [illegible] were forced to [illegible] and [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] he [illegible] 976 miles with [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] 200 of which [illegible] the Stream~~

The Drafts arrived here on the 12th of [illegible] and I have [illegible]
[illegible] with the [illegible] I have made of them

I have yet no account of the [illegible] of [illegible] I [illegible]
that the Highlands we have had from the North [illegible]
the [illegible]

Tis desperate, I should further ~~[illegible]~~ mention to you that I have no account of any money being sent in Specie and that without a large sum comes it would not be in the Contractors Agents power to supply the money necessary without lowering the Exchange ~~[illegible]~~ under par

This arises from a combination in the Moneyed men of this Country who altho there is a great scarcity of Specie in the Country chose rather to let it lie dead than not to make all the advantage of it

The ~~Troops~~ [illegible] in Nova Scotia those ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] there pay from the officer [illegible] in money from the [illegible] of being able to send in there at certain periods which has introduced the Custom for the Troops formerly there of Receiving [illegible] Subsistence in Advance ~~[illegible]~~ from whence I am ~~under~~ obliged to follow the same Custom which increases the Debt & keeps us greatly back in [illegible] at the Treasury [illegible] have not been issued at the Treasury from whence it is necessary with the Pay of the Troops in this Division

Comment pouvéz vous penser nos freres que nous vous Souffrions Sur Ces terres

Vous n'avéz que faire de Craindre Chez vous, nous ne Sommes pas Capables de vous faire la moindre insulte, mais s'il se trouve quelques uns de vous Sur Ces terres, ils y periront—

Les Iroquois aux abenakis

Nous vous avons entendu avec Plaisir parler au député anglois, nous Sommes charmés que vous ayez soutenu, avec feu, vos droits, nous vous exhortons à tenir parole aux anglois, si le Cas l'exige, et nous nous obligeons de vous aider de tout notre possible.

Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil

Gouverneur, et Lieutenant général pour le Roy, dans Toute la nouvelle france, Terres et pais de la Louisianne—

Nous Certiffions que la presente expedition est Conforme à l'original, demeure en notre secreterial, en foi de quoi nous avons signé le present à Icelui, fait aposer le

Cachet de nos armes, et Contre ſigner par notre ſecretaire.

fait a montréal le 15 fevrier 1758=

Vaudreuil

Par Monseigneur =

ſaint ſauveur

MS DIV. NYPL

EM 48

tree. Whereupon I have just written to the Marquis de Paulmi that you have been the victim of the greatest injustice; that you had been absolutely unwilling to quit me and that I had been under the necessity of making use of the King's authority, to order you in his name to retire, for the purpose of conducting the retreat; that shortly after, two Canadian soldiers came apparently from you, who wished to remove me, one of whom was killed right out and fell on my legs, and, fearing lest the same misfortune should overtake the other, I ordered him to retire, which he did. I have wrote you all this from New-York, in answer to a letter you did me the honor to write me on this subject; but I have learned from M. Doreil that none of my letters written at New-York had reached their address. I am vexed, my dear Chevalier, at a report so false, but this letter ought to set you at ease.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed), The Baron DE DIESKAU.

M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Moras.

Montreal, 18th February, 1758.

My Lord,

I have the honor to transmit to you, annexed hereunto, the following copies:

1° The speeches of the Deputies of the 5 Nations to the late Marquis de la Galissonnière, dated 2nd November, 1748, and their declaration in the presence of two Notaries, that in former times there had been no Whites in this entire Continent, but that within a hundred years some had settled there, both French and English; that they formed a trade with the one and the other to procure guns, blankets and other commodities unknown to them before that time; that they had even seen, with pleasure, Traders establish themselves in their vicinity; but that they had not ceded to any person their lands; which they esteem to be always theirs, and derive from Heaven; that in proof that the 6 Iroquois Nations are not subjects of England, the English had, in their last war, and in the one preceding, continually solicited them to take the hatchet up against the French, which they had constantly refused and will again reject, as they desire to cultivate peace equally with the English and French.

2° Of a Council held in 1750, by the late Marquis de la Jonquière with some Cayuga deputies, wherein they say that the Nations inhabiting the Beautiful river have been placed there by God, who located the whites at the other side of the sea; that they, the Cayugas, have remained neutre during the war, that they see clearly that the English are seeking only their destruction; seizing all their lands and are soon in their midst.

3° Another Council holden in 1751, by the late M. de la Jonquière with the Nontagués on the behalf of the 5 Nations, in presence of the deputies of the Upper country and the domiciliated Nations, wherein the Nontagués attribute to the English the murder of 18 of their warriors. They also say that they have summoned the English to retire from the other side of the mountains, so that the lands of the Beautiful river may be free to their exclusive use since the Master of Life had placed them there.

4° Some speeches of the Abenakis of Saint Francis to the Governor of Boston's deputy in 1752, wherein they reproach the English with having always attacked them and killed their people; that it depended only on themselves to have peace; that they have not yet sold the lands they are living on; that they wish to retain the possession of them; that their ancestors did indeed allow the English on the seaboard as far as Snonakonato; but that they do not wish to cede them an inch of the territory they inhabit; forbid them killing a single beaver or taking a single stick of timber off those lands; request the Governor of Boston to have those punished who have been surveying such lands, which they hold from God; that they have allied themselves with the King of France from whom they have received Religion and every description of help in their necessities; that they love that Monarch, and are strongly attached to his interests.

5° The minute of the speeches of, and my answers to, the Senecas who came in 1755, in company with Mr de Joncaire, knowing that the English were desirous of taking him.

6° Of my answer to the speeches of the 5 Nations, which I received the same year, wherein you will see, my Lord, that they assure me of their neutrality; that they did acknowledge to me they had accepted the hatchet from the English; that I made them appreciate my kindness in not punishing them; that the Indian nations in the alliance of the King, my master, would have made them suffer the penalty due to their crime had they not been restrained by me; that I had reproached them with their past conduct, their speeches to General Braddock; that they are the authors of the death of Mr de Longueuil and of the other officers who were killed at Lake Saint Sacrament; that they should suffer the fate they have long deserved on the very first fault they would commit.

7° The minute of the speeches of, and my answers to, the Nontagués and Senecas speaking in the name of the 5 Nations, from the 28th July, 1756, to the 20th August following, that is to say, after the surrender of the forts at Choueguen.

8° The minute of the Grand Council which I held with the deputies of the 5 Iroquois Nations in the month of December of the same year, 1756.

I am, my Lord, with the most profound respect,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

(Signed), VAUDREUIL.

that they should correspond and Cooperate with his Majesty's Commanders in Chief for the Time being in North America, and that they will use their utmost endeavours, to Induce their Councils and Aſsembly's, to give the neceſsary Orders for raising their Quotas of men, with the greatest Expedition so that they may be ready to march to such Places as the Commander in Chief shall Direct.

In Consequence of which Orders, I do now apply to you, to use your utmost endeavour with your Council and Aſsembly to Furnish a Body of Eight Hundred Good Men, and that as many of them as poſsible should be used to ranging, to act in Conjuntion with his Majesty's Forces the next Spring in carrying on Vigorous and Offensive Measures against the Enemy, over & above what is neceſsary for the Defence of your own Forts on the Frontiers of your Province, and that this Body should be ready to March by the Beginning of April.

As this will Occasion the raising an additional Number to what your Province now have I would propose to you that the Addition should be raised only for the Campaign, and to be dismiſsed at the end of it by which means I am of opinion that it will not only be leſs expencive to the Province but you will the Sooner Compleat your Quota, with Good Men, as they will be enabled to return to their own Habitations in the Winter.

I am the further induced to expect that they will readily comply with this request, that I will as soon as they join his Majesty's Forces, supply them with the Kings Provisions, at the Expence of the Crown, which will greatly ease the Province in that Material Article, and as the Service will be an immediate Benifit and Security to your Province.

I need use no Arguments to induce you who are so well acquainted with the Interest of this Country, to use your utmost endeavour to forward this Measure, so eſsential for carrying on the War, & the safety of your own Province.

I am with regard
Sir
Your most Humble
Obedient Servant
Loudoun

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday 27th February 1758

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Joseph Turner
Benjamin Chew
Thomas Cadwallader
Lindford Lardner
John Mifflin
Esquires

The Reply to the Aſsembly's Answer to the Governor's proposed Amendments to the Bill for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade was read, and approved, and the Secretary directed to return the Bill to the House with the Governors Amendments, as follows.

Reply to the Aſsembly's Answer to the Governor's Amendments to the Bill for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade.

Amend.t 1st.....The Governor adheres to the Amendment

2d.....The Governor adheres to the Amendment

3d.....The Governor rejects Seven of the Persons named by the Aſsembly to wit, Plunket Fleeson, Daniel Rundle, Thomas Wharton Thomas Coombs, James Pemberton, Enoch Story and Peter Chevalier jun.r and in their stead recommends to the House the following Gentlemen Viz.t William Coleman, Evan Morgan William Cox, Amos Strettel, Thomas Gorden, Redmond Cunningham and John Rhea.

8th.....The Governor will withdraw this amendment, provided the words [Governor and] are inserted after the word [by] in the first line of Page 5 and the Word [three] in the 3d and 17th Lines is altered to the Word [Six] and the Words [Governor and] are inserted in the 15th Line of the same Page after the Word [the]

15th.....The Governor will adhere to this Amendment

16.....The addition proposed by the House being virtually the same with the Amendment proposed by the Governor, he Consents thereto and withdrawes his amendment.

17th.....The Governor adheres to his amendment

18th.....The Governor adheres to his Amendment, & rejects the addition proposed.

19th.....The Governor adheres to his Amendment

20th.....The Governor adheres to his Amendment

21st.....The Governor adheres to his Amendment

Amend.t Page 16. Line penult ..22d. Dele the Word [Five] and insert [Three]

Memorandum On the Twenty Eighth of February Two Members waited on the Governor with an Anſwer from the House to the Governor's Reply to the Aſsembly's Answer to his Honour's Amendments to the Bill for preventing Abuses in in the Indian Trade which follows in these Words.

Answer

Pennsylvania 1758

(171)

Answer to the Governor's Reply to the Assembly's Answer to his Honours Amendments on the Bill for Preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, for supplying Indians, Friends and Allies of Great Britain with Goods at more easy rates &c.

Amendt 1st ...... The House adhere to the Bill
Amendt 2d .... adhere to the Bill
3d .... adhere to the Bill
8th .... adhere to the Bill
13th .... adhere to the Bill
15th .... adhere to the Bill
17 .... adhere to the Bill
18 .... adhere to the Bill
19 .... agree to the Governors Amendment
20 .... adhere to the Bill
21 .... Reject it N. C. D.
22 .... Agree to the Governors Amendment

Signed by order of the House

February 28th 1758

Charles Moore Clk
of Assembly

your Quota with Good Men, as they will be enabled to return to their own Habitations in the Winter.

"I am the further induced to expect that they will readily comply with this request that I will, as soon as they join his Majesty's Forces, supply them with the King's Provisions at the Expence of the Crown, which will greatly ease the Province in that Material Article, and as the Service will be an immediate Benefit and Security to your Province.

"I need use no Arguments to induce you, who are so well acquainted with the Interest of this Country, to use your utmost endeavour to forward this Measure, so essential for carrying on the War & the safety of your own Province.

"I am, with Regard, Sir,
"Your most Humble Obedient Servant,
"LOUDOUN."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday, 27th February, 1758.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Turner,
Benjamin Chew,
Thomas Cadwallader,
Lindford Lardner,
John Mifflin, Esquires.

The Reply to the Assembly's Answer to the Governor's proposed Amendments to the Bill for Preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade was read and approved, and the Secretary directed to return the Bill to the House with the Governor's Amendments, as follows:

"*Reply to the Assembly's Answer to the Governor's Amendments to the Bill for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade.*

"Amend$^{t.}$ 1st. The Governor adheres to the Amendment.

"2d. The Governor adheres to the Amendment.

"3d. The Governor rejects Seven of the Persons named by the Assembly, To wit: Plunket, Fleeson, Daniel Rundel, Thomas Wharton, Thomas Coombs, James Pemberton, Enoch Story, and Peter Chevalier, jun$^{r.}$ and in their stead recommends to the House the following Gentlemen, Viz$^{t.}$: William Coleman, Evan Morgan, William Cox, Amos Strettel, Thomas Gorden, Redmond Cunningham, and John Rhea.

"8th. The Governor will withdraw this amendment, provided the words [Governor and] are inserted after the word [by] in the first line of Page 5, and the Word [three] in the 3d and 17th lines is altered to the Word [Six], and the Words [Governor and] are inserted in the 15th Line of the same Page after the Word [the].

"15th. The Governor will adhere to this Amendment.

"16. The Addition proposed by the House, being virtually the Same with the Amendment proposed by the Governor, he Consents thereto, and withdraws his Amendment.

"17th. The Governor adheres to his amendment.

"18th. The Governor adheres to his Amendment, & rejects the addition proposed.

"19th. The Governor adheres to his Amendment.

"20th. The Governor adheres to his Amendment.

"21st. The Governor adheres to his Amendment.

"Amend^t. 22d. Page 16, Line penult. Dele the Word [Five] and insert [Three]."

MEMORANDUM.

On the Twenty-Eighth of February Two Members waited on the Governor with an Answer from the House to the Governor's Reply to the Assembly's Answer to his Honour's Amendment to the Bill for Preventing Abuses in, in the Indian Trade, which follows in these words:

"*Answer to the Governor's Reply to the Assembly's Answer to his Honour's Amendments on the Bill for Preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, for supplying Indians, Friends and Allies of Great Britain, with Goods at more easy rates, &c^a.*

"Amend^t. 1st. The House adhere to this Bill.

"Amend^t. 2d. Adhere to the Bill.

"3d. Adhere to the Bill.

"8th. Adhere to the Bill.

"15th. Adhere to the Bill.

"16th. Adhere to the Bill.

"17. Adhere to the Bill.

"18. Adhere to the Bill.

"19. Agree to the Governor's Amendment.

"20. Adhere to the Bill.

"21. Reject it, N. C. D.

"22. Agree to the Governor's Amendment.

"Signed by order of the House.

"CHARLES MOORE, Clk. of Assembly."

Fort Prince George in the Lower Cherokees
March 2d. 1758.

We intend very Soon to Send a Gang, with five of our beloved Men to pay you a Visit, and to convince you of the Special Regard and freindship we have, and always will retain for the Mohawk Nation, we are obleged to you for sending us a painted Hatchett, we willingly have received it, and shall take it up against the french when we go to War, and wherever our People encamps, they are to leave a Stone with a painted Cross turned up side down that we may know that it is our own People that have encamped there, and we desire that you may leave the Same in Your Camp that the Same Signal may Serve for us both

from the head Warriors
of the Lower Cherokees

Copy of the enclosed Letter
to the King and head Warriors
of the Mohawks Nation

Militia as fast as possible. I propose as Soon as I have gained some Intelligence of the Enemys Numbers, and that I am able to make any Head against them to March up with what Men I can Muster.

I am Sir
Yr. Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Wm. JOHNSON

To COLLo. WHITMORE[1]

INDORSED:

Sir William Johnson to
Col Whitmore
Conojahare Feb. 19th 1758

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

D.[3]

[*March 11–14, 1758*]

Fort Johnson 11th March 1758 —

At a Meeting of a Number of Oneidas, Tuscaroras Cayougas, Delawares, Schoharees Mohawks &a

Prest
Sr Willm Johnson Bart.
Capt John Butler
Lt Guy Johnson

Capt Montour[3] Interpr:

Canaghquayeeson speaker, asked Sr Willm: if he and the Mohawks &ca: were ready to proceed upon business, to which Sr William answered that he was — Then the Speaker proceeded

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[1] Colonel Edward Whitmore of the 22d regiment.

[2] In Public Record Office, W.O. 34, Vol. 39, London, England.

[3] Captain Henry Montour.

Brother Waraghiyagey

Our Bretheren the Cayougas Sent, a belt to know from us their Elder brother why we did not Call a Meeting, upon the Sachems and Warriours of the Onedias Tuscaroras Cayougas & Nanticokes met together, and returned the Cayougas Thanks for their advice, at the same time concluded to Attend the Meeting very soon at Onondaga Whereupon we Sent to the Delawares Shawanesese, and River Indians our Allies, to Accquaint them of our Resolution, never more to listen to the French, but firmly keep up to the Covenant made by our forefathers with the English, and therefore had taken the Hatchet out of the Hands of those who had used it against the English, and that we are now Come to Acquaint you therewith, and to let you know we have Shaken the Other Nations by the Head,[1] and are determined to speak our resolution boldly at the Ensueing Meeting —

Gave a Belt Wampum

Broy^r^ Warriors

We being in great want of a Smith at our Castle as our Hatchets are all bad and Much out of order, we beg you will Consider and Send us a Smith to Mend and repair them and we shall take care to protect him —

Gave a String Wampum

Broy^r^ Warriors

The Onandagas have given the Shout to Accquaint the Nations, that the Fire is kindled and we leave it Intirely to the Mohawks, whither they will choose to bring you with them or not, it being very dangerous now on Acco^t^: of the Severall Scalping partys which are out, and we now request you will let the Mohawks know what we have Said —

Gave a String

Upon which S^d^ William told the Speaker that he had heard, what had been said, and would take time to Consider it, and when he was prepared to give them an Answer would give them Notice —

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[1] Evidently intended for "Hand."

12th March

Sr Willm: sent the Interpetr: to let the several Nations then Assembled, at his House know that he was ready to Answer their Speech of Yesterday, and desire their Attendance —.—

Being all Met in the Council room Sr William asked them, if they were prepared to hear what he had to Say, upon their answering they were he Proceeded as follows —

Present as Before

Bretheren and Friends —

I have with due Attention heard and Considered what you yesterday delivered in behalf of the four Nations you then Mention'd—I must Say it would have given me much More Pleasure to have had the Intended Meeting take place when proposed then now, I was then so far advanced on My Journey to Onandago and that at a season of the Year and such a Deep Snow, as would Discourage any Man from proceeding who was not Moved by the Warmest Zeal for your welfare—

A Union among yourselves and with your Allies, is what I have repeatedly recommended to you and all the Nations, and Could I see it once Effected it would give me the greatest Satisfaction, having never had anything more at Heart (Since I have had the Care of you) then the reestablishing your Interest and former Consequence which I much Dispair of, untill your Actions not your words Show it — You asure Me that the four Nations whom you here represent, are resolved to listen no more to the French but keep Strictly to the Covenant entered into with the English This has been so Often promised by the 6 Nations and nothing done in Consequence of it, when at the same time you see your Brethren the English unalterable, nay his Majesty King George is vastly More Bountifull to you then ever he was, or you Could Expect that it requires More then mere Words to Carry due weight with it,— Wherefore as your Friend and well Wisher I once more Earnestly recommend it to you, to keep Strictly up to that Alliance with your Bretheren as your wise Forefathers did, and which did then and may now prevent your Subjection to the French a people from whom (in that Situation) you may Expect little Favour —

Gave a Belt —

Bretheren

As to your Request of a smith being sent to your Country to Mend your Working Uttensils &ca: I should be very ready to Oblidge you, could it be done with any degree of prudance and Safety —

From the Steps I have ever taken to Promote your Interest in every respect I could (particularly my Sending my Deputy Mr Croghan to reside at the German Flatts in order to prevent, your being Imposed upon in Trade and also by the late proposal which I made to the Six Nations when here, of Sending to there Country a large Assortment of Goods to Supply there wants at the Cheapest Rates that ever they bought any) You may be Convinced of My Inclination and readiness, to Serve you all, but as the present Circumstance of Affairs renders it both perilous and impolitic (The Enemy being daily in and about your Country) and as we find it is not at present in your power to protect your Bretheren at the Flatts from the daily Insults and Barbarities of the Enemy, I think it unsafe to hazard them at such a distance, especialy as our Road is free and open for your people to pass and repass without any danger I believe you will soon be oblidged to come to our Towns for all your Necessaries, as that part of the Country is Now Chiefly depopulated and Consequently unsafe for any person to bring up goods —

3 Strings

Bretheren

You say the Onandago's have given the Shout to acquaint all the Nations of there having lighted the Council Fire, and Leave it to the Mohawks to Judge whether it be safe or prudent for me to go to the Meeting, as there are so many, Scalping parties by the Road, I must tell you bretheren my Oppinion of the Affair Candidly, which is this that you either dont Choose I should be pres^t at the Meeting, or that you are not Inclin'd to give offence to the French at any Rate — For surely it Cant be so low with you as not to be able to protect His Majestys Agent going upon his and your own Service, thro' your Country, from a handfull of Renagadoes who dare not from there guilt Stand a man or look him in the Face. In the whole I tell you that altho' no danger would ever deterr me or prevent me from doing my duty to My King and Country yet if My presence at the proposed Meeting be not thought Necessary I Shall wait the Result of it and Expect you will Not Delay, letting me know of it as soon as possible —

3 Strings Wampum

The Indians Replied —

Brother

We are heartily Sorry at your Doubting our pres^t: declarations, there may have some been with you, who have Spoke otherwise as they thought, but we again asure you that what we now have told you is sincere and the reall Sentiments of the 4 Nations we represent. As the Mohawks have desired our oppinion on your Attending the Council to be held Soon at Onondaga, we have thoroughly considered of it, and now beg you will Stay at Home and take Care of your Country which is every day threatned by the Enemy, and be assured, that as soon as the meeting is over you shall know the result if it without delay

Brother

We the Oneidas and Tuscaroras beg once more that you will keep a greater Number of Men at the German flatts, and build a strong Fort there, otherwise we fear the French will Sweep away those that are there, and then you may be apt to blame us for it and Say we had a hand in it, as has been often told of us undeservedly —

S^r^ William told them that Nothing would give him greater pleasure, then there keeping up to there present resolutions, as it would be Attended with the best of Consequences both to them and us, and that he would Lay before the Gen^ll^. their Advice & request —

This Ends the Meeting

After the Publick Meeting was Ended S^r^ William took the Chiefs of each Nation into his own Room and talked very fully to them, on the present Situation of Affairs and after giving them severall Severe Rebukes for there Past Conduct, Strongly recommended to them a union amongst themselves and then an Exertion of their Strength in Conjunction with there Bretheren the English, as the only Means of recovering and reestablishing their Pristine Alliances and Consequence to which they were very Attentive and seem'd thoroughly Convinced that all he said was Clear to them and fact and assured him in the Most Solemn Manner they the before mention'd Nations were firmly resolved to do every thing in there Power to bring the rest of the Nations to their way of thinking and doubted not of Succeeding —

14th March

Before the Indians, set off for their respective Countrys S^r^ Will^m^: reinstated Kindarundie an Oneida before all the Oneida Sachems with the usual Ceremony and Markes of Distinction giving him a Strict Charge at the same time to behave deserving that Notice taken of him, and the Rank he now bore, which he Sincerely promised, and he and all his Nation present returned, S^r^ William hearty Thanks for the wholesome admonition he had given them, and for Appointing him a Sachem to Assist them in their Councils —

After all this was over, S^r^ William gave them a pres^t^: in publick and a private present and some Cash to the Chiefs for which they were very thankfull and parted extreamly well pleased

14th: March

At a Meeting with the Schoharee and Delaware Indians

Pres^t: S^r William Johnson
Capt^n: Tho^s & John Butlers } Cap^t Mountour Interp^r
Lieut^s Claus and Johnson

Bretheren of Schoharee and Mohickon —

As My Time has been so Much taken up with the Affairs of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayougas, Nanticokes &^{ca} these Several days past, that I could not Possibly take that notice of you which I wished to do, I now take the earliest opportunity after there Departure to bid you welcome and thank you for your readiness, in Coming so Expeditiously on My Call. When I Sent for you there was reason (from the Severall Acco^{ts}: I then received) to think the Enemy was near our Country, but it Seems there was no more than a Scalping party of 50 Men who killed two of the Inhabitants of Burnetsfield as they went to feed their Cattle, and so return'd —

Bretheren

It is not at all Improbable, but the Enemy may Attempt something this way before our Forces take the Field in the Spring, wherefore, I am resolved to keep the Militia under my Command in the greatest readiness to Meet them wherever they come and I doubt not but you will all be as ready to Join me then, as you have been now, in which Case you may Depend on His Majesty's Protection and Favour and all those who act as Friends and Allies with us, will ever be distinguished above the rest which you had already Several Proofs of this I Confirm with

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

As you were present, the other day at the Meeting when the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Cayougas, and Nanticokes declared there resolutions and Intentions I need not now repeat them to you, but desire and Expect, you will follow their Example, then your tribes will become once More a respectable body, then which Nothing would give me greater pleasure, as I have been at So Much trouble and the King at so great Expence, to Collect your Scattered people together for that End —

As I have no Acco^ts^: of the Enemys being yet on their March and as it Must be inconvenient to you to be absent any time from your Families I Shall for the pres^t^ dismiss you, after I have given you some Cloathing and Money for an Entertainment at your Arrivall among your people, but at the same time must tell you, that I Expect you will be Ready when I may have Occasion to call upon you, & that in the Mean time you Strengthen your Alliance as Much as you can, which will be our Mutual Interest

A Belt

A True Coppy from the Records
Examined by me
D: CLAUS
Deput^y^ Secretary

INDORSED:

Copy
Conferences between S^r^ W^m^: Johnson
the Oneida, Tuscarrora, Cayouga
Delawares, Schoharees & Mohawk
Indians at Fort Johnson
11^th^: March 1758 —
Enclosed in S^r^ Williams[1] of 24^th^ March